

Student Workbook

PACEMAKER®

World History



PEARSON
AGS Globe

Student Workbook

P A C E M A K E R[®]

World History

PEARSON
AGS Globe

Shoreview, MN

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Historic Events

Part A Directions List five events that are part of your own history. Think about things that have happened to you in your life. Write the events that made you the person you are today.

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

Part B Directions Now list four events that took place in your family before you were born. You can write about things that happened to your parents. If you can, go back even earlier in your family's history.

6. _____

8. _____

7. _____

9. _____

Part C Directions Choose the event that you think is the most interesting.
Write a description of the event on the space below.

10. _____

Backyard Artifacts

Part A Directions Someday, people will probably study our world and our civilization. If you buried a metal box full of artifacts in your backyard, what ten things would you include in the box? Remember, an archaeologist of the future will dig up your box. Think about what you want to tell him or her about your world.

List the items you want to include in your box of artifacts.

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

Part B Directions Explain why you chose five of the items on your list.
What does the item show about your world?

11. I chose _____ because it shows that _____.

12. I chose _____ because it shows that _____.

13. I chose _____ because it shows that _____.

14. I chose _____ because it shows that _____.

15. I chose _____ because it shows that _____.

Personal Timeline

Directions Make a timeline of your own life. Begin with the date that you were born. Put a mark every five years. Include any exciting or important events.

You might show when...

1. you started school.
2. you went on a special vacation.
3. a brother or sister was born.
4. you won a prize or an award.
5. you moved from one place to another.

Can you think of any other events to show on the timeline of your life?

Try to show at least five events.

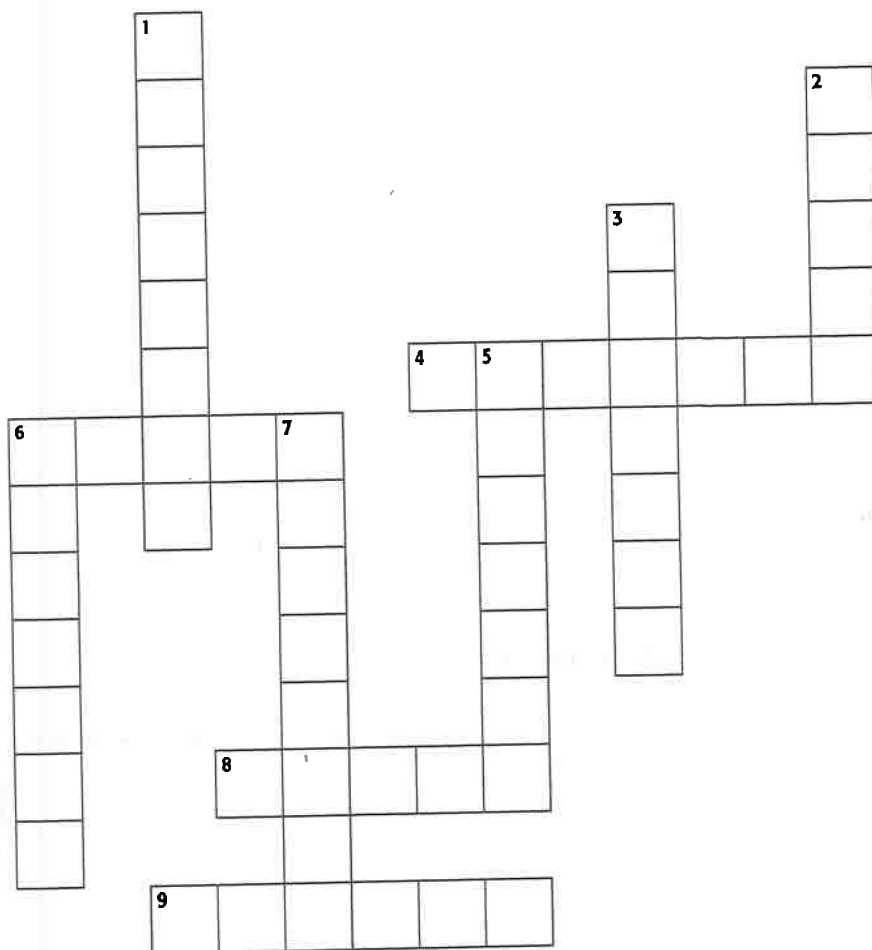
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Year of Birth

Current Year

The Hunters Crossword

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



Word Bank

animals
caves
glaciers
herds
hunting
Ice Age
lakes
million
Stone Age
valleys

Across

4. low parts of the land, carved out by moving glaciers
6. groups of wild animals that remain together
8. bodies of water surrounded by land
9. the period where most of the world was covered with glaciers

Down

1. a large mass of ice that moves very slowly through a valley or down a mountain
2. where people during the Stone Age lived during the winter
3. when Ice Age started: over a(n) _____ years ago
5. these provided nearly all food and clothing for Stone Age people
6. finding and killing animals for food or hides
7. the time when people made simple tools and weapons from sticks, stones, and bones

The Agricultural Revolution Word Find

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence. Use the circled letters to tell what small groups of homes are called.

Word Bank

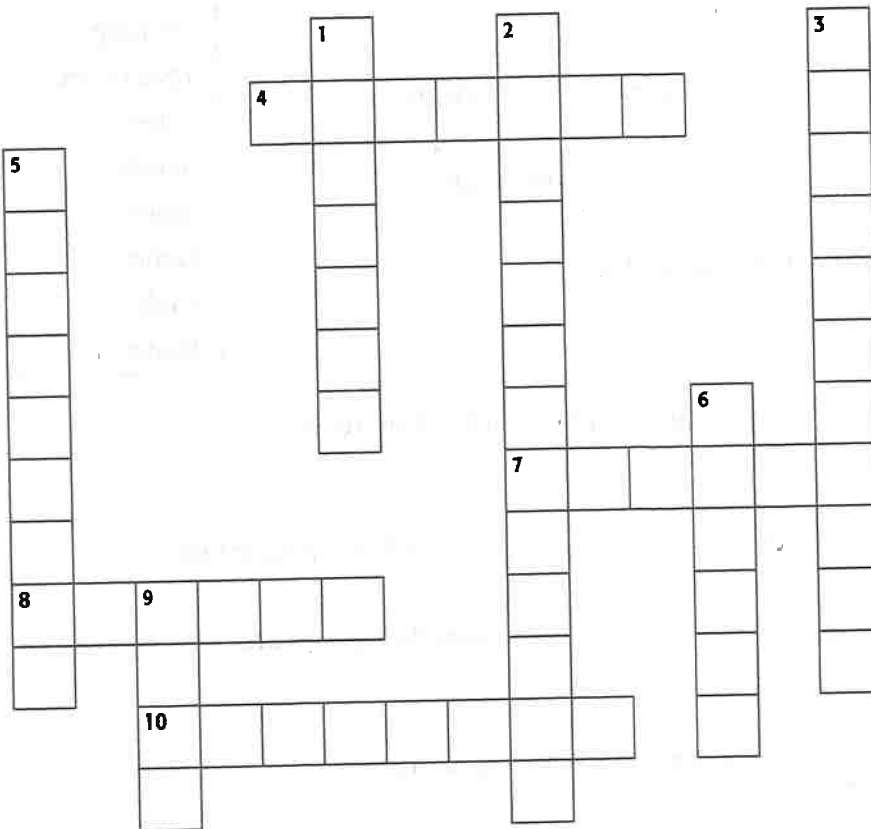
crafts
farming
revolution
rules
seeds
store
tame
tools
trade

1. People could _____ with the extra food they grew.
2. People chose the best of _____ to grow plants.
3. The beginning of farming caused the Agricultural _____.
4. The people made _____, such as plows and sickles, to use in farming.
5. The wisest people in villages created _____ to help the people live.
6. When you _____ at something, you are an expert at only one job.
7. People were able to _____ animals such as dogs and cows.
8. People could _____ food, pots, and cloth.
9. Growing food from plants is called _____.
10. Baskets, pottery, and cloth are examples of _____.

Hidden word: _____

The Fertile Crescent Crossword

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



Word Bank

Africa
civilizations
crescent
Euphrates
Europe
fertile
Jericho
Mesopotamia
rice
Tigris

Across

4. Rich soil is _____.
7. Agriculture came to _____ between 5000 B.C. and 2000 B.C.
8. Agriculture came here by 6000 B.C.
10. The shape of a quarter moon is a(n) _____.

Down

1. One of the earliest known towns was _____.

2. Some cities became great _____.

3. The land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers was called _____.

5. The river on the east of the Fertile Crescent is the _____.

6. The river on the west of the Fertile Crescent is the _____.

9. The _____ crop was first farmed in China.

The Sumerian Civilization Fact Find

Directions A fact is a statement that is true. An opinion tells what someone believes about something. Decide whether each statement is a fact or an opinion. Write *F* for Fact or *O* for Opinion next to each statement.

_____ 1. Sumer was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

_____ 2. Sumer was a beautiful country.

_____ 3. Sumerian farmers were hard-working people.

_____ 4. The Sumerians dug canals and built dikes.

_____ 5. The Sumerians learned to irrigate their fields.

_____ 6. Sumerian farmers did not like digging canals.

_____ 7. Sumerian farmers liked to take care of animals.

_____ 8. Oxen pulled plows and carried crops.

_____ 9. Sumerian merchants traded goods.

_____ 10. Sumerian merchants could not be trusted.

_____ 11. Sumerians used river boats and trading ships.

_____ 12. Sumerian trading ships were better than river boats.

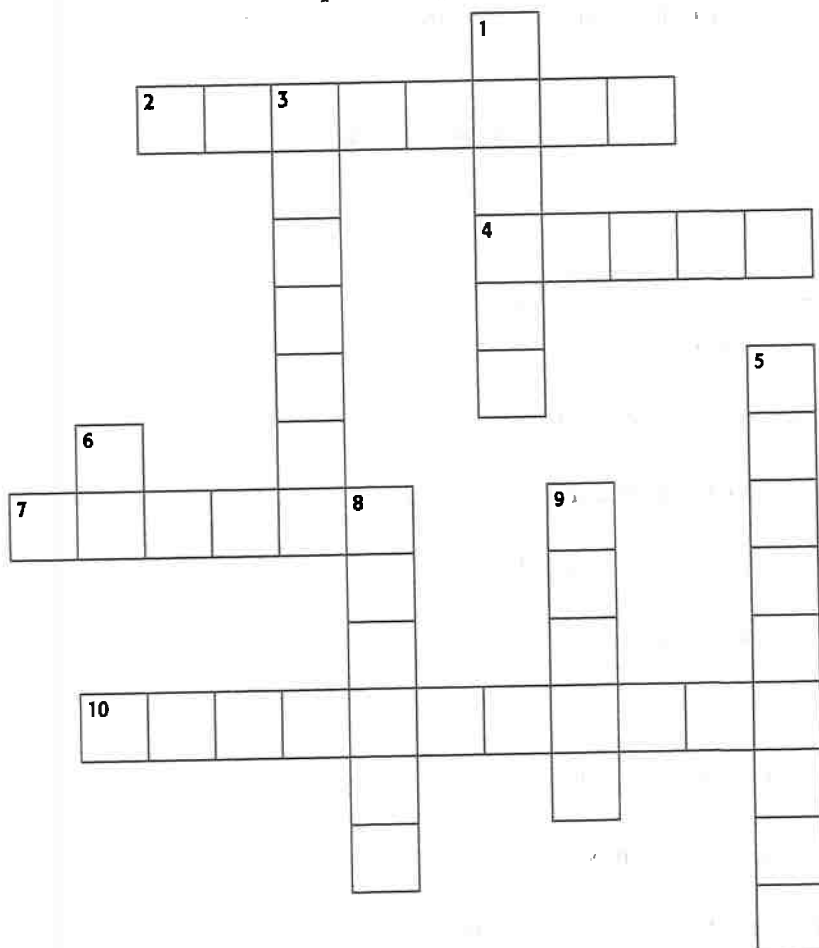
_____ 13. Sumerian trading ships were longer than river boats.

_____ 14. Sumerians traded their crops for gold and silver.

_____ 15. Sumer's neighbors did not care about gold and silver.

Sumerian City-States Crossword

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



Word Bank

bricks
city-state
crops
goddess
independent
priest
reeds
temple
Ur
ziggurat

Across

2. a gigantic temple
4. farmers offered these to the gods
7. a religious leader
10. free and self-governing

Down

1. these made cooler houses
3. a woman god
5. self-governing city and surrounding lands
6. great Sumerian city-state
8. a building used to honor gods
9. early Sumerian houses were made from these

Cuneiform Symbols

Part A Directions Look at the symbols in the chart on page 48 of your textbook. Use the chart to draw the symbols. Draw your answer on the line.

For example:

1. Draw the cuneiform symbol of a bird. _____
2. Draw the cuneiform symbol of an ox. _____
3. Draw the cuneiform symbol of the sun. _____
4. Draw the cuneiform symbol of a fish. _____

Part B Directions Now write six sentences using a combination of English words and cuneiform symbols from the chart. Be creative!

For example:

The [man] drove the [symbol for ox] through the field.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Life in Sumer Compare and Contrast

To compare things is to think about how they are similar. To contrast things is to think about how they are different. In Chapter 3 of your textbook, there are things that you can compare and contrast.

Part A Directions Chapter 3 in your textbook describes life in Sumer. Compare and contrast the life of a farm boy and the life of the son of a scribe or merchant. Name two things that would have been similar about their daily lives.

1. _____

2. _____

Name two things that would have been different about their daily lives.

3. _____

4. _____

Why do you think that farm boys had to work hard even if the day was very hot?

5. _____

Part B Directions Chapter 3 in your textbook describes Sumerian writing. Think about the way writing was done in Sumer. Think about the way you write today. Name two things that seem the same about Sumerian writing and the way we write today.

6. _____

7. _____

Name three things that are different.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

The Egyptians

Part A Directions Write numbers in the spaces provided to show what happened first, second, and so on. For example, the event that happened first would get a 1. The event that happened last would get a 5.

- _____ 1. The people cleared the land.
- _____ 2. The communities grew.
- _____ 3. The Nile River Valley was covered with jungle.
- _____ 4. The Egyptians set up communities on the cleared land.
- _____ 5. The Egyptians became a great civilization.

Part B Directions Look at the map on page 59 of your textbook. Use the map to answer the questions. Write each answer on the line.

6. The _____ Sea borders Upper Egypt to the east.
7. Thebes is approximately _____ miles from Memphis.
8. Upper Egypt is south of _____ Egypt.
9. The _____ Peninsula is north of the Red Sea.
10. The _____ Sea is north of Memphis.

The Pyramids Word Find

Directions Fill in the blanks with words from Lesson 4-2. Use the circled letters to tell where the Great Pyramid is located.

Word Bank

ancient
archaeologists
copper
great
pharaoh
picture
pyramids
sled
statues
tomb

1. the kind of chisels Egyptians used
2. the name for an Egyptian leader
3. pyramids are one of the Seven Wonders of the
 World
4. the most famous pyramid is the Pyramid
5. another word for grave
6. the wooden object stones were hauled on
7. scientists who study the past
8. the Egyptian tombs of the pharaohs
9. the type of writing the Egyptians used
10. stone images of the pharaohs

Hidden place: _____

Egyptian Culture Fact Find

Directions Circle the correct sentence in each pair that describes ancient Egyptian life.

1. There was rarely enough food for everyone.
The craftworkers had time to become better at their skills.
2. The Egyptians worshipped the same gods as the Sumarians did.
Osiris is the Egyptian god of death.
3. Archaeologists have found Egyptian instruments and songs.
Egyptians were not able to trade with other cultures.
4. Hieroglyphics is the name of the Egyptian calendar.
The pictures Egyptians used for writing are called hieroglyphics.
5. The Egyptians were able to travel by ship.
Archeologists have discovered the secret to building the pyramids.
6. Papyrus is the type of plant used to make paper.
Papyrus is the type of oil that Egyptians rubbed into their skin.
7. Everyone in Egypt was rich.
Only the pharaohs and nobles were rich.
8. Egyptian men and women wore makeup.
Egyptian men did not care how they looked.
9. Kohl was used to heat Egyptian homes.
Men and women drew with kohl around their eyes.
10. Egyptians thought their dead were carried across a river.
When an Egyptian died, people rubbed oil onto the person's skin.

The Phoenicians Map Study

Part A Directions Use the map on page 75 of your textbook to complete each sentence.

1. The Phoenician colony of Gibraltar is in _____.
2. Carthage is a city in _____.
3. The body of water the Phoenicians explored is the _____.
4. The island closest to Phoenicia is _____.
5. The Phoenician colony which is furthest west on the map is _____.

Part B Directions Use the map on page 75 of your textbook to choose the correct answer. Then circle the letter of the correct answer.

6. The Phoenicians sailed _____ from their homeland.
A north B south C east D west
7. Anatolia is _____ of Egypt.
A north B south C east D west
8. The city which is the furthest south is _____.
A Ninevah B Tyre C Byblos D Carthage
9. The city which is the furthest east is _____.
A Carthage B Tyre C Byblos D Ninevah
10. Crete is _____ of Greece.
A north B south C east D west

The Israelites Word Find

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

Word Bank

Canaan
capital
Christianity
conquered
Judaism
Moses
nomads
slaves
Solomon
worship
Yahweh

1. Abraham led his people to _____.
2. The ancient Israelites wanted to _____ one god.
3. The ancient Israelites wandered from place to place as _____.
4. _____ led the Israelites out of Egypt.
5. The ancient Israelites called their god _____.
6. _____ is the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
7. The religion developed by the ancient Israelites is _____.
8. _____ built a beautiful temple in Jerusalem.
9. The ancient Israelites were treated as _____ in Egypt.
10. The Assyrians _____ Israel.
11. Jerusalem was King David's _____ city.

The Israelites Word Find, *continued*

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out a word that means religious law.

[illegible]

Hidden word: _____

Comparing Civilizations

The Sumerians and Babylonians both built civilizations in Mesopotamia. The chart below compares some of the facts of the two civilizations.

Sumer	Babylon
5000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.	2000 B.C. to 1595 B.C.
capital city of Ur on Euphrates River	capital city of Babylon on Euphrates River
built temples many stories tall	built temples decorated with blue glazed bricks and pictures of made-up beasts
learned to irrigate fields by digging canals	learned to make bronze by blending copper and tin
built dikes to hold back floods	built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
developed writing	wrote a code of laws
conquered by the Babylonians	conquered by the Hittites

Directions Answer the questions below by writing the name of the civilization that correctly completes the statement. Some statements may be true of both civilizations. If so, write “both.”

1. the older civilization _____
2. built a capital on the Euphrates River _____
3. built one of the wonders of the ancient world _____
4. invented irrigation _____
5. built temples _____
6. decorated temples with blue glazed bricks _____
7. used bronze _____
8. learned to control flooding _____
9. developed writing _____
10. was/were conquered by another civilization _____

Civilization Sequence

Directions Chapter 5 in your textbook tells about the events listed below.

On this sheet, however, they are in the wrong order. Place each event in its correct order. Write the letter of the first event after #1. Write the letter of the second event after #2, and so on. Note that #10 will be the last event. Remember that when using B.C. dates, the lower numbers are more recent. For example, 100 B.C. is more recent than 1000 B.C.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. _____ | A 600 B.C.—Phoenicians may have sailed around Africa |
| 2. _____ | B 1500 B.C.—Phoenicians develop alphabet |
| 3. _____ | C 1240 B.C.—Hebrews follow Moses out of Egypt |
| 4. _____ | D 2000 B.C.—Beginning of Babylonian Empire |
| 5. _____ | E 1650 B.C.—Beginning of Hittite empire |
| 6. _____ | F 1200 B.C.—Hittites conquered by Sea People |
| 7. _____ | G 1100 B.C.—Phoenicians rise to power |
| 8. _____ | H 573 B.C.—Phoenician city of Tyre is conquered |
| 9. _____ | I 587 B.C.—Babylonians take Jerusalem |
| 10. _____ | J 1792 B.C.—Hammurabi begins rule of Babylonia |

Matching Mediterranean Civilizations

Directions Each phrase or word below belongs with one of the Mediterranean civilizations. Write the name of the correct civilization beside the word or phrase.

Phoenicians Israelites Babylonians Hittites Assyrians

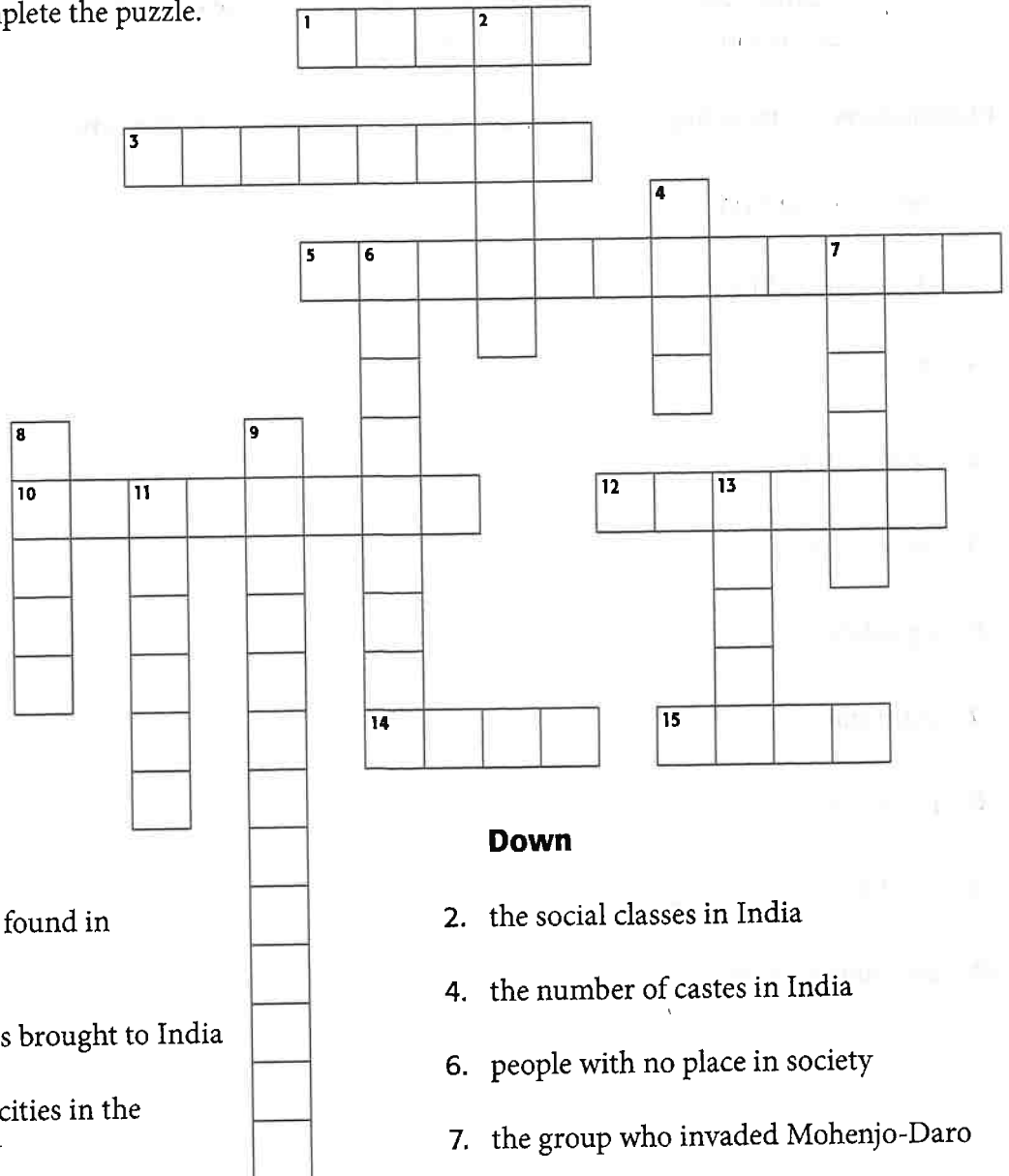
1. belief in one God _____
2. the Promised Land _____
3. the secret of iron _____
4. sailing ships _____
5. siege engines _____
6. alphabet _____
7. Hammurabi's code of laws _____
8. purple dye _____
9. Anatolia _____
10. demanded tribute _____

Ancient India Crossword

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

Word Bank

Aryans
Brahma
brick
castes
four
Hinduism
Indus
Mohenjo-Daro
nobleman
outcastes
raja
reincarnation
Shiva
soul
Vishnu



Across

1. the kind of houses found in Mohenjo-Daro
3. the religion Aryans brought to India
5. one of the earliest cities in the Indus River Valley
10. the meaning of Aryan
12. the Hindu god that preserves life
14. a person's spirit
15. the ruling prince

Down

2. the social classes in India
4. the number of castes in India
6. people with no place in society
7. the group who invaded Mohenjo-Daro
8. the river that flowed near Mohenjo-Daro
9. rebirth of the spirit
11. the Hindu god that makes life
13. the Hindu god that destroys life

Early China Fact Find

Directions Circle the correct sentence in each pair that describes life in early China.

1. The people were separated from the rest of the world.
The people were able to learn about other civilizations.
2. The people lived in the Huang He Valley.
The people lived in the plains of northern China.
3. The Chinese wrote messages on paper.
The Chinese have one of the oldest written languages.
4. The Huang He River flooded terribly.
The Huang He River was the only one that ran through the Shang Dynasty.
5. People used threads from silkworms to make ink.
Threads from silkworms were used to make fine cloth.
6. Families in China lived in small households far apart from each other.
Families in China lived together in large groups.
7. The Shang kings ruled for about 500 years.
The Shang dynasty brought many changes to the Chinese people.
8. The Zhou dynasty brought many changes to China.
The Zhou were peaceful people.
9. The emperor Shi Huangdi helped connect China with the rest of the world.
The emperor Shi Huangdi planned the Great Wall of China.
10. Most people in China call themselves "People of the Han."
The Great Wall helped China connect with other civilizations.

Early America Crossword

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

Across

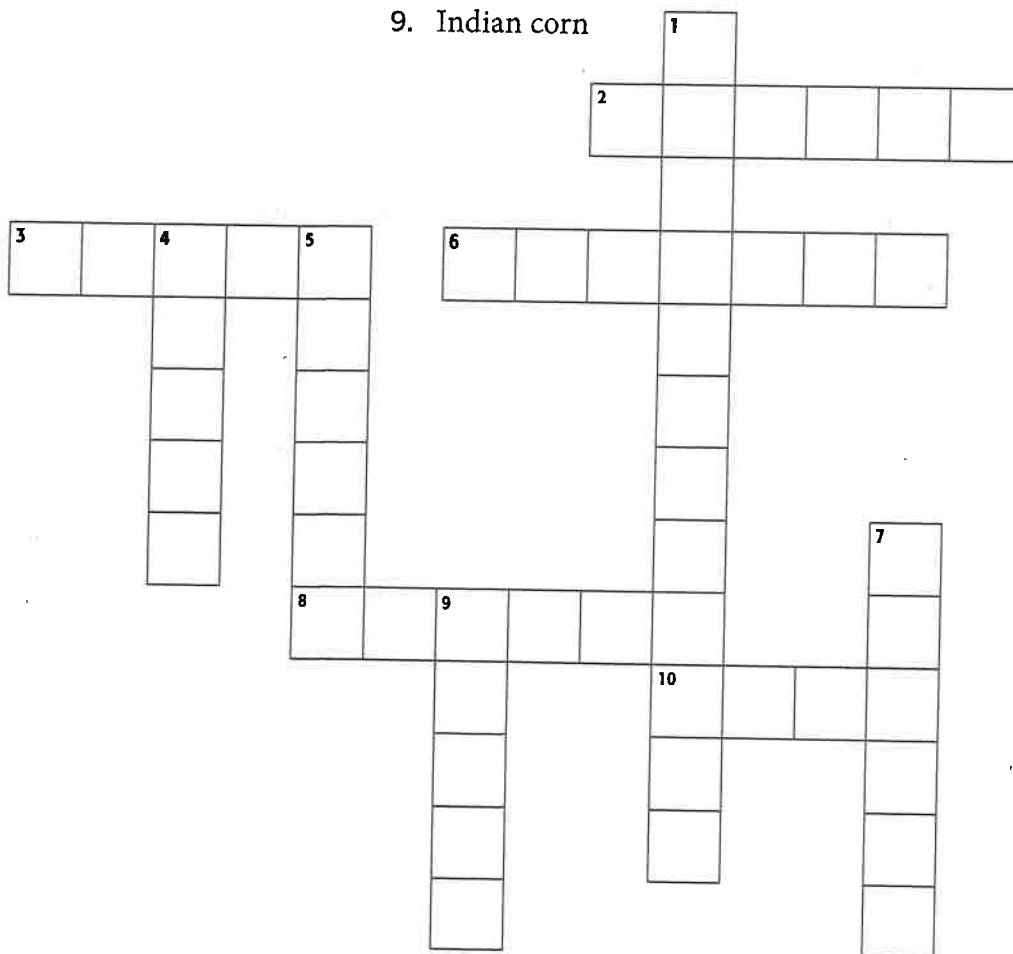
2. the country where the Olmec's first city was located
3. the civilization that settled just west of the Gulf of Mexico
6. what Olmecs built as a place to worship
8. the type of system the Olmec developed
10. where scientists think the American settlers came from

Down

1. where scientists think Asians traveled; the land bridge into North America
4. the civilization that came after the Olmec
5. what South Americans grew starting in 3000 B.C.
7. South American animals that wool came from
9. Indian corn

Word Bank

Asia
Bering Strait
cotton
llamas
maize
Mayan
Mexico
number
Olmec
shrines



The Sea and Ancient Greece Map Study

Directions Use the information in the map of ancient Greece on page 126 of your textbook to answer these questions.

1. The Persians took over the Greek colonies in Lydia. Then a huge Persian army set sail for Greece. What body of water did the Persians have to cross? _____
2. What other large body of water surrounds Greece? _____
3. A major battle between the Greeks and Persians took place at Marathon. What Greek city on the map is close to Marathon? _____
4. What country is just north of Greece? _____
5. What is the name of the island southeast of Greece? _____
6. The Greeks believed that their gods lived on Mt. Olympus. What is the direction from Athens to Mt. Olympus? _____
7. The first Olympic Games took place in Olympia. What is the direction from Olympia to Sparta? _____
8. What is the distance from Olympia to Sparta in kilometers? _____
9. What is the distance from Sparta to Athens in kilometers? _____
10. Athens was a sea power with a strong navy. Why was Sparta not a sea power?

Gods and Goddesses

Major Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Greece	
Zeus	king of the gods; lord of the sky
Hera	queen of the gods; protector of married women
Poseidon	god of the sea; brother of Zeus; gave people the horse
Hades	god of the underworld; brother of Zeus
Demeter	goddess of grain
Persephone	daughter of Zeus and Demeter; wife of Hades
Aphrodite	goddess of love and beauty; born from the sea on a bed of foam
Apollo	god of the sun; god of music and song; taught people the art of healing
Ares	god of war
Artemis	goddess of the moon; goddess of the hunt
Dionysus	god of wine
Hephaestus	god of metalworkers and craft workers; made the armor of the gods; Aphrodite's husband
Hermes	messenger of Zeus; god of thieves; wore hat and sandals with wings

Directions Use the information from the chart to choose the answer that correctly completes each statement. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- The king of the gods was _____.
A Hephaestus B Hera C Poseidon D Zeus
- The queen of the gods was _____.
A Aphrodite B Hera C Demeter D Artemis
- The king of the gods had two brothers. They were _____.
A Ares and Apollo C Hades and Poseidon
B Hades and Dionysus D Dionysus and Hephaestus

Gods and Goddesses, *continued*

4. Poseidon was _____.
A god of the sun
B god of the sea
C god of the underworld
D god of war
5. Aphrodite's husband worked at _____.
A making armor for the gods
B making rain
C healing
D hunting

Events in Greek Wars

Part A Directions The events below took place during the Persian Wars. Number them in the order they occurred. Label the earliest event as 1, the next earliest event as 2, and so on.

- _____ A. King Darius I invades Greece, but Persians are defeated.
- _____ B. King Xerxes burns Athens and thinks he's won the war.
- _____ C. Greeks in Lydia revolt against Persia.
- _____ D. Persia conquers Greek colonies in Lydia.
- _____ E. The Greek navy defeats the Persians at Salamis.

Part B Directions The events below took place during the Peloponnesian War. Number them in the order they occurred. Label the earliest event as 1, the next earliest event as 2, and so on.

- _____ A. Sparta attacks Athens.
- _____ B. Athens collects money from other Greek city-states.
- _____ C. Athens surrenders to Sparta.
- _____ D. Pericles dies of the plague in Athens.
- _____ E. Pericles rebuilds the Parthenon.

Greek Mathematicians

Directions Read the following paragraphs about three great Greek mathematicians. Then use the information to complete the chart. Not all the boxes will be filled in.

Eratosthenes (273 B.C.–192 B.C.) was a librarian in Alexandria. This was the greatest center of learning in its day. Eratosthenes did not just work with books and documents. He figured the circumference of Earth (the distance around Earth) and the distance from Earth to the sun. He was also a geographer. He was the first to divide Earth using lines going north, south, east, and west. Today, we call them lines of latitude and lines of longitude.

Archimedes (287 B.C.–212 B.C.) was a mathematician and an engineer from the Greek colony of Syracuse. He contributed to the field of geometry. He also developed many weapons, such as cranes and catapults. He discovered the principle of the lever. Archimedes also discovered why things float.

Pythagoras (580 B.C.–500 B.C.) was a philosopher and religious leader from the island of Samos in Greece. He developed many important ideas in mathematics, astronomy, and music. He was also a wrestler and a politician. He started a school that attracted many students. In his school, students could not eat meat. Students had to remain silent for the first five years at school. Pythagoras and his students studied triangles. The Pythagorean theorem is named for Pythagoras.

Philosopher	City/Colony	Field of study	Major discoveries and achievements
		mathematician and engineer	
	Alexandria		
Pythagoras			

King Philip and Alexander Word Find

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to fill in the blanks.
Use the circled letters to find the name of Alexander's horse.

Word Bank

adventure
ambition
Aristotle
assassinate
conquered
Macedonia
military
Persian
Philip
Thebes

1. the drive to become powerful _____
2. what Philip II did to Athens and Thebes

3. land ruled by Philip II and Alexander

4. empire Philip II planned on conquering _____
5. Alexander's father _____
6. a Greek city-state conquered by Philip _____
7. to kill a leader _____
8. the kind of strength Philip II needed _____
9. the kind of Greek stories Aristotle taught Alexander _____
10. the Greek thinker who taught Alexander _____

Hidden word: _____

Alexander's Empire

Part A Directions Number the events in the order they occurred. Label the earliest event as 1, the next earliest event as 2, and so on.

- _____ 1. Alexandria, Egypt was built.
- _____ 2. Alexander conquered Egypt.
- _____ 3. Alexander began his campaign against Persia.
- _____ 4. Alexander conquered the Indus River Valley.
- _____ 5. Alexander's men built a bridge to Tyre.

Part B Directions Use the information in the map of Alexander's empire on page 150 of your textbook to answer these questions.

- 6. What body of water is north of Alexandria? _____
- 7. What city is closest to the Euphrates River? _____
- 8. Approximately how many miles is it from Damascus to Babylon? _____
- 9. What river flows through Egypt? _____
- 10. What sits between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea? _____

Alexander's Influence

Directions Circle the correct sentence in each pair that describes Alexander's empire.

1. Alexander only lost to King Darius.
Alexander fought for 12 years.
2. Alexander shared Greek culture with all of the lands he conquered.
Only the Persian Empire was bigger than Macedonia.
3. Alexander wanted Europe and Asia as one country.
Alexandria became the capital city.
4. Alexander punished people for marrying outside their culture.
Alexander shared plants from one part of the world with another.
5. Alexander was assassinated.
Alexander died from illness.
6. Alexander was buried in a gold coffin.
Alexander was buried in Babylon.
7. The Macedonian empire survived after Alexander died.
The Macedonian empire was split among the generals.
8. Alexander wanted unity among people.
Alexander wanted to keep the nations separate.
9. Alexander never married.
Alexander married a woman from Asia.
10. Every conquered empire had a town called Alexandria.
Every conquered country had some Greek style or custom.

Spartacus

Directions Read the following story. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

The Story of Spartacus

Spartacus was born in a Roman province. As a boy, Spartacus lived the peaceful life of a shepherd. When he was older, he had to join the Roman army. He was brave and strong. However, he did not want to fight as a Roman soldier. Because he did not want to fight, he left the army.

Spartacus was arrested because he left the army. The Romans took him as a slave. There were thousands of slaves in the Roman Empire. Some were treated well. Others had cruel masters who beat them and worked them very hard.

Spartacus was tall and strong. "He would make a fine gladiator!" someone decided. A training school for Roman gladiators bought Spartacus. The school taught him to fight in the arena. Spartacus would use his training against the Romans themselves.

In 73 B.C., Spartacus and 70 other slaves escaped from their masters. The runaway slaves stole clubs and daggers from travelers on the Roman roads. Soon they had enough weapons to call themselves an army.

They settled in at a hideout on Mt. Vesuvius. There they planned a slave rebellion. Their army grew. They were able to fight off Roman soldiers who came to recapture them.

When his army grew to 70,000, Spartacus came down from the mountains. They fought for three years against the Roman army and won many battles! Spartacus wanted to lead his men out of Italy to freedom. Yet his men were confident now. They wanted to march on to Rome. They convinced Spartacus to lead them.

When the time came to attack Rome, the men lost courage. They tried to turn back, but it was too late. Spartacus and his band were overpowered by the Roman army. Spartacus was wounded with a spear through his leg. However, he continued to fight. It was the gladiator's last battle. He died bravely. His body was never found. The Roman army had crushed the rebels.

Spartacus, continued

1. Roman slave-masters made Spartacus _____.
A work in gold mines B work in the fields C fight as a gladiator D fight as a soldier
2. Spartacus wanted _____.
A to become emperor of Rome C to be wealthy
B to be free D to be a shepherd
3. Spartacus was arrested because he _____.
A stole clubs and daggers C left the army
B killed a gladiator D was a runaway slave
4. The army of Spartacus _____.
A won many battles against Roman soldiers C never got a chance to fight
B lost all of its battles against Roman soldiers D fought against the gladiators
5. In the end, Spartacus _____.
A overpowered the Roman army C left Italy to live in freedom
B succeeded in freeing all slaves D died in battle

Julius Caesar Word Find

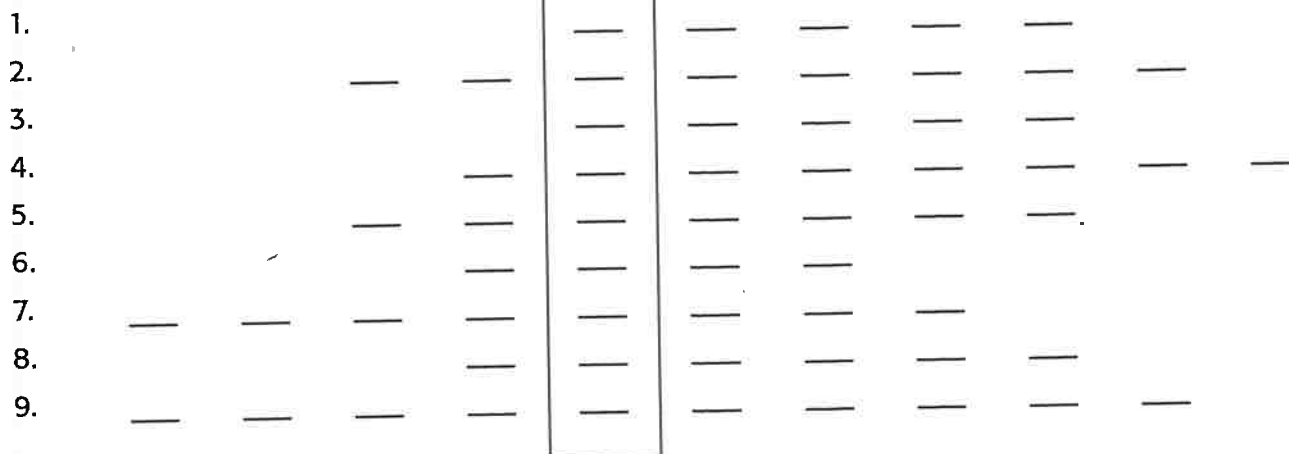
Part A Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Romans stamped pictures of Julius Caesar on _____.
2. Caesar made the Roman _____ 365 days long.
3. Caesar won battles and fell in love in the African country of _____.
4. Each Roman province was ruled by its own _____.
5. Caesar was very _____ with the Roman people.
6. Caesar was a general in the province of _____.
7. Caesar's popularity worried the Roman _____.
8. _____ was one of the men who killed Caesar.
9. At the Roman Forum, _____ offered Caesar the crown of king.

Word Bank

Brutus
calendar
coins
Egypt
Gaul
governor
Mark Antony
popular
senators

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the name of an Egyptian ruler.



Hidden word: _____

Rome and Greece

Directions Greek culture had an influence on Roman life. Decide whether each phrase below describes Rome or Greece. If it describes Rome, mark it with an *R*. If it describes Greece, mark it with a *G*. If the statement is true of both civilizations, mark it with a *B*.

- _____ 1. many gods
- _____ 2. paved roads
- _____ 3. the Parthenon
- _____ 4. the Pantheon
- _____ 5. democracy
- _____ 6. slavery
- _____ 7. arches
- _____ 8. Acropolis
- _____ 9. architecture should be beautiful
- _____ 10. architecture should be useful
- _____ 11. famous thinkers and teachers
- _____ 12. famous emperors
- _____ 13. aqueducts
- _____ 14. large outdoor theaters
- _____ 15. sports stadiums

Constantinople

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

The City of Constantinople

There is a city today called Istanbul. It is in the country of Turkey. It is located in an important place. Istanbul is partly in Europe and partly in Asia. It is in a perfect location for trading and defense.

Until 1922, Istanbul was known as Constantinople. Because of its location, many civilizations wanted to control Constantinople.

The Greeks first founded the city in the early 500s B.C. They called the city Byzantium. Then, in 513 B.C., King Darius of Persia conquered the prized port.

When Alexander the Great marched through the Persian Empire, he took Byzantium. Alexander's empire fell apart after his death. Soon the Roman Empire took control of Byzantium.

Constantine was the first Christian emperor of Rome. He made Byzantium his special treasure. He changed the city's name to Constantinople. This means, "the city of Constantine." He made it the capital city of the Eastern Roman Empire. A previous emperor, Diocletian, had divided the Roman Empire into two parts in A.D. 286.

When Rome fell in A.D. 476, the Eastern Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire was named for Byzantium, the Greek name of the city. Constantinople served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire for almost 1,000 years.

1. Constantinople is now called _____.
A Rome B Byzantium C Istanbul D Darius
2. Constantinople has always been prized because of its _____.
A location B gold mines C good weather D treasure
3. The city of Constantinople has also been called _____.
A Athens B Alexandria C Rome D Byzantium
4. The city was named Constantinople by _____.
A Alexander the Great B a Roman emperor C the Turks D King Darius
5. Constantine made Constantinople the capital of _____.
A the Western Roman Empire C the Eastern Roman Empire
B the Persian Empire D Byzantium

Roman Empire Timeline Study

Directions Use the timeline on page 183 in your textbook to complete these statements.

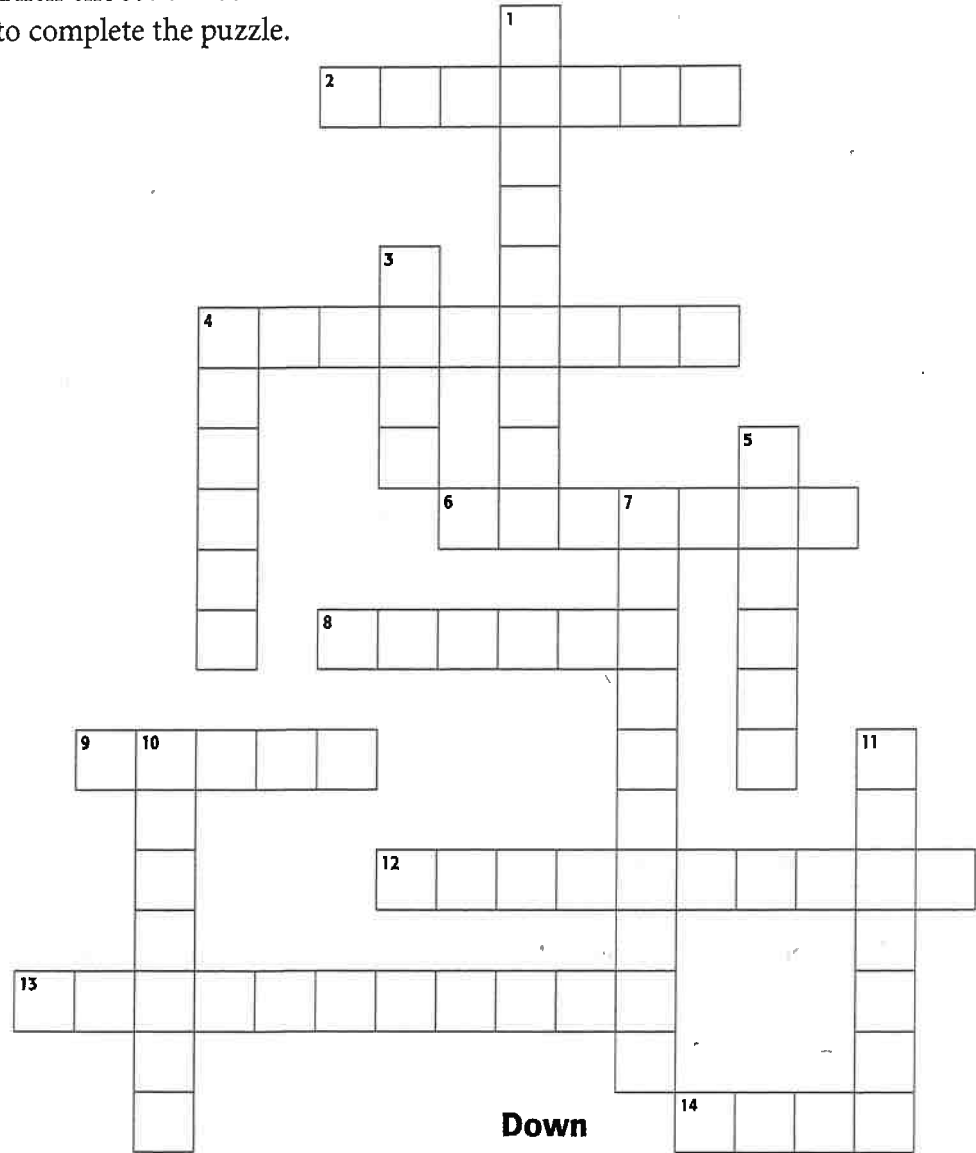
1. Rome was founded in _____.
2. Romans set up their republic in _____.
3. _____ years passed between the founding of Rome and the beginning of the Republic.
4. War with Carthage began in _____.
5. War with Carthage ended in _____.
6. The Punic Wars lasted _____ years.
7. Julius Caesar was assassinated in year _____.
8. The Roman Empire under Augustus began in _____.
9. The Roman Empire began _____ years after the death of Julius Caesar.
10. The time from when the Romans set up the Republic to the beginning of the Roman Empire was _____ years.
11. Rome started facing threats from outside invaders in _____.
12. The Roman Empire was divided into two parts in _____.
13. _____ was the year marked as the Fall of Rome.
14. The time from the first threats from outside invaders to the fall of Rome was _____ years.
15. The first date on the timeline that uses A.D. rather than B.C. is _____.

The Fall of the Western Roman Empire Crossword

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

Word Bank

adventure
Angles
Attila
barbarians
buried
Germans
Goths
Hadrian
Middle Ages
Odoacer
primitive
test
uncivilized
Vandals
wigs



Across

2. the Roman emperor who built a wall in England
4. what the barbarian tribes wanted
6. people living beyond the Roman Empire's borders
8. what the Romans did with their treasures: they _____ them
9. the tribe that first invaded the city of Rome
12. what Romans called the Germans
13. without training in arts, science, or government
14. what Roman women wore that came from Germans

Down

1. very simple
3. what Germans used to find people's innocence or guilt: a(n) _____
4. the leader of the Huns
5. the tribe that gave England its name
7. period following the Roman Empire
10. the German chief that overthrew the last Roman emperors
11. the tribe that invaded Rome the second time

The Byzantine Empire Word Find

Directions Fill in the blanks with words from Lesson 10-2. Use the circled letters to answer this question: What did Charlemagne do for artists?

Word Bank

Byzantine
Charles
divided
Greek
Latin
Louis
Orthodox
Pepin
pope
Roman

1. the name of Charlemagne's father _____
2. another name for the Eastern Empire _____
3. Charlemagne's other name _____ the Great
4. the church in the east is called Eastern _____
5. Charlemagne's son _____ I
6. the empire that Charlemagne ruled over _____
7. the language Charlemagne learned _____
8. the language of the Byzantine Empire _____
9. who crowned Charlemagne emperor _____
10. what happened to the Byzantine Empire after Charlemagne died:
it was _____

Hidden word: He _____ them.

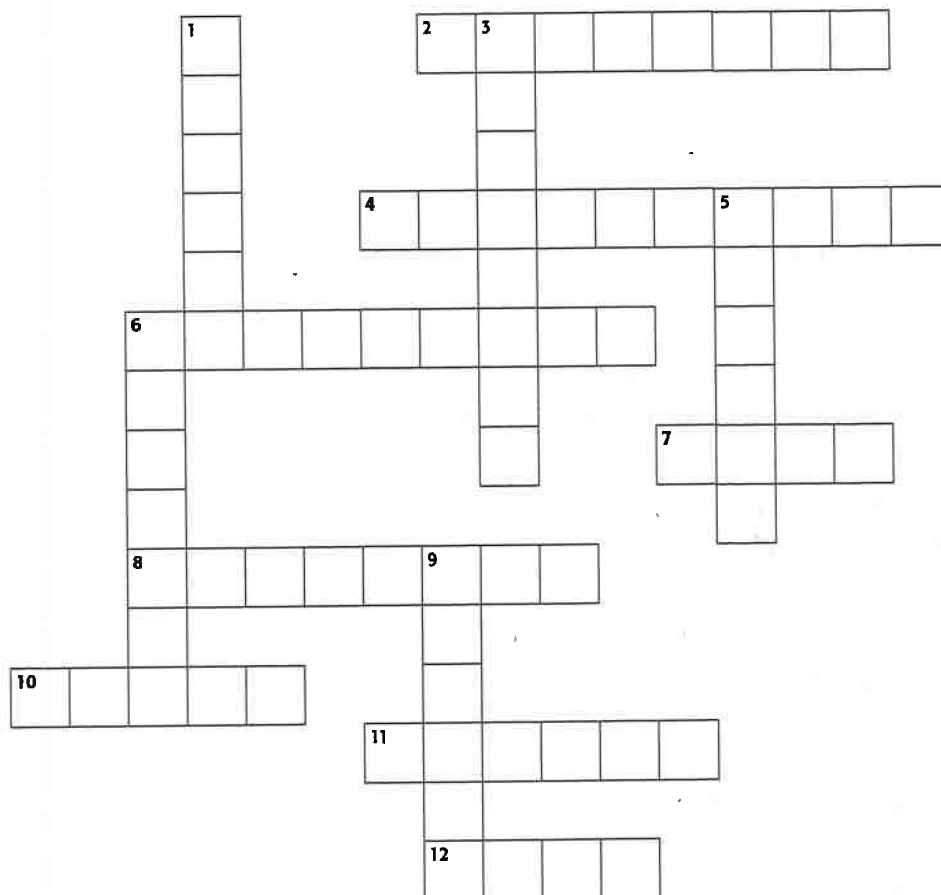
The Vikings Fact Find

Directions Circle the sentence that best describes the Vikings.

1. They came from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
They came from France, Spain, and Italy.
2. They traveled in very fast boats.
They were poor sailors.
3. They started raiding the cities in Greenland.
They started raiding the cities in England.
4. The Vikings that settled in France became known as the Franks.
The Vikings that settled in France became known as the Normans.
5. Erik the Red was exiled and settled in Greenland.
Erik the Red was exiled and settled in Iceland.
6. Leif Eriksson found an area in North America he called Vinland.
Leif Eriksson found an area in Russia he called Normandy.
7. The Vikings sailed to North America two times.
The Vikings sailed to North America for centuries.
8. King William won the Battle of Hastings.
King Harold won the Battle of Hastings.
9. Sagas tell the stories of Erik the Red and Leif Eriksson.
Sagas tell the stories of lost Vikings from Greenland.
10. Valhalla is the Viking hall of the gods.
Valhalla is where Leif Eriksson died.

Feudalism Crossword

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



Word Bank

blacksmith
estate
feudalism
fortress
freemen
homage
lord
miller
manor
medieval
organize
serf
vassal

Across

2. a building with strong walls for defense
4. a person who makes tools and weapons from metal
6. a political system based on the holding of land
7. a poor farm worker who was tied to the land
8. belonging to the Middle Ages
10. the lands belonging to a medieval lord
11. a large piece of land with a large home on it
12. a king or noble who gave land to someone else

Down

1. a pledge of loyalty
3. to set up
5. a person who grinds grain into flour
6. people who are free
9. a noble who received land from a king in return for loyalty and service

Knights During the Middle Ages

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

1. Knights were _____.
A nobles B clergy C freemen D serfs
2. Knights fought _____.
A bands of robbers C tribes from other parts of the country
B warriors from other estates D all of the above
3. Knights wore _____ into battle.
A lances B armor C tunics D squires
4. Knights began their training _____.
A at age 7 B at age 14 C at age 21 D with a page
5. A squire _____.
A fought against knights B made armor C served with a knight D served in the church
6. A man was knighted _____.
A by his lady B by the clergy C only by the king D by a noble
7. A young man spent the night before he was knighted _____.
A fighting B praying C jousting D sleeping
8. Knights kept their fighting skills ready _____.
A by entering tournaments C by raiding other estates
B by training with serfs D by entering a monastery
9. In jousts, knights fought each other with _____.
A spears B swords C lances D gunpowder
10. Knighthood was both a military honor and _____.
A a religious chore B a religious honor C a feudal system D a medieval duty

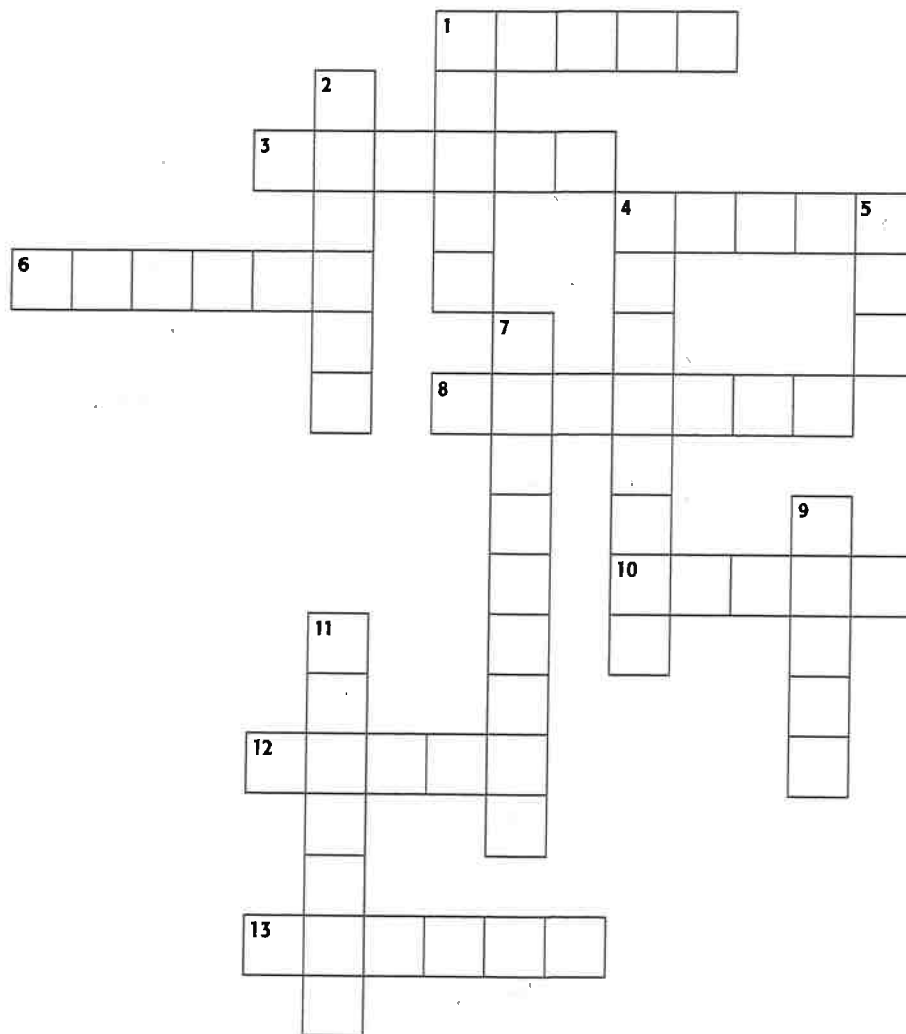
Life in the Middle Ages Fact Chart

Directions Complete the chart with facts about life in the Middle Ages. Write at least three facts about each group. Look back at the information in Chapter 11 if you need help.

Group	The Way They Lived
Nobles	1. 2. 3.
Knights	1. 2. 3.
Clergy	1. 2. 3.
Serfs	1. 2. 3.

Muhammad and Islam Crossword

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



Word Bank

Ali
Allah
faith
idols
Islam
Koran
Mecca
Muhammad
Muslim
Palestine
prophet
Ramadan
Sunnis
verses
vision

Across

1. images of god that are used as objects of worship
3. a follower of Muhammad's religion
4. the city Muhammad's followers took in A.D. 630
6. something seen in a dream
8. the Islamic month of fasting
10. Islam's God
12. the Muslim's holy book
13. what the Koran uses to teach Islam

Down

1. the religion of Muslims
2. the Islamic group that believes Muhammad did not appoint a successor
4. a prophet who taught Arabs that there was only one God
5. the person Shi'ites believed was the next Muslim leader
7. the area known as the Holy Land
9. a religion
11. one who speaks for God

The Crusades Word Find

Directions Fill in the blanks with words from Lesson 12-2. Use the circled letters to tell what a trip to a holy place is called.

Word Bank

Crusade
German
glory
Hermit
Jerusalem
Muslim
Philip
Richard
Saladin
Seljuk

1. the French king who set out to take Jerusalem back

2. the English king nicknamed the Lion-Hearted

3. the Muslim leader who held Jerusalem

4. what soldiers in the Crusades wanted

5. the city that is holy to Jews, Christians, and Muslims

6. the nickname of Peter, the leader of the first Crusade

7. the religion of the Turks

8. the journey Christians took to win back the Holy Land

9. the emperor of this country accidentally drowned on a Crusade

10. the group of Turks that reigned in Syria as well as in Jerusalem in 1071.

Hidden word: _____

The Costs of the Crusades Fact Find

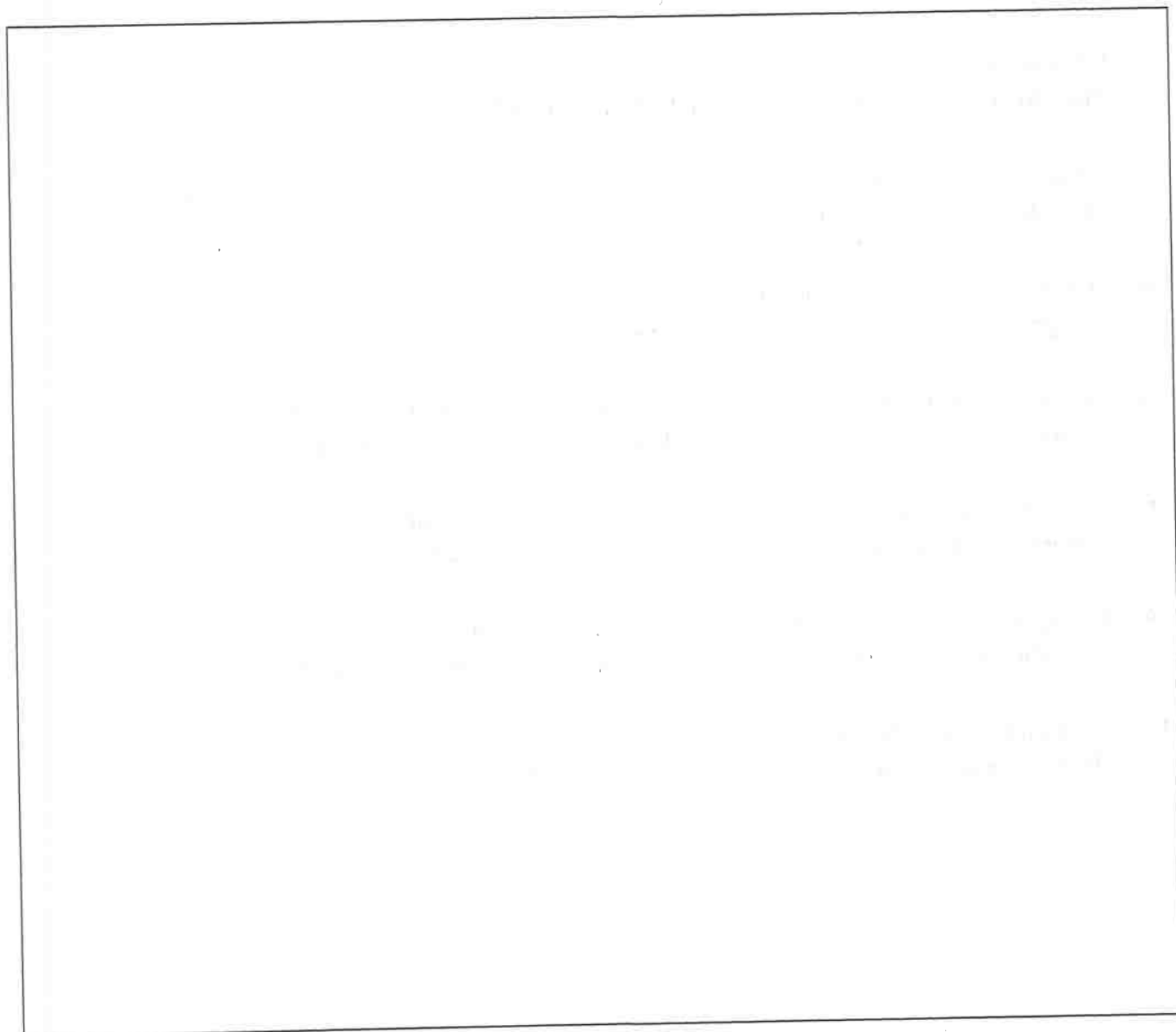
Directions Circle the sentence that describes the Crusades.

1. The Crusades cost a lot of money.
The Crusades were paid for by the pope.
2. Mostly Muslims were killed during the Crusades.
Muslims, Jews, and Christians died during the Crusades.
3. The Crusades gave the Christians the glory they wanted.
The Crusades caused the Christians to suffer a great deal.
4. None of the Middle East remained in Christian hands.
The Christians were able to keep some Middle Eastern lands.
5. When Christians returned from the Crusades, Europe was the same as when they had left.
After the Crusades, there were great changes in European culture.
6. Middle-Eastern merchants brought new animals to Europe.
Europeans got new foods from Middle-Eastern traders.
7. Europe's economy grew weak after the Crusades because so many people died.
Europe's economy grew strong after the Crusades because trade increased.
8. Mapmaking improved because of the travels during the Crusades.
Explorers depended on Middle-Eastern maps after the Crusades.
9. The fighting for the Holy Land made Europeans want to start a world war.
The fighting for the Holy Land caused Europeans to improve their weapons.
10. Children were not allowed to go near the fighting of the Crusades.
Children formed their own armies during the Crusades.

Drawing a Medieval Farm

Directions Use the space below to draw a medieval farm. Include the information listed below.

- new types of tools
- types of animals used in farming
- new techniques used to work with animals
- advances in how crops were planted
- other jobs that worked closely with farmers



Middle Ages Journal

Part A Directions Write a definition for each of the following words. You may review Lesson 12–5 in your textbook and use a dictionary if you need help.

1. apprentice _____

2. guild _____

3. masterpiece _____

4. migrate _____

5. population _____

Part B Directions Suppose that you were living in a European town in the Middle Ages. Write a two- or three-paragraph journal entry describing your typical day. Begin by telling who you are: your class, your age, and if you are a male or a female. Use information from Lesson 12–5 in your textbook to help you.

I am _____.

Dear Diary,

Today,

The Magna Carta: Fact or Opinion

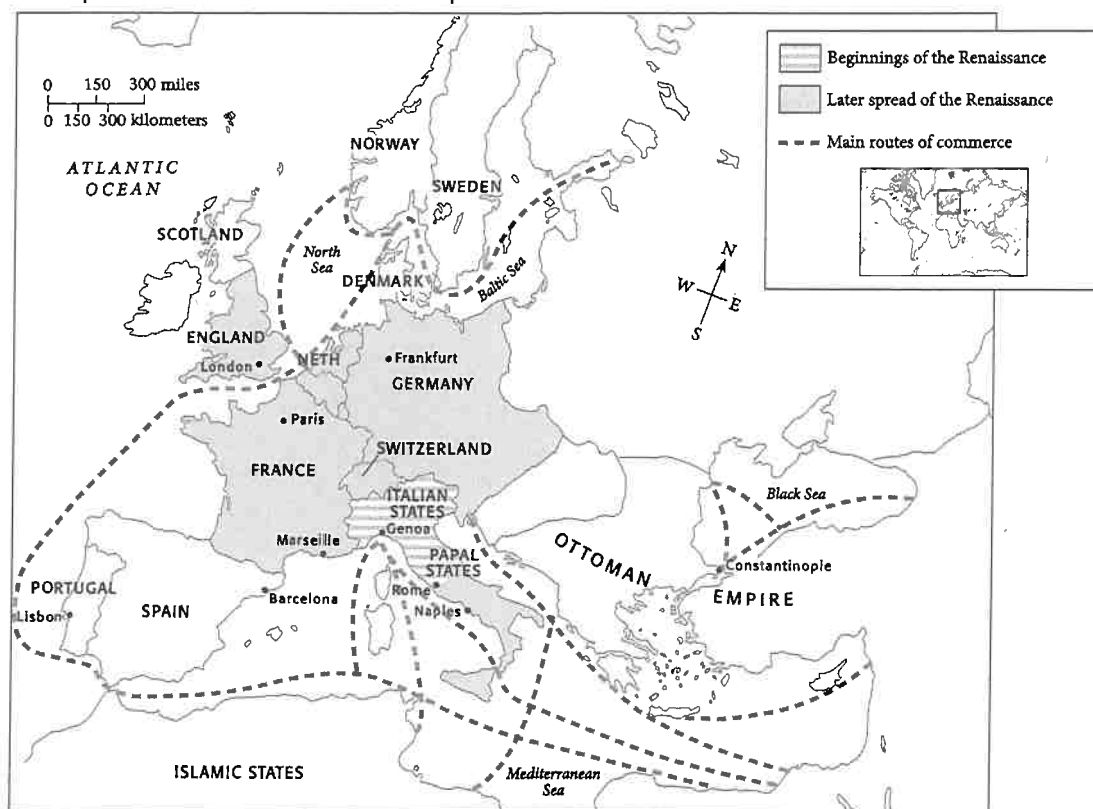
Directions Decide whether each statement is a fact or an opinion. Write *F* on the line for fact and *O* on the line for opinion.

- _____ 1. Lords did not care about the human rights of their serfs.
- _____ 2. King John could put a noble to death if he did not like him.
- _____ 3. A list of rights were drawn up in 1213.
- _____ 4. King John refused to sign the list.
- _____ 5. The king did not give the rules enough thought.
- _____ 6. Nobles thought that King John was a terrible king.
- _____ 7. After an army came after him, King John signed the charter.
- _____ 8. The Magna Carta was signed at Runnymede on the Thames River.
- _____ 9. The Magna Carta was the most important document of the Middle Ages.
- _____ 10. The Magna Carta did not apply to people who were not free.

The Birth of the Renaissance

Directions Use the map below to answer the questions. Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

The Spread of the Renaissance in Europe



- The Renaissance started in the cities of _____.
A northern Italy B southern Italy C France D Spain
- _____ was involved in the beginnings of the Renaissance.
A London B Paris C Rome D Naples
- _____ was involved in the later Renaissance.
A Rome B Genoa C Lisbon D Naples
- The Renaissance later spread to _____.
A Norway B Sweden C England D Spain
- The Renaissance was important to the culture of _____.
A the Islamic states B the Italian states C the Ottoman Empire D northern Africa

Michelangelo

Directions Michelangelo wrote this poem about how he felt when he was painting the Sistine Chapel. Read the poem. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Here like a cat in a sewer! Swelter [suffer from heat] and toil [work]!
With my neck puffed out like a pigeon,
belly hanging like an empty sack,
beard pointing at the ceiling, and my brain
fallen backwards in my head!
Breastbone bulging like a harpy's [a bird from mythology]
and my face, from drips and droplets,
patterned like a marble pavement.
Ribbs are poking in my guts; the only way
to counterweight my shoulders is to stick
my butt out. Don't know where my feet are —
they're just dancing by themselves!
In front I've sagged and stretched; behind,
my back is tauter than an archer's bow!

1. Michelangelo says he is like a pigeon because _____.
A he is cold
B he is so high in the air
C his neck is puffy
D he is hot
2. Michelangelo's face is _____.
A sweaty
B dotted with paint
C dry
D hanging like a sack
3. His position on the platform causes _____.
A his shoulders to ache
B his vision to blur
C his feet to get tired
D his ribs to poke into his stomach
4. The word "tauter" in the final line means _____.
A tighter
B someone who teaches
C an arrow
D a fighter
5. From this poem, we can tell Michelangelo was _____.
A proud
B happy
C uncomfortable
D underpaid

Major Events of the Renaissance

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

Major Events of the Renaissance	
Event	Result
End of Feudalism	new freedom for the common people growth of cities
Revived Interest in Greek and Roman Culture	more importance placed on learning and education new schools and universities
Beginning of Modern Science	facts began to overcome superstitions new inventions such as telescope and microscope were keys to knowledge
Invention of Movable Type	ideas spread throughout Europe books were translated more people went to school and read books
New Religious Beliefs	less authority for the Roman Catholic Church

- Which of the following did not happen during the Renaissance?
A People learned more about the universe.
B People showed more interest in the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome.
C More people read books.
D The Roman Catholic Church gained power.
- After 1600, scientists became aware that there were tiny living creatures, smaller than the eye could see. What Renaissance invention allowed that discovery?
A the telescope B the microscope C the printing press D the pendulum
- What was the result of the invention of movable type?
A Cities grew. C Books were written in Latin.
B Books were available to more people. D People could not read or write.
- Galileo made important discoveries about the universe. Which invention did Galileo use to make some of his discoveries?
A the telescope B the microscope C the printing press D the watch
- What can you conclude from this chart?
A The Renaissance was a time of slavery and evil.
B The Renaissance was a time of little change.
C The Renaissance was a time of growth and new ideas.
D The Renaissance was a time marked by little knowledge and fear.

Renaissance Style

Directions Read the following article, then follow the directions below.

Renaissance Style: The Well-Dressed Man and Woman

People were interested in fashion in the 1400s and 1500s just as they are now. Fashions in dress came and went.

A fashionable Renaissance woman might have worn:

- long, wide hoop skirts (the hoop idea came from Spain)
- padding around her waist (a French idea)
- slashed outer garments with undergarments pulled through the cuts in puffs (a German idea), *garment* is another word for “clothes”
- heavy woven fabrics
- richly embroidered velvets and silks
- gold-colored gowns with cutaway skirts showing velvet underskirts
- pleated ruffs around the neck

A well-dressed Renaissance man might have worn:

- linen shirts
- a close-fitting jacket called a doublet that flared from the waist in a short, full skirt
- long, tight hose (sometimes striped, but most often plain)
(sometimes, men stuffed their tights to make their legs look stronger)
- shoes that came to long, stiff points

Everyone’s clothing was heavy, and clothes were stiff.

Many people of the Renaissance were interested in fancy clothes. They wore lots of clothing at once. It does not seem that they were interested in comfort.

Directions Circle the fashions below that a Renaissance man or woman would be likely to wear.

pointed-toed shoes

slacks for women

hoop skirts

baggy wool pants

short skirts

undergarments showing

starched collars

velvet and silk

blue denim

tights for men

The Two Sides of the Reformation

Directions The following statements are things a Catholic or a Protestant might say during the Reformation. Write a *C* in the space if the statement would have been made by a Catholic. Write a *P* in the space if the statement would have been made by a Protestant.

- _____ 1. I trust the pope.
- _____ 2. The pope has too much authority.
- _____ 3. The clergy is too interested in wealth and power.
- _____ 4. I like the rituals in our mass.
- _____ 5. The simple ways taught by Jesus have become lost.
- _____ 6. There are too many heretics in the world.
- _____ 7. I have 95 complaints against the church.
- _____ 8. A person does not need to go on a pilgrimage to find God.
- _____ 9. The Huguenots must die.
- _____ 10. My friends were killed on St. Bartholomew's Day.
- _____ 11. I support the Inquisition.
- _____ 12. John Calvin has good ideas.
- _____ 13. Religious practices should be based only on the Bible.
- _____ 14. Martin Luther is an outlaw.
- _____ 15. We should hide Martin Luther from the church.

Changes to the Catholic Church

Part A Directions Each of the items in the Word Bank relates to either the Reformation or the Counter-Reformation. List each item in the correct category.

Reformation

Counter-Reformation

Word Bank

1545

Council of Trent

John Calvin

Huguenots

Inquisition

Jesuits

Martin Luther

Protestantism

Society of Jesus

St. Ignatius Loyola

Part B Directions The Roman Catholic Church succeeded in preventing revolt in Spain, Italy, and some other countries. However, Protestantism became the major religion of the countries of northwestern Europe. Use an almanac or research online to find out the religion of some European countries. The first item has been done for you as an example.

Country	Major Religion	Country	Major Religion
Spain	Roman Catholic	Poland	_____
Italy	_____	Sweden	_____
Hungary	_____	Denmark	_____
Norway	_____	Finland	_____
France	_____	Portugal	_____

Monarchs and Nationalism Match-Up

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

Column A

- _____ 1. Spain, France, and England each formed _____.
- _____ 2. People felt a _____ with their ruler and their country.
- _____ 3. People in one country _____.
- _____ 4. They developed pride and _____ toward their nation.
- _____ 5. _____ was as important as religion.
- _____ 6. People in Spain, France, and England had different _____.
- _____ 7. Monarchs led people into _____ due to different religious beliefs.
- _____ 8. The _____ led their people in good and bad times.
- _____ 9. The religions and monarchs impacted people in _____.
- _____ 10. The _____ in Western Europe affected each other.

Column B

- A bond
- B loyalty
- C nationalism
- D nations
- E nation-states
- F religions
- G rulers
- H spoke a similar language
- I war
- J Western Europe

Directions You are a reporter interviewing King Philip II of Spain. Write five questions that you would ask him about his kingdom. Base your questions on what you learned from the lesson. Then write five answers that you suppose he might give in response.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the paper.

Unrest in France

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

1. What caused civil wars in France?

2. Why were people unhappy when Henry of Navarre was named king?

3. What did Henry IV do to make peace with the Catholics?

4. How did Henry IV keep the peace with the Huguenots?

5. In what other ways did Henry IV strengthen France?

English Monarchs Puzzle

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank that the description describes. Use the circled letters to tell the name of the father of Henry VIII.

Word Bank

Anne
annual
Catherine
Elizabeth
England
Mary
monarch
Parliament
Seymour
Son

1. The queen of England who finally united the country

_____○_____

2. The body of lawmakers that passed a law making Henry VIII head of the Church of England _____○_____

3. The second wife of Henry VIII, was beheaded _____○_____

4. Another word for king, queen, or emperor _____○_____

5. The last name of Henry VIII's third wife; she gave him his son

_____○_____

6. The first wife of Henry VIII _____○_____

7. What Henry VIII wanted to do to his first marriage _____○_____

8. What the new church Henry VIII made was named after _____○_____

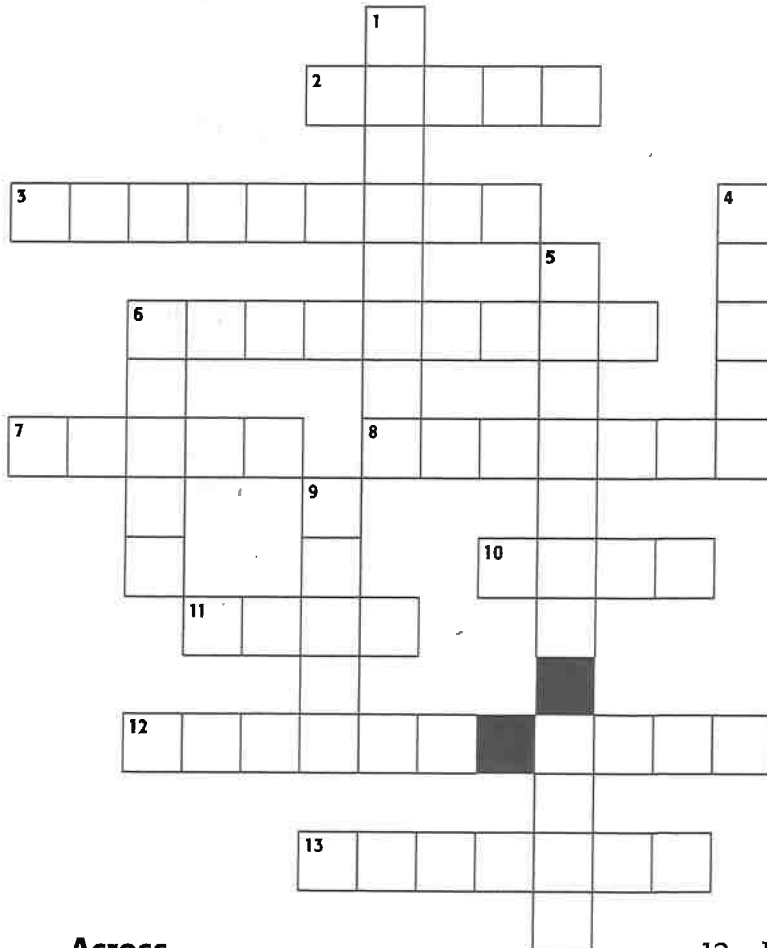
9. What Henry VIII wanted from his wives _____○_____

10. The oldest daughter of Henry VIII; she wanted England Catholic again _____○_____

Hidden words: _____

China Crossword

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



Word Bank

Buddhism
Canal
compass
Forbidden
forge
Genghis Khan
gunpowder
junks
Kublai Khan
Marco
Ming
Mongols
Silk
yurts

Across

2. felt tents used by the Mongols
3. invented by Chinese, an explosive
6. the _____ City, palace in Beijing
7. Italian who visited China: _____ Polo
8. people who invaded China from Central Asia
10. China's link with the West: the _____ Road
11. rulers after the Mongols: the _____ dynasty

12. Mongol ruler who improved roads in China

13. invented by Chinese, helps sailors find their way

Down

1. religion that came to China from India
4. Chinese sailing boats
5. fierce Mongol ruler who invaded China
6. to shape iron by heating and hammering
9. a water route: the Grand _____

Japan Riddle

Directions Choose a word from the Word Bank to match each clue. Write each letter of the word on a separate blank.

Word Bank

Buddhism
Cipango
China
Dutch
feudalism
kamikaze
mikado
Nagasaki
nobles
samurai
shogun
Yorimoto

1. Religion brought to Japan from China _____
2. Japanese name for emperor _____
3. A chief warlord and ruler _____
4. Marco Polo's name for Japan _____
5. Class system in Middle Ages _____
6. People of the upper class _____
7. Sailors allowed to dock in Nagasaki _____
8. Name of the first shogun _____
9. "Divine wind" _____
10. Country from which Japan borrowed a lot _____
11. Upper-class warriors _____
12. Only city open to outside traders _____

Directions Solve the riddle. Choose the circled letter from each answer blank above. Write that letter in the box below that has the same number as the question. When you finish, read the letters in the boxes to answer the riddle.

Riddle: I am Japan of 200 years ago. How could you describe me?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	5	11	9	4	7	6	12	8	1	2	10

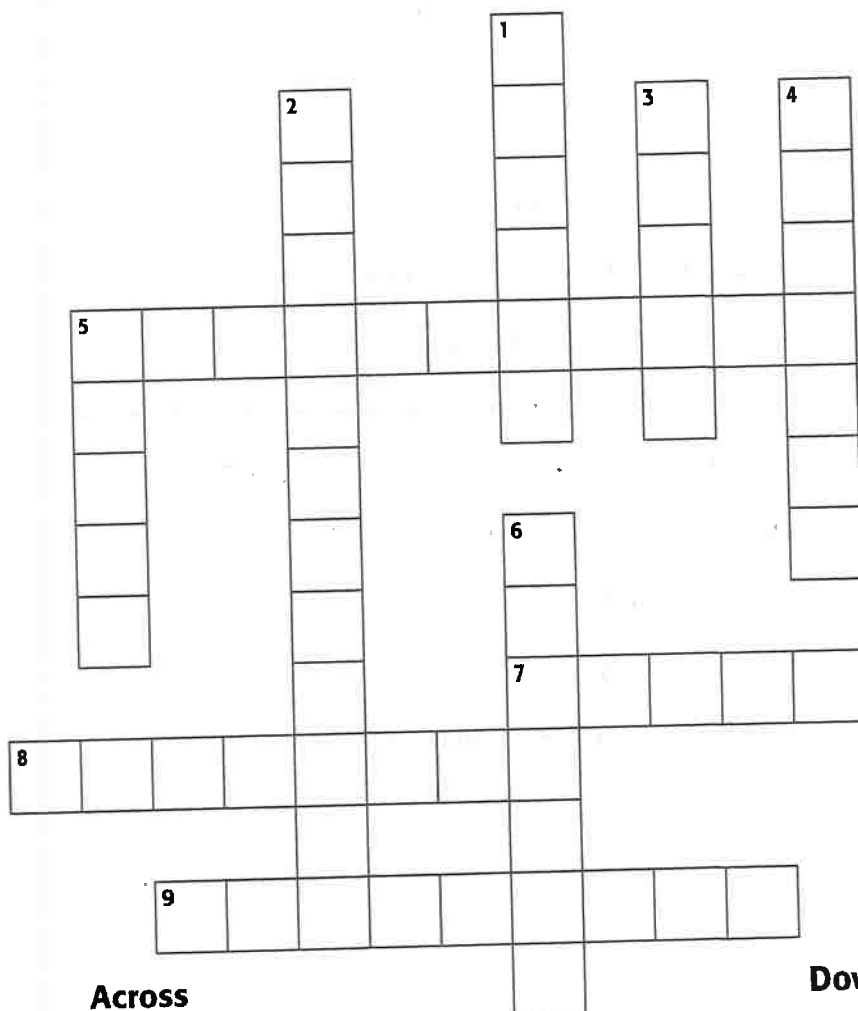
India Under Mogul Rule

Directions Place each event in its correct order for each of the two sets. Write the letter of the first event after #1. Write the letter of the second event after #2, and so on. Note that #10 will be the last event.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. _____ | A Babar invaded India and started the Mogul Empire. |
| 2. _____ | B Asoka became emperor. |
| 3. _____ | C Muslims began to invade India. |
| 4. _____ | D Tamerlane invaded India and captured Delhi. |
| 5. _____ | E India was divided into different kingdoms. |
| <hr/> | |
| 6. _____ | A Workers built the Taj Mahal. |
| 7. _____ | B The Mogul Empire began to break up. |
| 8. _____ | C Aurangzeb became the Mogul emperor. |
| 9. _____ | D Akbar ruled India wisely. |
| 10. _____ | E Aurangzeb tried to convert people to Islam. |

The Americas Crossword

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



Word Bank

Anasazi
Aztec
Cortés
dwellers
Inuit
Mesoamerica
Montezuma
mound
Pizarro
Tenochtitlán

Across

Down

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. region of the New World including Mexico | 1. Spanish explorer who took over the Aztecs |
| 7. ancient American empire in present-day Mexico | 2. the capital city of the Aztecs |
| 8. Indians who lived in high places: cliff _____ | 3. Indian people of far northern North America |
| 9. ruler of the Aztecs | 4. took over the Inca: Francisco _____ |
| | 5. the Hopewell people: _____ builders |
| | 6. Indian people who built cliff homes |

Exploring New Lands Map Study

Directions Use the map on page 335 of your textbook to answer these questions. Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The earliest voyage on the map was made by _____.
A Cabot B Cabral C Columbus D Da Gama
2. Cabot finished his trip in the year _____.
A 1500 B 1497 C 1492 D 1498
3. Magellan sailed around the southern tip of _____ before reaching the Pacific Ocean.
A Africa B South America C Antarctica D Australia
4. Cabot crossed the _____ Ocean to reach Canada.
A Arctic B Indian C Pacific D Atlantic
5. To reach South America, Cabral sailed to the _____.
A north B east C southwest D northwest
6. On his return to Europe, Columbus sailed _____ of his original path.
A north B south C east D west
7. Da Gama's voyage ended in _____.
A China B Australia C India D Africa
8. Before reaching Africa on the way back to Europe, Magellan's crew sailed through the _____ Ocean.
A Arctic B Indian C Pacific D Atlantic
9. According to the map, Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean _____.
A once B twice C three times D never
10. In traveling around the world, Magellan's ships mostly sailed _____.
A north B south C east D west

Fighting for South America

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

Word Bank

burned
conquerors
convert
cruelly
diseases
gold
horses
New Spain
savages
slaves

1. Spanish conquistadors, or _____, arrived in Mexico and South America.
2. The conquistadors were looking for _____.
3. The Spaniards brought guns and _____ with them.
4. The Spanish people called Mexico "_____."
5. The Spaniards tried to make the Indians _____ to Christianity.
6. Indians who refused to become Christians were _____ to death.
7. The Spaniards treated the Indians _____.
8. They made the Indians work as _____.
9. Many of the Europeans thought the American Indians were _____.
10. Thousands of American Indians died from the _____ the Europeans brought with them.

Early Settlements in North America

Directions Read about the economy of Jamestown, Plymouth, and Massachusetts Bay below. Then write your answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

In 1619, English settlers arrived at Jamestown, in what is now Virginia. Some of the colonists did not have the skills to cut down trees, build houses, and start farms. Many settlers died during the first eight months of the settlement. Captain John Smith saved the settlement by telling the colonists that they needed to work. American Indians helped them get and grow food. They also taught the colonists how to grow tobacco. For 200 years, tobacco was the basis of the colony's economy.

In 1620, the Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony, in what is now Massachusetts. The Pilgrims cut trees and cleared fields. Still, nearly half of them died before the first spring. Then American Indians taught them to use fish for fertilizer and to grow corn. They taught the settlers how to trap beavers. The Plymouth colonists began to trade with the American Indians. They traded English goods for animal skins. Then they shipped the animal skins to England.

In 1630, the Puritans settled a large colony called Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Puritans had early success. They had visited the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1628, before founding their own colony. When the Puritans came to New England, they brought their household goods, farm tools, and livestock with them. They planted great fields of barley, corn, and wheat. They built several settlements, including Boston. They started schools, including Harvard University.

1. What three groups are compared in the selection above?

2. What was the basis of the economy in Jamestown?

3. What was the basis of the economy in Plymouth Colony?

4. What did the American Indians teach the Pilgrims to do?

5. What advantages did the Massachusetts Bay Colony have?

Goods in Each Colony

The 13 North American colonies traded many goods with England. Some of those goods are listed on the chart.

Colony	Goods
New Hampshire	cattle, lumber, fish, furs
Rhode Island	cattle, corn, lumber, ships
Massachusetts	fish, whale products, furs, raw wool, ships
Connecticut	flour, dried meat, fish, rum, iron bars
New York	furs, timber, beer, flax, iron bars
New Jersey	cattle, flax, Indian corn, wheat, flour
Pennsylvania	wheat, corn, apples, rope
Delaware	furs, tobacco, flour, lumber, iron
Maryland	flax, corn, tobacco, fish, iron, ships
Virginia	wheat, flax, tobacco, corn, iron
North Carolina	tobacco, wheat, corn, furs, glass
South Carolina	rice, cotton, furniture, lumber, tobacco
Georgia	rice, pottery, cotton, tobacco, pork

Directions Write the answers to these questions.

1. How many colonies sent lumber to England?

2. What two goods came from Massachusetts but no other colony?

3. Which colonies traded tobacco?

4. Which colonies built ships?

5. What did South Carolina trade that no other colony traded?

Understanding the Beginnings of Democracy

Directions Write a paragraph explaining what the following quotation means.

“Man is born free! A monarch’s right to rule is given to him not by God but by the people!”

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

Support for Democracy

Directions Each of the following groups or figures is discussed in Lesson 17-2. Some of them were in favor of democracy and new freedom. Others supported the rights of monarchs to rule with absolute power and fought against democracy. Write *D* before the number of those who supported democracy. Write *M* before the number of those who supported the absolute power of monarchs.

- _____ 1. Puritans
- _____ 2. Royalists
- _____ 3. Oliver Cromwell
- _____ 4. King Charles I
- _____ 5. Roundheads
- _____ 6. Parliament
- _____ 7. Charles' troops
- _____ 8. Scotland
- _____ 9. Cromwell's troops
- _____ 10. Commonwealth of England

The Glorious Revolution Timeline

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence. Then write the events in the order in which they occurred. Place the letter of the event that happened first after #1 and so on.

Word Bank

Charles
democratic
James
Netherlands
Rights

- (A) William and Mary signed the Bill of _____.
- (B) William and Mary came from the _____ to take the throne.
- (C) King _____ II came to power in 1660.
- (D) Problems came up when King _____ II took the throne.
- (E) Parliament became more _____.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

The Bill of Rights

Part A Directions In 1781, the American Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution. It was made up of 10 amendments that promised citizens certain freedoms. Look up the Bill of Rights in an almanac or encyclopedia. List five freedoms that the Bill of Rights promises.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part B Directions Suppose you have the chance to create your own personal bill of rights. Perhaps your list of rights will be honored by your school or your family. List five rights you believe you would include in your bill of rights.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

The Age of Reason in France Quiz

Part A Directions Match the quotation in Column A with the person or persons in Column B who could have said it. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. "God made me king!"
- _____ 2. "I am happy to have Lafayette's help."
- _____ 3. "Voltaire and I write about ideas of freedom."
- _____ 4. "I am proud to fight with George Washington."
- _____ 5. "We will thank Lafayette by naming towns after him."
- _____ 6. "Rousseau and I support a new age of reason."
- _____ 7. "We pay too many taxes to keep the nobles rich!"
- _____ 8. "The peasants are dirty, and they smell bad."

Column B

- A American citizens
- B French noble
- C French peasants
- D George Washington
- E King Louis XIV
- F Lafayette
- G Rousseau
- H Voltaire

Part B Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

9. King Louis XIV was on the throne _____.
A in the 1500s B in the early 1700s C in the 1800s D after 1900
10. The French kings believed that they ruled by _____.
A a constitution C permission of the middle and lower classes
B cruelty D divine right
11. The French nobles lived in _____.
A drafty huts C city apartment buildings
B small houses D palaces
12. Taxes paid by the lower and middle classes were used to _____.
A pay for medical care C keep the king and nobles rich
B build public schools D set up a system of social security
13. Thinkers such as Rousseau and Voltaire valued _____.
A fancy carriages C the divine right of kings
B freedom D the rights of nobles
14. France gave aid to the _____ in their fight for independence.
A Americans B British C Germans D Spanish
15. Two generals who fought side by side for freedom were Washington and _____.
A Louis XIV B Voltaire C Rousseau D Lafayette

The King Tries to Limit Democracy Crossword

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

Across

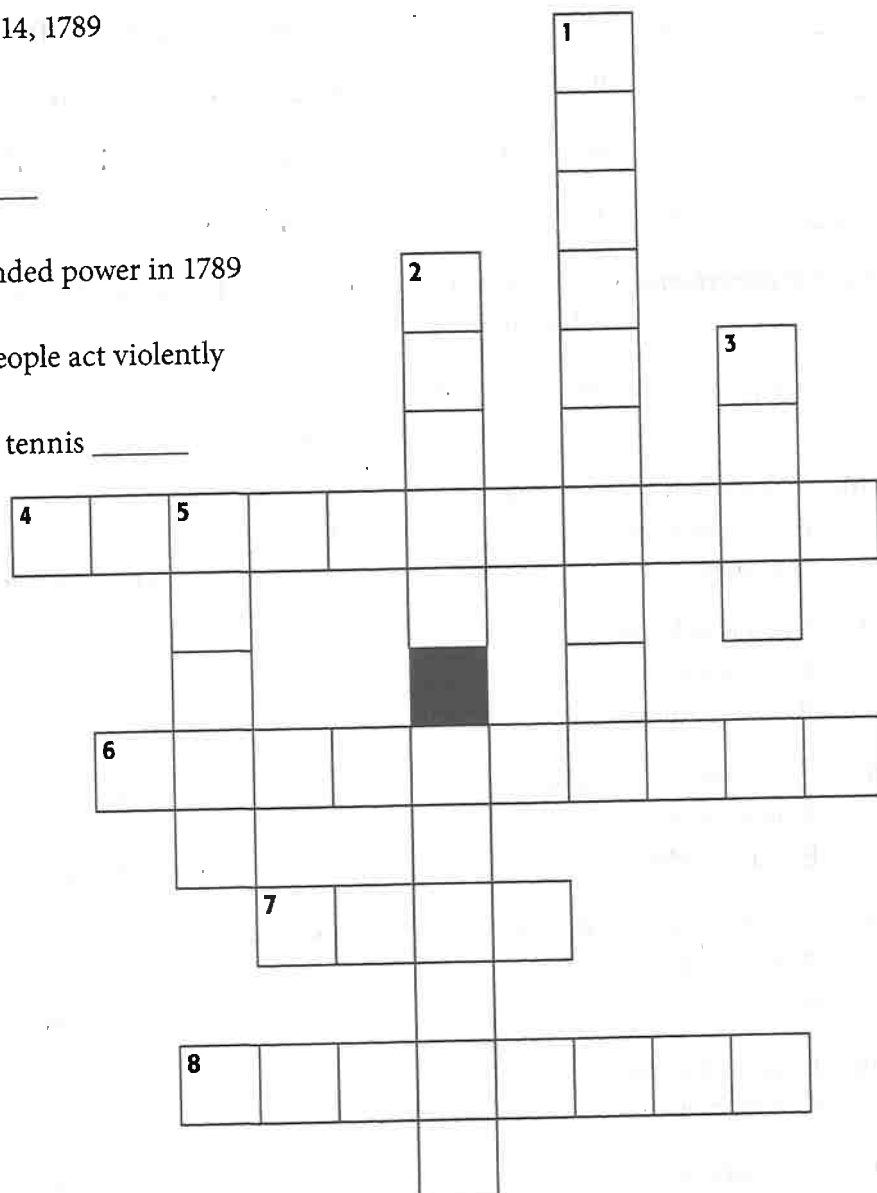
4. _____ of the Rights of Man
6. "Liberty, equality, and _____!"
7. promise made by representatives to stick together
8. a hated prison, attacked on July 14, 1789

Down

1. started in 1789: the French _____
2. group of lawmakers who demanded power in 1789
3. what happens when a mob of people act violently
5. place for games *and* revolution: tennis _____

Word Bank

Bastille
court
Declaration
fraternity
oath
Revolution
riot
Third Estate



Napoleon Bonaparte Riddle

Part A Directions Choose a word from the Word Bank that answers each clue. Write each letter of the word on a separate line.

1. Set of laws created by Napoleon

2. Title taken by Napoleon in 1799 _____

3. Napoleon's last home _____

4. Island country that fought Napoleon's France

5. Ruling group that Napoleon overthrew

6. Napoleon's empress _____

7. Battle that ended Napoleon's career _____

8. British general who defeated Napoleon: Duke of _____

9. Island home, not the last _____

Word Bank

dictator
Directory
Elba
Great Britain
Josephine
Napoleonic Code
Saint Helena
Waterloo
Wellington

Part B Directions Solve the riddle. Choose the circled letter from each question above. Write that letter in the box below that has the same number. When you finish, read the letters in the boxes to answer the riddle.

Riddle: When I ruled France, most people called me by my first name.

But I had a last name, too. It was _____.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4 2 3 9 6 1 7 5 8

Industries Develop Word Find

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

1. Cottage workers made cloth for the _____ industry.
2. Better production of goods helped people make a(n) _____.
3. People moved to the cities to get a job in a(n) _____.
4. Iron was a natural _____ needed to build machines.
5. Britain's colonies were _____ for finished goods.
6. Steam-powered _____ was developed to move goods.
7. Many factories were built during the _____ Revolution.
8. Cotton is a raw _____ used to make cloth.
9. A person who puts money into a business is a(n) _____.
10. Coal produced the _____ to keep the steam engines running.

Word Bank

energy
factory
industrial
investor
markets
material
profit
resource
textile
transportation

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell a kind of transportation important to the Industrial Revolution.

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

Hidden word: _____

Inventions that Changed the World

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

Word Bank

American	Richard Arkwright	Scottish	Steam-powered loom
Flying shuttle	Richard Trevithick	Spinning jenny	Thomas Savery
Michael Faraday	Samuel Crompton		

Inventions that Changed the World

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nationality
First commercial steam engine	1698	1. _____	British
2. _____	1733	John Kay	British
3. _____	1764	John Hargreaves	British
Water frame	1769	4. _____	British
Improved steam engine	1769	James Watt	5. _____
Mule	1779	6. _____	British
7. _____	1785	Edmund Cartwright	British
First steam locomotive	1804	8. _____	British
Steamboat	1807	Robert Fulton	9. _____
Dynamo	1831	10. _____	British

Labor Unions During the Industrial Revolution

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Labor Unions

Workers in Great Britain formed labor unions during the Industrial Revolution. Industry had moved from small towns and cottages to big city factories. Factory workers needed to unite. Most factory owners did not care about working conditions. They did not worry about the safety or the health of their employees. They just wanted to make money.

Workers joined together to protest. They wanted better wages, shorter hours, and safer factories. When a single worker complained, no one listened. However, when workers joined together they had new power. The workers' groups were called *unions* because the workers were united.

Labor unions continued to grow. They began to appear in the United States as early as the 1790s. Union members asked for such things as a 10-hour workday and free schools to educate their children.

Today, there are many labor unions in the United States. There are unions for actors and for airline pilots, for postal workers and for plumbers, for meat cutters and for musicians, for teachers and for textile workers. Almost every trade has a union to protect the interests of its workers.

1. British workers formed labor unions after industry moved to the _____.
A small towns B cottages C big cities D British countryside
2. The modern labor union first appeared in _____.
A Great Britain B the United States C Russia D China
3. Labor unions began to appear in the United States in _____.
A the 1970s B the 1790s C 1776 D 1825
4. Union members wanted better wages and _____.
A longer hours B child labor C more vacation D safer factories
5. Most factory owners were concerned with _____.
A making money B keeping their workers happy C keeping the factories clean D keeping child workers safe

Agriculture and Industry

Part A Directions The Industrial Revolution continues to spread, as more countries shift their workforce from agriculture to industry. The chart below compares how people earn their living in some countries. It shows the percentage of people working in industry and the percentage of people working in agriculture. If more people work in industry in a country, write an *I* before the number. If more people work in agriculture, write an *A* before the number.

	Country	Industry	Agriculture
_____ 1.	China	24%	45%
_____ 2.	Ecuador	24%	8%
_____ 3.	France	24%	4%
_____ 4.	Germany	33%	3%
_____ 5.	Haiti	9%	66%
_____ 6.	India	12%	60%
_____ 7.	Italy	32%	5%
_____ 8.	Mexico	24%	18%
_____ 9.	Nigeria	10%	70%
_____ 10.	Norway	22%	4%

Agriculture and Industry, *continued*

Part B Directions Use the information from the chart to answer each question. Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

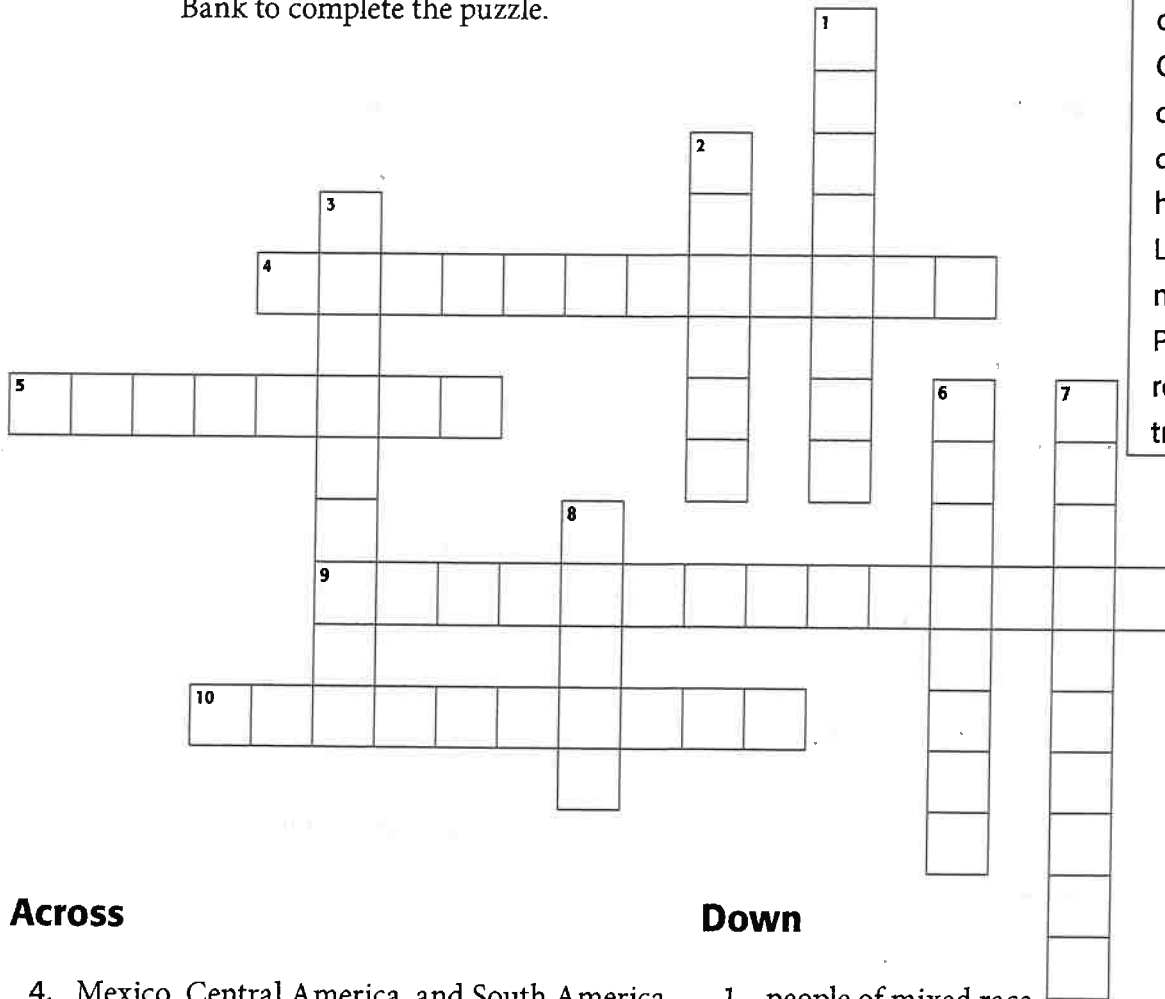
11. _____ is the European country that is most industrialized.
A France B Germany C Italy D Norway
12. In _____, close to the same number of people work in industry and agriculture.
A China B Ecuador C Haiti D Mexico
13. The percentage of people who work in industry and agriculture is most similar in _____.
A France and Germany C Germany and Italy
B France and Italy D Germany and Norway
14. In India, _____ times as many people work in agriculture as work in industry.
A 3 B 5 C 10 D 20
15. _____ is the most agricultural nation on the list.
A Nigeria B India C Mexico D Haiti

Colonization Crossword

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

Word Bank

colonies
Creole
descendant
discrimination
haciendas
Latin America
mestizos
Portugal
revolution
trade



Across

4. Mexico, Central America, and South America
5. what Spaniards build in the Americas
9. treating a person unfairly because of his or her race or religion
10. a person who comes from a specific group of people

Down

1. people of mixed race
2. someone of Spanish blood born in Latin America
3. large cattle ranches
6. the country that settled the eastern part of South America
7. what swept through Latin America in the 1800s
8. what the colonies could not do among themselves

Fighting for Independence

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

Column A

- _____ 1. the leader who sent troops to Haiti to enslave the people
- _____ 2. the liberator of Chile
- _____ 3. the leader of Haiti's revolution
- _____ 4. the western third of Hispaniola
- _____ 5. the leader who helped free Argentina, Chile, and Peru
- _____ 6. what was made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru
- _____ 7. the Portuguese prince that gave Brazil its independence
- _____ 8. the person who cried the *grito de Dolores*
- _____ 9. the other Catholic priest who helped the Mexican revolution
- _____ 10. the "George Washington of South America"

Column B

- A Bernardo O'Higgins
- B Dom Pedro
- C Haiti
- D José de San Martín
- E José Morelos
- F Miguel Hidalgo
- G Napoleon
- H Republic of Gran Colombia
- I Simón Bolívar
- J Toussaint L'Ouverture

Latin American Culture Map Study

Directions Refer to the map on page 429 of the textbook. Find each of the countries listed below. Then list each country's year of independence.

1. Argentina _____
2. Bolivia _____
3. Brazil _____
4. Chile _____
5. Cuba _____
6. Ecuador _____
7. Haiti _____
8. Mexico _____
9. Peru _____
10. Venezuela _____

Jefferson and Monroe

Part A Directions Imagine that Thomas Jefferson is talking. He might say these sentences. Choose a word from the Word Bank to complete each of his statements.

Word Bank

doubled

France

Louisiana

miles

million

Missouri

west

year

1. The _____ was 1803.
2. I heard that _____ wanted to sell a big piece of land in North America.
3. This land was called the _____ Territory.
4. I wanted the land for all of our settlers who were moving _____.
5. I asked Congress to pay \$15 _____ to buy the land.
6. It turned out that the huge new territory contained 828,000 square _____ of land.
7. Adding the Louisiana Purchase just about _____ the size of the United States.
8. Two of the states carved out of the new territory were Louisiana and _____.

Jefferson and Monroe, *continued*

Part B Directions Imagine that James Monroe is talking. He might say these sentences. Choose a word from the Word Bank to complete each of his statements.

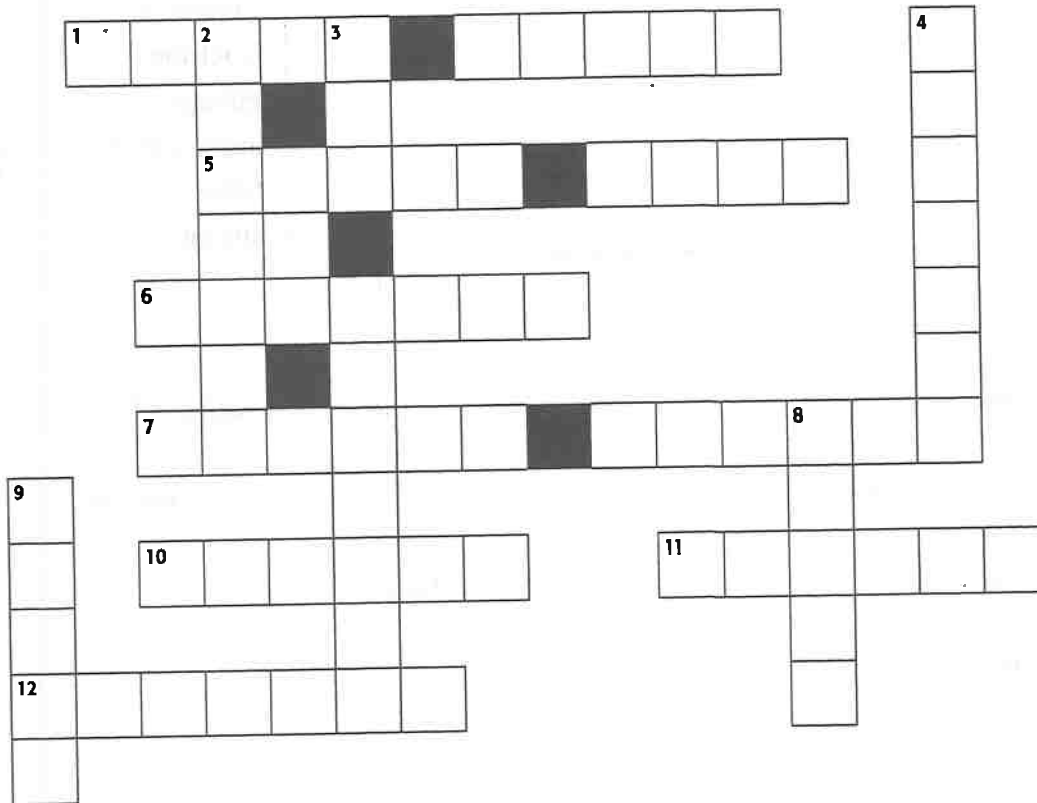
Word Bank

colonies
Congress
Doctrine
enlarge
imperialism
Latin
strong

9. I made a speech to _____ in 1823.
10. I wanted to put a stop to European _____.
11. I said that small, weak nations are often threatened by large, _____ nations.
12. I noted that many new countries in _____ America were still weak.
13. I warned European rulers not to start any new _____ in the Americas.
14. I also warned them not to _____ any existing colonies.
15. People called my ideas the Monroe _____.

Border Problems Crossword

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



Word Bank

Alamo
borders
Grande
Hidalgo
James Bowie
Mexico
million
mission
San Antonio
Santa Anna
Texas
United States

Across

1. one of the heroes of the Alamo
5. Mexican general who led troops against the Alamo
6. Treaty of Guadalupe _____
7. winner of the Mexican-American War
10. new border between U.S. and Mexico: Rio _____
11. country that owned Texas before 1836
12. price paid for huge part of U.S. Southwest: \$15 _____

Down

2. what the Alamo was before it became a fort
3. city in which Alamo is located
4. dividing lines between U.S. and its neighbors
8. became a U.S. state in 1845
9. site of battle for Texas independence

The American Civil War Riddle

Directions Choose a word or words from the Word Bank to match each clue. Write each letter of the word on a separate small blank.

Word Bank

Bull Run
Confederate
cotton
enslaved
Grant
Pennsylvania
Robert E. Lee
tobacco
Union
Virginia

1. what the northern states were called
2. southern crop (people smoked it)
3. condition of many workers on southern plantations
4. state in which Civil War ended
5. most famous southern general
6. Winning Union general
7. northern state, site of battle of Gettysburg
8. southern crop (people wove it)
9. first major land battle of Civil War
10. what the states of the South were called

Directions Solve the riddle. Choose the circled letter from each question above. Write that letter in the box below that has the same number. When you finish, read the letters in the boxes to answer the riddle.

Riddle: I am peaceful now, but I certainly was not in 1863. What am I?

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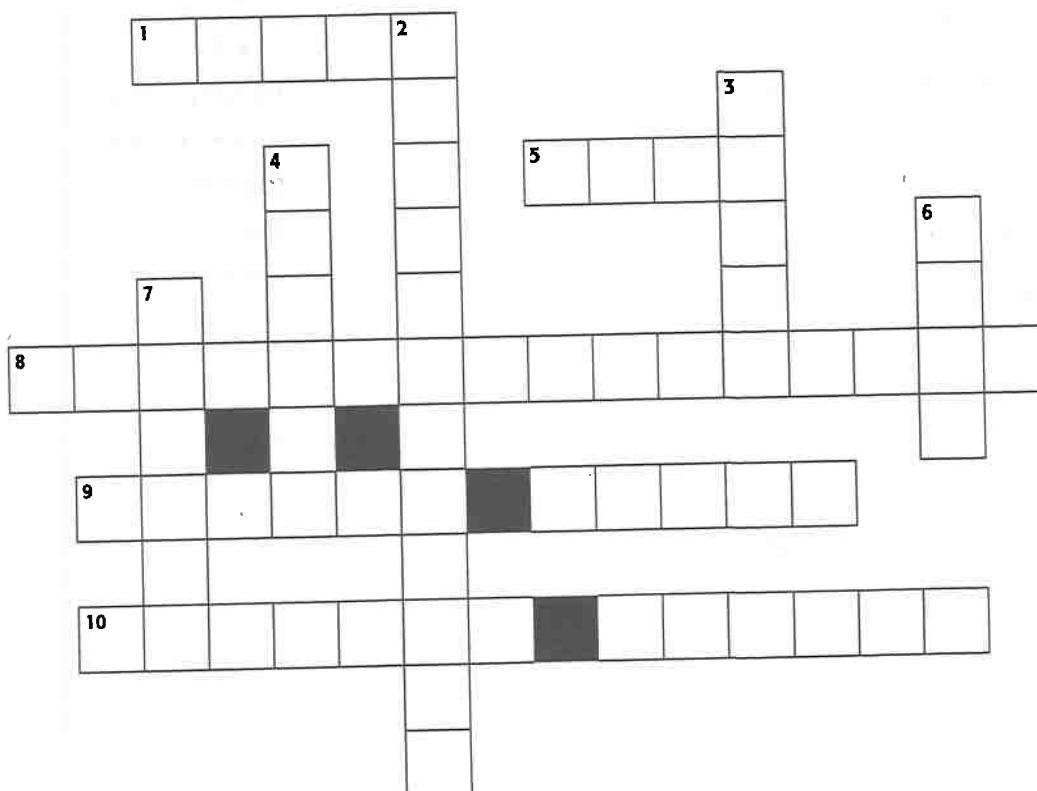
6 10 8 2 7 3 9 1 5 4

U.S. Expansion Crossword

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

Word Bank

Alaska
Cuba
Guam
Hawaii
Liliuokalani
Maine
Panama Canal
Pearl
transcontinental
William Seward



Across

1. in Hawaii: _____ Harbor
5. country that became free from Spain in 1898
8. tied U.S. West and East together: _____ railroad
9. connected Atlantic and Pacific
10. U.S. official who bought Alaska

Down

2. Hawaiian queen
3. battleship that blew up in Havana harbor
4. "frozen" land that was a good buy
6. Pacific island won from Spain
7. island territory gained by U.S. in 1900

China Under Manchurian Rule Map Study

Directions Use the map on page 457 of your textbook to answer the questions about China during the Qing dynasty. Write your answer on the line.

1. What desert is the border between China and Mongolia? _____
2. What major city is closest to the Great Wall of China? _____
3. What mountain range borders Tibet to the south? _____
4. Which two bodies of water border Japan? _____
5. Which two cities are closest to Hong Kong? _____

Foreign Interference

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Foreign Interference in China and the Taiping Rebellion

Western nations were involved in the Taiping Rebellion. This is an example of outside interference affecting a nation's history. In 1851, Chinese peasants rebelled against the ruling Manchus. The Manchu rulers had been greedy and cruel. The peasants' cause was a just one, and their rebellion was strong. They might have won their fight, but foreign powers became involved.

The Manchus had given trade rights to many foreign countries. These nations wanted the Manchus to stay in power. They were afraid that they might lose their trade rights. The British government supported the Manchus. A British officer, Charles Gordon, led the army that put down the peasants' revolt. This earned him the nickname "Chinese" Gordon. When the rebellion ended in 1864, the Manchus were still in power.

1. According to the article, the Taiping Rebellion was an example of _____.
A democracy winning over tyranny C foreign interference affecting history
B China's imperialism D the strength of the Chinese peasants
2. Foreign nations were interested in the Taiping Rebellion because _____.
A they wanted to keep the good trading relations they had with the Manchus
B they wanted to see the peasants receive fair treatment
C the Manchus were kind, strong, and fair rulers
D they wanted China to become a democratic nation
3. "Chinese" Gordon _____.
A led the peasants' revolt against the Manchus
B opened the door to trade between Britain and China
C started the Chinese Nationalist Party
D led an army that put down the Taiping Rebellion
4. As a result of the Taiping Rebellion, _____.
A Britain and China went to war C the Manchu dynasty came to an end
B the Manchu dynasty continued its rule D China became a free republic
5. The Taiping Rebellion lasted _____.
A 5 years B less than a year C 27 years D 13 years

Japan and China

Directions In Chapter 22, you read about the development of China and Japan from 1600 until the early 1900s. In some ways, the two countries were similar. In many ways, they were different. Put a *J* next to items on the list below that apply to Japan. Put a *C* by the items that apply to China. Some statements will have both a *C* and a *J*.

- _____ 1. did not want to trade with the outside world
- _____ 2. lost Korea
- _____ 3. took over Korea
- _____ 4. was taken over by Nationalists
- _____ 5. considered the emperor divine
- _____ 6. fought a war in Korea in 1894
- _____ 7. was torn between the “old ways” and the modern world
- _____ 8. became an industrial power
- _____ 9. built a strong military
- _____ 10. won a war against Russia

The British East India Company Crossword

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

Across

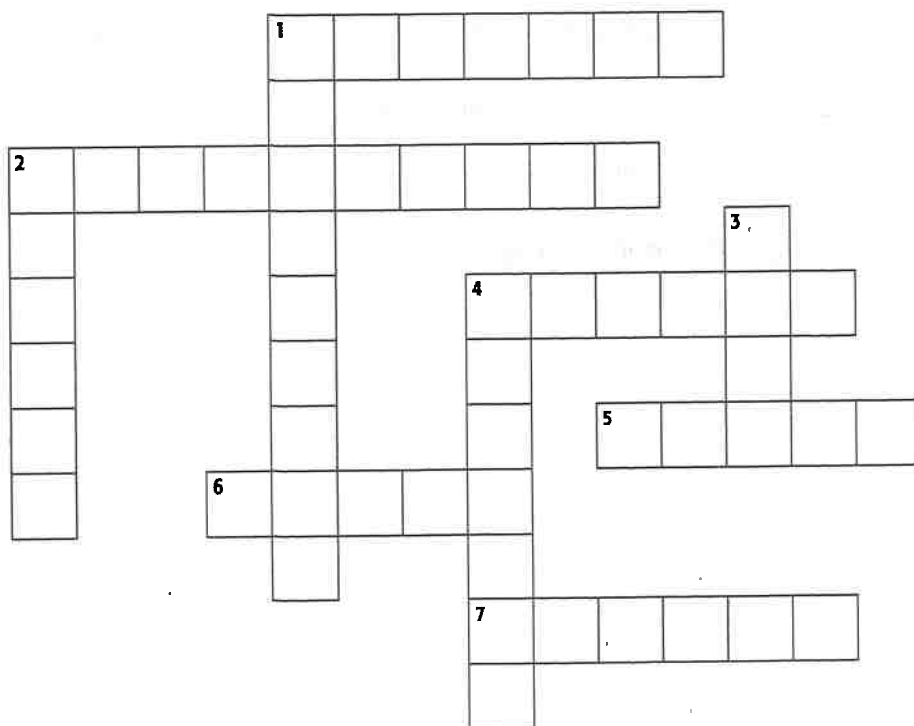
1. what the British imposed on Indian society
2. in a roundabout way
4. one city where the British East India Company was based
5. what Dutch, Portuguese, French, and British fought over
6. a person who has the authority to act for some other person or company
7. Indian soldiers

Down

1. a metal tube that holds gunpowder and a bullet
2. to force one's ideas or wishes on another
3. where the Dutch East India Company was based
4. who held all of the power in India

Word Bank

agent
Bombay
British
cartridge
customs
impose
indirectly
Java
sepoys
trade



British Rule Matching

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

Column A

- _____ 1. a group of educated Indians who discussed revolution
- _____ 2. what British called the “Jewel of the British Empire”
- _____ 3. the system that the British tried to do away with
- _____ 4. the feeling the British had over the +Indians
- _____ 5. where some Indian students were sent to school
- _____ 6. where Britain allowed some Indians to prevent uprisings
- _____ 7. the empress of India
- _____ 8. the location of the 1919 massacre
- _____ 9. the person who ran the Indian colony
- _____ 10. the person who made progress toward independence

Column B

- A Amritsar
- B caste
- C Gandhi
- D government
- E Great Britain
- F India
- G Indian National Congress
- H Queen Victoria
- I superiority
- J viceroy

Mahatma Gandhi Diary Entry

Directions In Lesson 23–3, you read about Mahatma Gandhi and his method of protest called *civil disobedience*. Write a diary entry from the viewpoint of someone who Gandhi convinced to use nonviolence. Describe how civil disobedience worked to convince the British to give India its independence.

Dear Diary:

[illegible]

Early Kingdoms in Africa Chart Study

Part A Directions Study the chart. It tells about the early kingdoms of Africa from your reading. Each row (boxes from left to right) tells about one kingdom. Find the blank in each row and fill it in. You will write the name of the kingdom, its location (where it was), or tell about an achievement (something important that the kingdom did). Use the headings at the top of the chart to guide you.

Kingdom	Location	Achievement
Egypt	northern Africa along Nile River	1. _____ _____
2. _____	south of Egypt along Nile River	Made iron tools and weapons and conquered Egypt.
Ghana	3. _____	Mined gold.
4. _____	next to Ghana	Became wealthy by taxing caravan trade.
Songhai	near Ghana and Mali	5. _____ _____

Part B Directions Match the name of the person or people in Column A with the correct kingdom in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 6. Mohamed al-Mansur
- _____ 7. Kushites
- _____ 8. Askia Mohammed
- _____ 9. Mansa Musa
- _____ 10. pharaohs

Column B

- A Egypt
- B Mali
- C Morocco
- D Nubia
- E Songhai

Africa After the First Century A.D. Crossword

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

Across

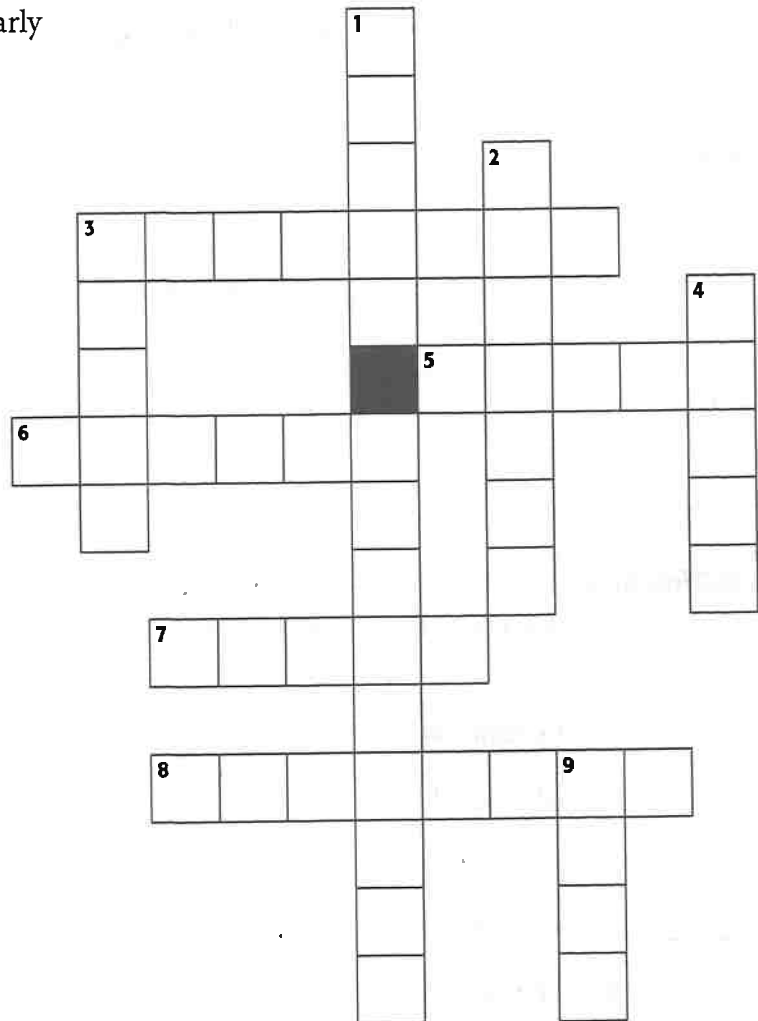
3. kingdom in southern Africa
5. great leader of the Zulus
6. person faithful to the religion of Islam
7. Portuguese ruler: _____ the Navigator
8. European country, explored Africa early

Down

1. movement of people across Africa
2. language used in trading cities of east Africa
3. great warriors
4. language spoken by people who moved from the west to the east and south
9. describes traders who visited east African towns and cities

Word Bank

Arab
Bantu
great migration
Henry
Muslim
Portugal
Shaka
Swahili
Zimbabwe
Zulus



The Slave Trade Timeline

Part A Directions Place the events below in order from earliest to latest.
Number them 1 to 5, with 1 being the earliest.

- _____ 1. The U.S. outlawed slavery.
- _____ 2. The French, English, and Dutch began trading in slaves.
- _____ 3. Britain outlawed slavery.
- _____ 4. The Spanish began trading in slaves.
- _____ 5. The Portuguese began trading in slaves.

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

- 6. How was slavery by Africans different than slavery by Europeans?

- 7. What were slaves brought to the New World to do?

- 8. How did the removal of so many Africans for slavery weaken Africa?

- 9. What happened to slavery in the Americas by 1888?

- 10. How did today's gospel music, blues, and jazz develop from the experiences of enslaved African Americans?

European Imperialism Riddle

Part A Directions Choose a word from the Word Bank to answer each clue.
Write each letter of the word on a separate small blank.

Word Bank

Ethiopia
Ferdinand de
Lesseps
Germany
imperialism
independence
industrial
Liberia
missionaries
schools
Suez

1. what Africans desired after years of European rule?

2. this "revolution" created a demand for African materials

3. African canal built with French money _____

4. independent country in northeast Africa

5. worked to spread Christianity in Africa _____

6. independent country on west coast of Africa _____

7. one benefit to Africans of European imperialism _____

8. nation in which 1884 conference on Africa was held _____

9. describes countries grabbing for colonies _____

10. French engineer who built Suez Canal

European Imperialism Riddle, *continued*

Part B Directions Solve the riddle. Choose the circled letter from each question on the previous page. Write that letter in the box below that has the same number. When you finish, read the letters in the boxes to answer the riddle.

Riddle: In the late 1800s, Europeans *loved* doing this! _____

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7 5 6 4 1 9 3 10 2 8

Nationalism in Italy Crossword

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

Across

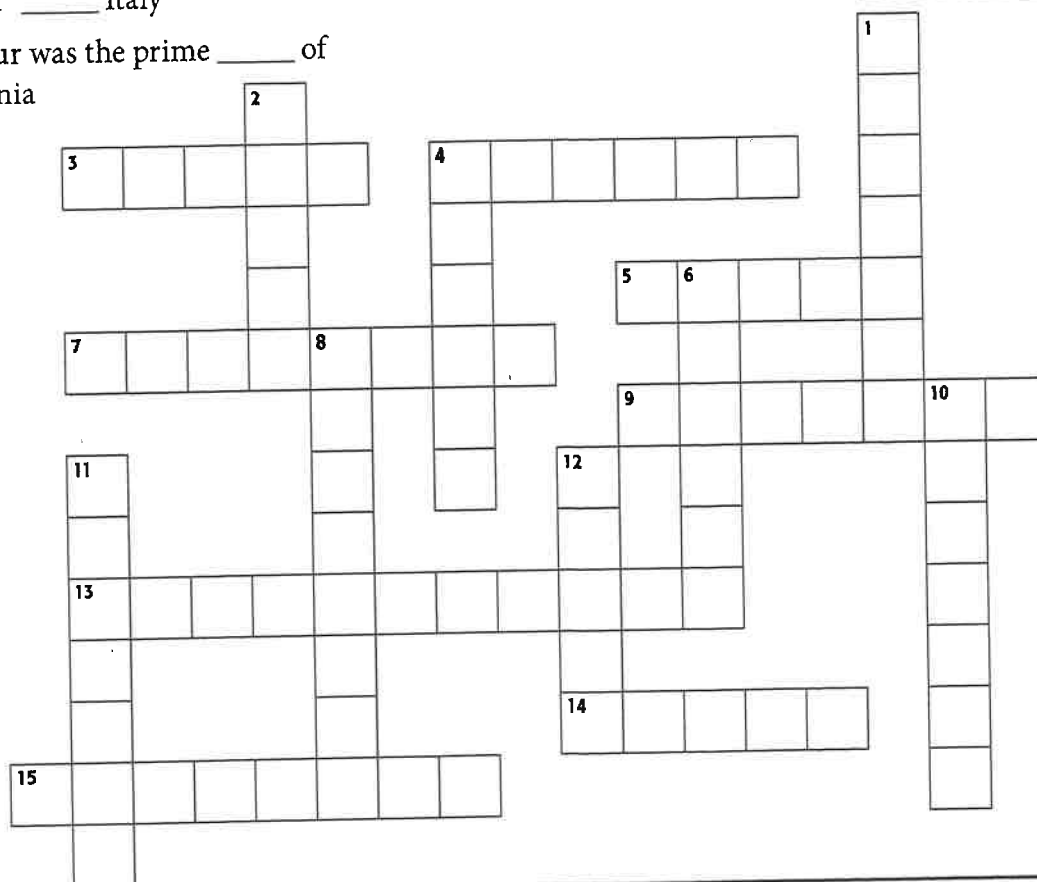
3. Garibaldi was called "The _____"
4. Garibaldi's men wore red _____
5. the "wireless telegraph" sends _____ waves
7. the dividing line between countries
9. the peninsula which includes Venice and Rome
13. a feeling of loyalty to one's country and culture
14. Mazzini organized a society called "_____ Italy"
15. Cavour was the prime _____ of Sardinia

Down

1. this Italian invented the radio
2. Camillo di Cavour was called "The _____"
4. Mazzini's group was a(n) _____ society
6. a national song
8. a person who deals in foreign affairs
10. this country controlled parts of Italy
11. the Italian kingdom which included Venice
12. to bring together into a whole

Word Bank

anthem
Austria
boundary
Brain
diplomat
Italian
Marconi
minister
nationalism
radio
secret
shirts
Sword
unify
Venetia
Young



Germany and Italy

Directions The words and phrases below are about Italy, Germany, or both Italy and Germany. Write each word or phrase in the correct column on the chart.

affected by Napoleon	Mazzini, "The Soul"	Second Reich
Bismarck	once center of the Roman Empire	Sicily
Blood and Iron	problems with Austria	unification
Cavour, "The Brain"	Prussia	Victor Emmanuel II
Confederation of the Rhine	Red Shirts	Wilhelm I
Garibaldi, "The Sword"	rise of nationalism	won Alsace and Lorraine
kaiser	Sardinia	

Italy	Both Italy and Germany	Germany
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

The War Begins in Europe Map Study

Directions Refer to the map on page 536. Then look at the list of countries below. Write an *A* on the line if the country was part of the Allied Powers, a *C* if the country was part of the Central Powers, or an *N* if the country was neutral.

- _____ 1. Switzerland
- _____ 2. Britain
- _____ 3. Germany
- _____ 4. Austria-Hungary
- _____ 5. Spain
- _____ 6. Russia
- _____ 7. Italy
- _____ 8. Turkey
- _____ 9. Sweden
- _____ 10. France

Fighting the War

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 cruise ship attacked by German submarines
- _____ 2. a long ditch used to protect soldiers
- _____ 3. what the British used to control the seas
- _____ 4. what caused the Russians to pull out of the war
- _____ 5. choosing neither side in a war
- _____ 6. an area outside of Europe where the war was fought
- _____ 7. a large, underwater missile
- _____ 8. another word for a U-boat
- _____ 9. a place where people fight during a war
- _____ 10. the U.S. president that declared war on Germany

Column B

- A Africa
- B front
- C *Lusitania*
- D navy
- E neutral
- F revolution
- G submarine
- H torpedo
- I trench
- J Wilson

Europe After World War I

Part A Directions In Lesson 26-3, you read about The End of the War and the new countries that were formed when Russia, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire lost colonies. Refer to the map on page 543 of the textbook. List the new nations in Europe after World War I.

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

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

9. What two countries were the biggest losers of the war?

10. What happened to the Ottoman Empire at the end of the war?

Events in the Early History of Russia

Directions Put each event in its correct order for each set. Write the earliest event as #1, the next earliest event as #2, and so on. Note that #10 will be the last event.

1. _____ A Ivan the Terrible becomes czar.
 2. _____ B Mongols invade Russia.
 3. _____ C Michael Romanov encourages trade with England.
 4. _____ D The Eastern Orthodox Church becomes the official religion.
 5. _____ E Victor Emmanuel II becomes king of a united Italy.
-

6. _____ A Napoleon invades Russia.
7. _____ B Catherine the Great rules Russia.
8. _____ C Peter the Great becomes a czar.
9. _____ D Russia conquers Poland.
10. _____ E Petersburg becomes the capital of Russia.

Unrest in the Early 1900s Puzzle

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

1. Czar _____ was overthrown in 1917.
2. Many workers and their families were killed on
“ _____ Sunday.”
3. _____ wrote the *Communist Manifesto*.
4. The people of Russia were promised a _____
government.
5. Marx said history was all about class _____.
6. Russia fought against _____ in World War I.
7. Many Russians wanted a _____ government.
8. Karl Marx was born in _____.
9. Czar Nicholas II set up an elected _____.

Word Bank

Bloody
democratic
Duma
Germany
Karl Marx
Nicholas
Prussia
socialist
struggles

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the name of a system of government.

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

Hidden word: _____

Lenin and Stalin

Directions The statements below are about Lenin, Stalin, or both Lenin and Stalin. Write each statement in the correct column on the chart.

read Karl Marx	was exiled	was the "man of steel"
was the "Father of the Revolution"	built up Russia's economy	fought in a civil war
had a strong police force	ruled by fear	censored newspapers
led the Bolsheviks	did not allow people to travel	ran a strict Communist government
overthrew the government	killed his enemies	rewrote Soviet history

Lenin	Both Lenin and Stalin	Stalin
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Sorting Dictators

Directions The words and phrases below are about Benito Mussolini, Hideki Tojo, or Adolf Hitler. Write each word or phrases in the correct column on the chart.

absolute rule	anti-Semitism	Asian empire
concentration camp	Ethiopia	fascist
Germany	Italy	Japan
Manchuria	military took over government	National Socialist
premier	super race	Third Reich

Benito Mussolini	Hideki Tojo	Adolf Hitler

World War II Begins in Europe Puzzle

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

- The Battle of _____ was an air war.
- RAF stands for _____ Air Force.
- British _____ played an important part in the battle.
- When Hitler built up his army, he broke the _____ of Versailles.
- _____ soldiers attacked Russia in 1941.
- Hitler fought with planes, _____, and troops.
- The British Prime Minister was Winston _____.
- German soldiers in Russia were beaten by the _____ weather.
- The Battle of Britain was Hitler's first _____.
- German troops helped Italy conquer _____.

Word Bank

Britain
Churchill
civilians
defeat
Greece
Nazi
Royal
tanks
Treaty
winter

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the name of Hitler's style of warfare.

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

Hidden word: _____

Poland Fights Back

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

The Germans marched to victory over Poland in 1939. However, they could not crush the spirit of the Polish people. Polish patriots set up a resistance movement to work against the German government. They were an underground army working in secret. They set up factories in dark cellars where they built weapons. They made and collected guns, bullets, and hand grenades.

The Jewish people in Poland had their own resistance movement. It was called the *Jewish Combat Organization*. The organization was formed when the Germans started arresting Jews in Poland.

In 1940, Warsaw's 400,000 Jews were resettled. They were forced to live in a closed ghetto, a separate section of the city. Then the Nazis began sending the Jews to concentration camps to be murdered. During 1942 alone, about 312,000 Jews were sent to their deaths in the gas chambers. By 1943, the Germans had taken away all but about 70,000 Jews.

The Jews who still remained in the Warsaw Ghetto knew what was ahead for them. They knew it was only a matter of time before each met death at the hands of the Nazis. Something had to be done.

1. The Polish resistance movement secretly _____.
A fought against the Nazis
B helped the Nazis
C fought against the Jews
D freed the Warsaw Ghetto
2. The Polish patriots made and collected _____.
A paintings and other works of art
B musical instruments
C money
D guns, bullets, and hand grenades
3. After Hitler took power in Poland, _____.
A more Jews were forced to live there
B most Jews were taken away to concentration camps
C Jews were drafted into the German army
D most Jews moved out of the country

Poland Fights Back, *continued*

4. The Warsaw Ghetto was _____.
- A a separate section of the city where Jews were forced to live
 - B a special, underground meeting place for resistance groups
 - C the German military headquarters in Poland
 - D a wealthy section of Warsaw
5. During 1942, about 312,000 of Warsaw's Jews were sent to _____.
- A the suburbs of Warsaw
 - B cities in Germany
 - C concentration camps
 - D the Jewish Combat Organization

The End of the War—Fact or Opinion

Directions Read each statement. If it is a fact, write *F* on the line. If it is an opinion, write *O* on the line. An example has been done for you.

 O

1. Without the Great Depression, World War II would never have happened.

 2. Hideki Tojo became prime minister of Japan in 1941.

 3. Hitler built concentration camps to imprison his enemies.

 4. The British people were the bravest people in Europe during World War II.

 5. Hitler would have won the war if he had not attacked the Soviet Union.

 6. U.S. scientists developed the atomic bomb.

 7. The United States should have entered World War II before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

 8. D-Day was on June 6, 1944.

 9. The Battle of the Bulge was the Americans' greatest victory of the war.

 10. Mussolini's death proved he was a coward.

 11. The Japanese army refused to surrender.

 12. The Japanese were braver than the Germans or the Italians.

 13. U.S. scientists were the most advanced in the world.

 14. General Tojo was convicted as a war criminal.

 15. The United States should not have dropped the second bomb on Japan.

Soldiers Killed in the War

Directions Use the information below to answer the questions. Write your answer on the line.

Soldiers Killed in World War II (approximately)

Italy = 200,000

France = 250,000

Britain = 400,000

United States = 500,000

Japan = 2,000,000

Germany = 3,000,000

USSR = 7,500,000

1. Which country had the fewest number of soldiers killed in the war?

2. Which country had the greatest number of soldiers killed in the war? About how many of its soldiers were killed?

3. Which countries had more than one million soldiers killed in the war?

4. Which countries lost fewer soldiers than the United States?

5. Which of the Axis Powers lost the most soldiers in the war?

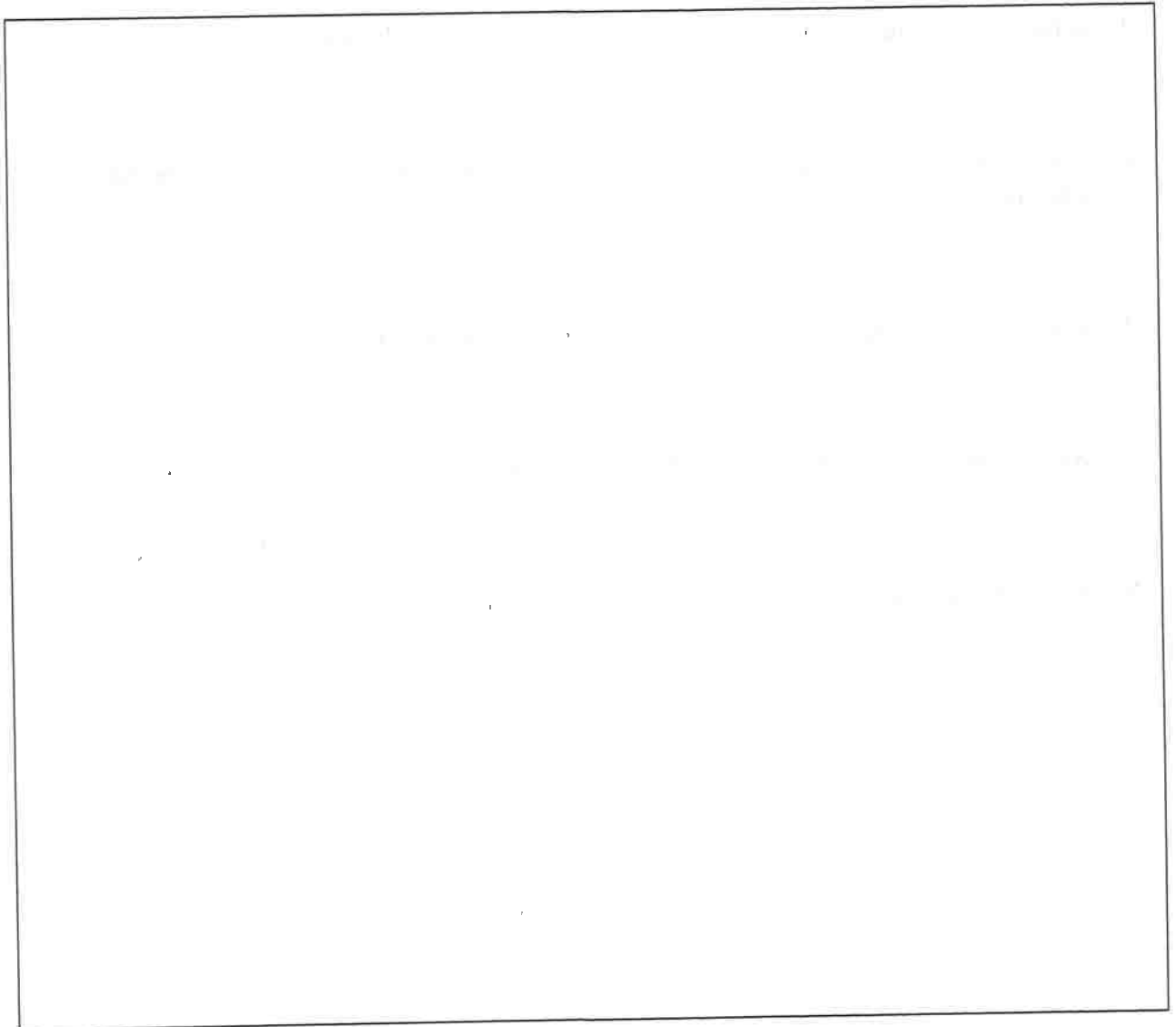
The World After World War II Map Study

Directions Refer to the map on page 607 of the textbook. Answer the questions below.

1. List the nations that controlled parts of Germany after the war.

2. List the nations that controlled parts of Berlin after the war.

3. Create your own map of Berlin in the space below. Indicate where the Berlin Wall was located.



Alliances During the Cold War

Part A Directions The following countries are the member nations of NATO as of May 2007. When NATO was created by treaty in 1949, there were 12 original member nations. Use the Internet or an encyclopedia to find which 12 nations were charter, or original, members. Put an asterisk (*) beside the names of those 12 nations.

Belgium	Hungary	Portugal
Bulgaria	Iceland	Romania
Canada	Italy	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovenia
Denmark	Lithuania	Spain
Estonia	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	the Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany	Norway	United States
Greece	Poland	

Part B Directions Review Lesson 29–2 in your textbook. Also, check an encyclopedia, almanac, or the Internet to read more on the purpose of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Explain why NATO and the Warsaw Pact exist.

Cold War Matching

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

Column A

- _____ 1. to formally approve
- _____ 2. the talks that were held in 1972
- _____ 3. the country that sent troops to stop the Muslim revolt in Afghanistan
- _____ 4. something that causes harm or problems
- _____ 5. what the Soviets accused the Korean Airlines flight of doing
- _____ 6. what the countries agreed to limit
- _____ 7. what leaders wanted between the countries
- _____ 8. the country that was taken over by Communists in 1979
- _____ 9. an easing of tensions between countries
- _____ 10. the phone line between the United States and the Soviet Union

Column B

- A Afghanistan
- B cooperation
- C détente
- D disaster
- E hot line
- F nuclear arms
- G ratify
- H SALT
- I Soviet Union
- J spying

India and Pakistan

Directions Decide whether each phrase below describes India or Pakistan.

If it describes India, mark it with an *I*. If it describes Pakistan, mark it with a *P*. If the statement is true of both India and Pakistan, mark it with a *B*.

- _____ 1. caste system
- _____ 2. held first general election in 1951
- _____ 3. divided into East and West
- _____ 4. controlled by Hindus
- _____ 5. controlled by Muslims
- _____ 6. leader was assassinated
- _____ 7. civil war
- _____ 8. fought over Punjab
- _____ 9. war with China
- _____ 10. fought over Kashmir
- _____ 11. part of country became Bangladesh
- _____ 12. chemical plant accident
- _____ 13. tested nuclear weapons
- _____ 14. world's largest democracy
- _____ 15. on land that was controlled by Britain

China Word Find

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

Word Bank

communes
Chiang
Cultural
Mao
Republic
students
Taiwan
Tiananmen
Xiaoping

1. In the 1960s, China went through the _____ Revolution.
2. Deng _____ wanted to make China more modern.
3. _____ Zedong was a Chinese leader.
4. Chinese farmers work on _____.
5. Mainland China is called the People's _____ of China.
6. _____ Kai-shek led the Nationalist Party.
7. In 1948, the Nationalists went to _____.
8. The Red Guard was made up of _____.
9. Students protested against the government in _____ Square.

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the kind of government in China.

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

Hidden word: _____

Korea's Important Dates

Directions Write the correct date from the Date Bank to complete each sentence.

1. North Korea signed a deal with the United States and four other nations in _____.
2. In _____, Korea forced UN inspectors looking for weapons out of the country.
3. A truce between the United States and South Korea and China and North Korea was reached in _____.
4. In _____, North Korea suddenly attacked South Korea.
5. In _____, Korea was divided into two parts.

Date Bank

1945

1950

1953

2002

2007

Japan and Southeast Asia Fact Find

Directions Read each statement. If it is a fact write *F* on the line. If it is an opinion, write *O* on the line. An example has been done for you.

- O 1. General MacArthur's leadership was good for Japan.
2. The new constitution made Japan a democracy.
3. The emperor of Japan was not a strong leader.
4. Japan could not be trusted with a strong military.
5. Japan took over much of Southeast Asia during World War II.
6. Some nations in Southeast Asia had civil wars.
7. A nation that struggles to be free deserves independence.
8. Japan is a leading producer of automobiles.
9. Japan's cars are some of the best in the world.
10. Because Japan does not have an army, it has an unfair advantage in industry.
11. Japan is a small, crowded country.
12. Japan should control its population growth.
13. Japan's products are better than those from the United States and Germany.
14. Japan has lifted some trade limits.
15. Lifting trade restrictions caused Japan's economic difficulties.

Vietnam's Important Dates

Directions Write the correct date from the Date Bank to complete each sentence.

Date Bank

1954

1957

1965

1969

1973

1. The Vietcong began to take over South Vietnam in _____.
2. The Communists defeated the French in _____.
3. In _____, President Johnson sent 3,500 marines to Da Nang.
4. By _____, 543,000 U.S. troops were in Vietnam.
5. In _____, the U.S. took its troops out of Vietnam.

African Nations

Part A Directions Put the African nations below in the order they gained their freedom. Write the name of one country on each of the numbered lines.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| Ghana | 1. _____ |
| Kenya | 2. _____ |
| South Africa | 3. _____ |
| Sudan | 4. _____ |
| Zimbabwe | 5. _____ |

Part B Directions Match the name or phrase in Column A with the correct African nation in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| _____ | 6. Gold Coast |
| _____ | 7. Mau Mau |
| _____ | 8. war with Nigeria |
| _____ | 9. General Idi Amin |
| _____ | 10. famine in the 1980s |
| _____ | 11. Rhodesia |
| _____ | 12. Afrikaners |
| _____ | 13. National Islamic Front |
| _____ | 14. refugees from Sudan |
| _____ | 15. drought and civil war |

Column B

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | Biafra |
| B | Chad |
| C | Ethiopia |
| D | Ghana |
| E | Kenya |
| F | Somalia |
| G | South Africa |
| H | Sudan |
| I | Uganda |
| J | Zimbabwe |

Middle East Map Review

Directions Use the map on page 665 of your textbook to answer the questions on the Middle East.

1. What is the capital of Egypt? _____
2. What is the capital of Lebanon? _____
3. What connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea? _____
4. Name two cities in Israel. _____ and _____
5. What sea borders Israel and Jordan? _____

Middle East Conflict Articles

Directions Read the following news articles. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

February 14, 2001

Tel Aviv, Israel—On Wednesday, a Palestinian bus driver drove into a bus stop near Tel Aviv. Eight people were killed. At least 20 were injured. Most of the dead were Israeli soldiers. The bus driver drove away, but security forces chased him. After being shot and injured, he crashed into a large truck. He was caught and arrested.

Officials said that the bus attack might have been because of an Israeli military operation. The day before, a Palestinian terrorist was killed.

February 16, 2001

Washington, D.C.—U.S. and British jets attacked radar stations and command centers in Iraq. President George W. Bush approved the strikes. American officials said all the aircrafts returned safely.

Iraqi TV reported that civilians were wounded in the attack. U.S. President George W. Bush said, “Saddam Hussein has to obey the agreement that he signed after Desert Storm. We will enforce the no-fly zone, both South and North . . . And we’re going to watch to see if he develops weapons of mass destruction. If we catch him doing so, we will take the appropriate action . . .”

1. In Tel Aviv, Israel, a bus driver _____.
A drove into a bus stop
B did not come to work
C shot eight people
D was identified as a terrorist
2. The day before, _____.
A a terrorist killed an Israeli
B Israelis killed a Palestinian terrorist
C the bus driver failed to come to work
D the bus driver hit a truck
3. On February 16, 2001, jets _____.
A attacked radar stations in Mexico
B hit Saddam Hussein’s house in Iraq
C took part in Desert Storm
D attacked command centers in Iraq
4. President Bush said that Saddam Hussein _____.
A was a Palestinian terrorist
B was wounded
C had to obey an agreement that he signed
D could get rid of the no-fly zone
5. President Bush said the United States will watch to see if _____.
A the air strikes should have been approved
B Saddam Hussein develops weapons of mass destruction
C all the jets return
D he can get rid of the no-fly zone

Oil Production

Directions Use the information below to answer the statements.

Circle the one best choice for each statement.

	Average Daily Barrels of Oil Produced—1986	Average Daily Barrels of Oil Produced—1999
OPEC	18.28 million	28.76 million
Canada	1.47 million	1.98 million
China	2.62 million	3.2 million
Mexico	2.44 million	3.07 million
United Kingdom	2.54 million	2.62 million
Norway	.87 million	3.02 million
U.S.	8.68 million	6.25 million
former USSR	11.9 million	5.94 million
Other	7.43 million	12.03 million

1. In 1986, the United States produced (more / less) oil than the former USSR.
2. In 1999, the United States produced (more / less) oil than it produced in 1986.
3. In 1986 and 1999, Mexico produced (more / less) oil than Canada.
4. In 1999, the OPEC nations produced about (10 million / 29 million) more barrels per day than they did in 1986.
5. In 1999, OPEC produced almost (twice as many / five times as many) barrels of oil per day than the United States.

Middle East Timeline Study

Directions Use the timeline on page 679 to answer these questions. Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

1. OPEC was formed _____.
A after the Six-Day War
B before Israel became an independent state
C in 1956
D after Egypt took control of the Suez Canal
2. The Six-Day War happened _____.
A six years after the Yom Kippur War
B six before after the Yom Kippur War
C in the United States
D in 1970
3. The U.S. embassy was captured _____.
A in 1980
B the year after Khomeini took control
C the same year Khomeini took control
D the year before Khomeini took control
4. Iraq attacked Iran _____.
A in 1982
B the year after Khomeini took control
C the same year Khomeini took control
D the year before Khomeini took control
5. Israel invaded Lebanon _____.
A in 1982
B after the Iran-Iraq war
C before the Iran-Iraq war
D in 1980
6. Of these events, the one that happened *first* was _____.
A the Persian Gulf War
B the Iran-Iraq War
C al Qaeda's attack on the United States
D al Qaeda's attack on Spain
7. Of these events, the one that happened *last* was _____.
A Israel's declaration of independence
B the Yom Kippur War
C the Six-Day War
D Israel's invasion of Lebanon
8. Anwar Sadat visited Israel _____.
A two years before the Egypt-Israel peace treaty
B two years after the Egypt-Israel peace treaty
C after Israel invaded Lebanon
D 10 years after Egypt took the Suez Canal
9. Yasser Arafat took control of the PLO in _____.
A 1991
B 2000
C 1996
D 2001
10. Al Qaeda attacked the United States _____.
A five years after the Persian Gulf War
B five years before the Persian Gulf War
C three years after it set off bombs in Madrid
D three years before it set off bombs in Madrid

Soviet Union News Report

Directions You are a newspaper reporter. You are on the scene for a firsthand look at the changes coming to the Soviet Union. Write a news article for one of these headlines. You may need to get some more information from an encyclopedia, an almanac, or the Internet to write your article.

COUP FAILS, SOVIET CITIZENS SAY "NO" TO COMMUNISM

GORBACHEV'S GLASNOST: NOTHING BUT TROUBLE FOR SOVIET REPUBLICS

PERESTROIKA WELCOMES U.S. BUSINESSES TO MOSCOW

[illegible]

Soviet Union and Cold War Crossword

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

Across

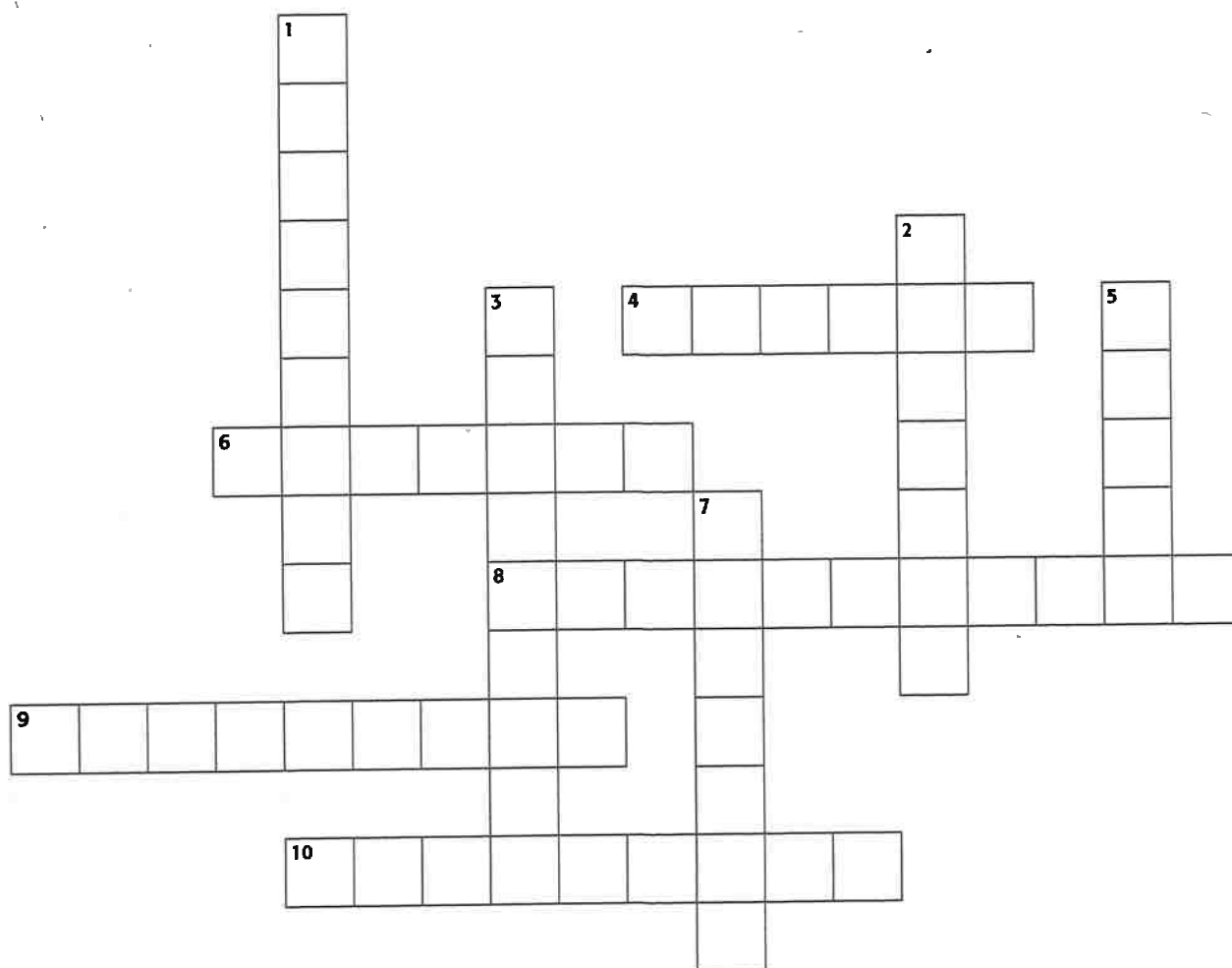
4. another name for the Russian Federation
6. the number of nations that were born when the Soviet Union died
8. the Commonwealth of _____ States
9. the Communist Russian leader that stepped down
10. what Bush and Yeltsin ended when they met

Down

1. what Putin wanted to fight
2. to break up
3. the position Putin was elected to
5. the leader that took Yeltsin's place
7. the president of the Republic of Russia who replaced Gorbachev

Word Bank

disband
fifteen
Gorbachev
hostility
Independent
president
Putin
Russia
terrorism
Yeltsin



Eastern Europe Map Study

Directions Look at the map on page 696 of your textbook. Use the map to answer the questions below.

1. What month and year did former Soviet republics start gaining independence? _____
2. What former republic gained independence in October 2001? _____
3. What sea borders Latvia? _____
4. What is the southernmost former Soviet republic? _____
5. What body of water borders Russia to the north? _____

The United States in Latin American Affairs Word Find

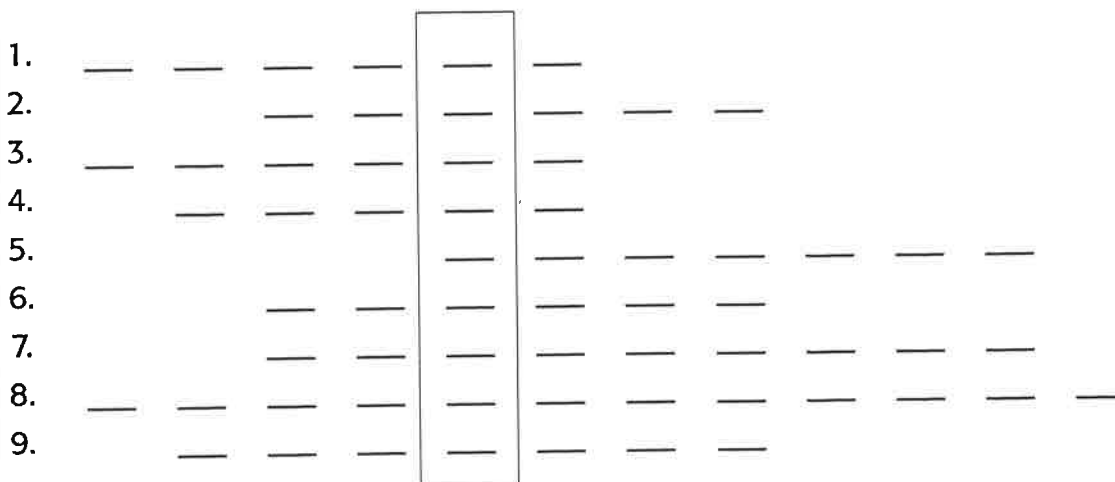
Part A Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The American nations agreed to a Good Neighbor _____.
2. The OAS is the Organization of American _____.
3. Fidel _____ led a revolution in Cuba.
4. Central and South America are also called _____ America.
5. Castro overthrew Fulgencio _____.
6. Castro promised to support Communist _____.
7. Castro led an army of _____ fighters.
8. Castro's government is a(n) _____.
9. Cuba's _____ suffered after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Word Bank

Batista
Castro
dictatorship
economy
guerrilla
Latin
Policy
rebels
States

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the sea where Cuba is located.



Hidden word: _____

Events in Central America

Directions Since World War II, many Latin American countries have changed from military dictatorships to democratic governments. Place each event in its correct order for each set. Write the letter of the first event after #1. Write the letter of the second event after #2, and so on. Note that #10 will be the last event. You may need to do additional research in an almanac or on the Internet.

1. _____ A Government of Suriname comes under democratic leadership.
 2. _____ B After 12 years of military rule, Peru returns to democratic rule.
 3. _____ C Venezuela begins holding democratic national elections.
 4. _____ D Democratic elections held in Chile.
 5. _____ E Civilian government returns in Uruguay.
-
6. _____ A Argentina goes from military government to democratic rule.
 7. _____ B Paraguay elects a civilian president.
 8. _____ C Ecuador transfers power from military government to civilian democracy.
 9. _____ D Brazil holds its first popular presidential election in 29 years.
 10. _____ E Guatemala adopts its current constitution.

Facts About Mexico

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

Mexico's Population	
1970	52 million
1980	68 million
1990	85 million
2000	100 million

Country name: United Mexican States, or Mexico

Government: Federal republic

GDP (total value of goods and services produced in one year): \$1.134 trillion (2006 estimate)

Capital: Mexico City

Population: 108,700,891 (2007 estimate)

Ethnic groups: 60 percent mestizo (American Indian and Spanish), 30 percent American Indian, 9 percent white, 1 percent other

Life expectancy: 75.63 years

Literacy rate: 91 percent

Workers: 18 percent in agriculture, 24 percent in industry, 58 percent in services

Current economy: Mexico's economy is growing. Problems include low wages and underemployment.

- From 1970 to 2000, the population of Mexico _____.
A almost doubled
B increased slightly
C decreased slightly
D decreased a great deal
- The government of Mexico is a _____.
A dictatorship
B military government
C federal republic
D united state
- The largest ethnic group in Mexico is _____.
A white
B Indian
C Spanish
D mestizo
- The average person in Mexico can expect to live to an age of _____.
A less than 70 years
B more than 70 years
C 89 years
D 65 years
- Most people in Mexico _____.
A can read
B cannot read
C work in services
D A and C

The Amazon

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each statement.

The Amazon Rain Forest

The Amazon rain forest is located in northern South America. The rain forest is huge. It covers more than 2 million square miles. About 40 percent of Brazil is covered in rain forest.

The Amazon rain forest contains millions of different plants and animals. It is also home to many native peoples.

The rain forest is being cut down for farming and industry. Some scientists think that almost half the rain forest will disappear in the next 20 years. Brazil has made efforts to conserve, or save, the forest. Still, in 1999 a big part of the rain forest was lost to illegal cutting and farming. This area was bigger than the state of Hawaii! The government's program, Advance Brazil, is moving ahead. Highways, railroads, and pipelines will be built across Brazil's part of the rain forest.

People in many parts of the world care about the Amazon rain forest. In 2000, Brazilian environmentalists held a pretend funeral for the rain forest. They followed a casket through a park in São Paulo, in Brazil. The rain forest is sometimes called the "lungs of the world." The environmentalists said that agriculture is suffocating the rain forest. In other words, farming is not allowing the rain forest to breathe.

The Brazilian government and other organizations are committed to preserving some of the rain forest. The areas they want to save have the most species and unique species. They will be some of the most protected lands in the history of nature conservation (protection).

1. The Amazon rain forest is located in _____.
A northern South America C Central America
B southern South America D Nicaragua
2. In 1999, a big part of the rain forest was lost to _____.
A environmentalists C logging and farming
B rubber tapping D fire
3. In 2000, environmentalists in Brazil held a _____ for the rain forest.
A pretend funeral C worldwide conference
B pretend wedding D benefit

The Amazon, *continued*

4. The rain forest is sometimes called the _____.
A "eyes of the world" C "heart of the world"
B "lungs of the world" D "window to the world"
5. This article shows that the government of Brazil _____.
A supports development of the country C does not care about the rain forest
B shows concern about the rain forest D both A and B

The Nuclear Age Word Find

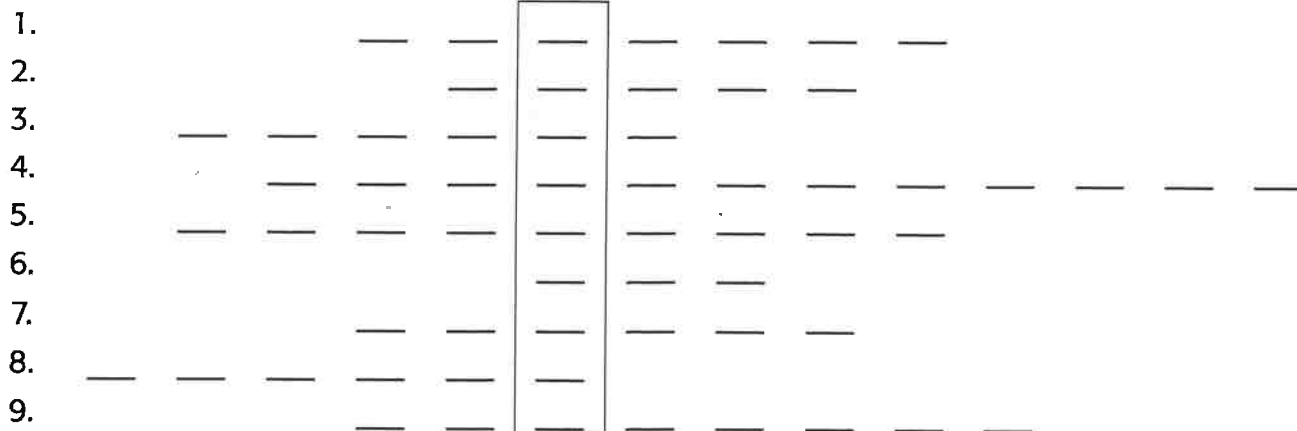
Part A Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- The last half of the 20th century is called the "_____ Age."
- There was an accident at the _____-Mile Island nuclear power plant.
- The republics of the _____ Union became 15 new nations.
- When _____ energy sources are used up, they are gone.
- Nuclear power can be _____.
- Coal and _____ are fossil fuels.
- _____ Einstein came up with the idea of nuclear power.
- People are afraid that nuclear _____ is not safe.
- An accident at a nuclear power plant can cause a(n) _____.

Word Bank

Albert
energy
expensive
meltdown
nonrenewable
Nuclear
oil
Soviet
Three

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences above to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the location of a nuclear disaster.



Hidden place: _____

The Space Age Chart

Directions The words and phrases below refer to the United States, the Soviet Union, or both the United States and the Soviet Union. Write each word or phrase in the correct column on the chart.

first woman in space

first person on the moon

people lived in space

*Explorer I**Sputnik I*

the International Space Station

the space shuttle

Mir

flew into space in 1975

Hubble Space Telescope

Challenger

scientists performed experiments in space

first person into space

space race

Columbia

The United States	Both the U.S. and the USSR	The Soviet Union
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Communication in the Computer Age

Directions In Chapter 34, you read about new ways people communicate. Different kinds of communication have different *advantages* and *disadvantages*. Advantages are those things that make one thing better than another. Disadvantages are the things that make it worse. For each kind of communication below, list one advantage and one disadvantage.

Letter

1. Advantage: _____

2. Disadvantage: _____

Telephone

3. Advantage: _____

4. Disadvantage: _____

E-mail

5. Advantage: _____

6. Disadvantage: _____

Instant message

7. Advantage: _____

8. Disadvantage: _____

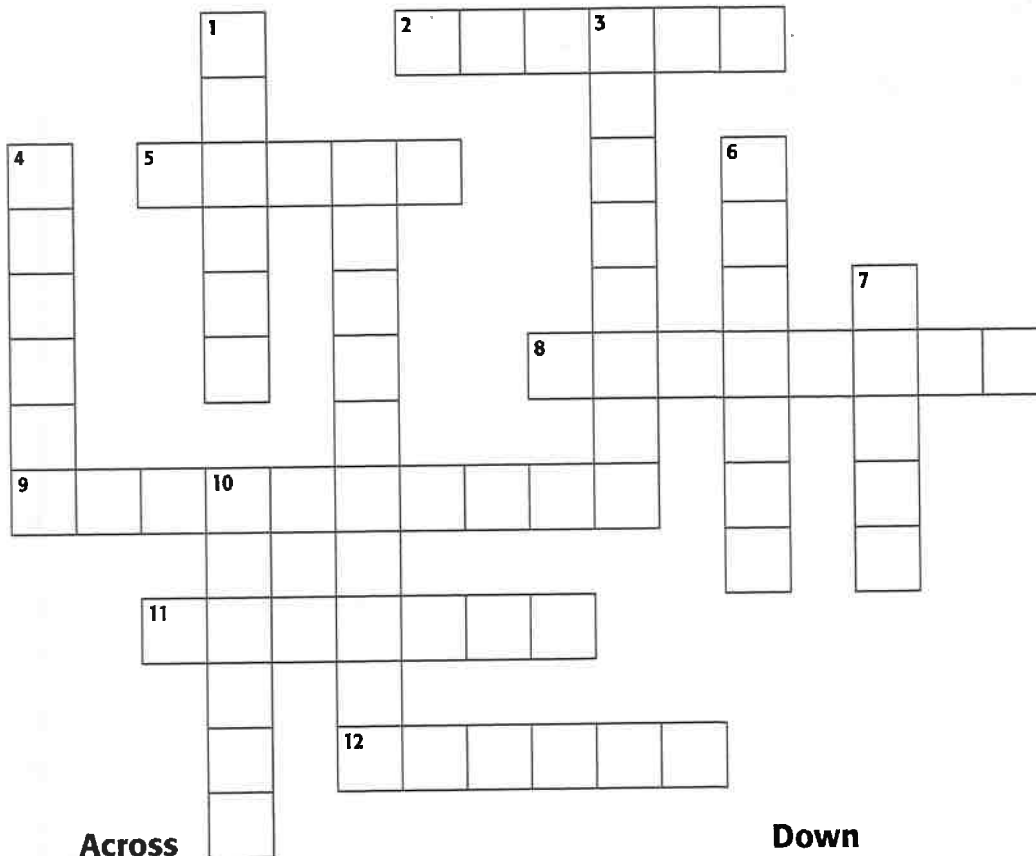
Personal Web site

9. Advantage: _____

10. Disadvantage: _____

Global Issues Crossword

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



Word Bank

Africa
economy
global
health
import
industry
labor
Pacific
standard
tariff
technology
Trade

Across

2. a tax put on goods
5. World _____ Organization
8. poor countries have a low _____ of living
9. science put to practical use
11. Japan is on the _____ Rim
12. worldwide

Down

1. many developing nations are on this continent
3. manufacturing
4. to bring goods into a country
6. a developing nation's _____ can be upset by bad weather
7. workers
10. developing nations have poor _____ care

Global Warming

Directions Read the following article. Then circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each or statement.

Scientists Warn of the Effects of Global Warming

February 26, 2001—Recent United Nations reports warn that global temperatures could rise over the next 100 years. Poor countries and island states will be hardest hit by global warming. Coastal areas in the United States, such as Florida, will be at risk from rising sea levels.

For a long time, many scientists have been warning that the greenhouse effect is here. The greenhouse effect is a gradual warming of Earth's surface. Scientists believe it is caused by gases in the atmosphere. They keep the sun's energy from radiating back into space. Scientists blame the burning of fossil fuels and human destruction of forests for the problem.

The new UN reports discuss the impact of global warming on lands all around the world. In some parts of the world, there will be fewer crops, more droughts, more floods, and coastal erosion. At the polar regions, scientists point out that sea ice is already thinner. Increases in diseases and deaths are also predicted. Some representatives of energy producers questioned many of the conclusions in the UN reports.

1. The greenhouse effect is _____.
A a method of rebuilding forests
B a project to grow more food for developing nations
C a gradual warming of Earth's surface
D a type of seaweed that is making the oceans of the earth green
2. The greenhouse effect is caused by _____.
A the sun getting hotter
B burning fossil fuels
C the sun getting closer to Earth
D melting glaciers
3. The article says the greenhouse effect is occurring _____.
A only in the United States
B only in Europe
C only at the North and South Poles
D all over the world
4. Americans can prevent the greenhouse effect by _____.
A lowering the voting age to 16
B increasing military spending
C protecting existing forests
D banning nuclear power plants
5. _____ think the report might be wrong.
A Representatives of energy producers
B Teachers
C People who work for the UN
D Scientists

Terrorism Cause and Effect

Directions Read each pair of sentences. Write *C* on the line if the sentence is the cause. Write *E* on the line if the sentence is the effect.

- _____ 1. Terrorists attacked the United States with airplanes.
_____ Security at airports increased.
- _____ 2. Lawmakers developed the Department of Homeland Security.
_____ The government wanted to be prepared for future attacks.
- _____ 3. Passengers on airplanes are more aware of danger.
_____ Passengers stopped a bombing on a plane to New York.
- _____ 4. Terrorists planned to use liquid bombs on airplanes.
_____ People could no longer bring liquids onto planes.
- _____ 5. The Department of Homeland Security has stopped some terrorist attacks.
_____ The Department of Homeland Security monitors terrorist activities.
- _____ 6. The United States invaded Afghanistan.
_____ Afghanistan refused to give up Osama bin Laden.
- _____ 7. The Taliban allowed terrorist training camps in Afghanistan.
_____ The United States bombed sites in Afghanistan.
- _____ 8. The United States invaded Iraq.
_____ President George W. Bush said Saddam Hussein was helping terrorists.
- _____ 9. Saddam Hussein was found guilty of crimes against his people.
_____ Saddam Hussein was executed.
- _____ 10. Fighting in Iraq has increased.
_____ Different groups want to control Iraq.

Important Inventions

Directions Use the information in the chart to write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

Invention	Effect
Airplanes	Airplanes bring people from all parts of the world together. People can travel to distant places within hours. Airplanes also carry mail and products to and from many countries.
Computers	People depend on computers in the home, school, and work. Computers can do some things much faster than people. Computers have created many kinds of jobs, such as computer programmer and software developer.
Internet	The Internet has made information much more available. On the Internet, you can get information from libraries, newspapers, and stores all over the world. People use the Internet for banking, research, and shopping.
Space Travel	Sending people into space has changed the way we look at our planet. Pictures from satellites help us forecast the weather. Satellites are also used to send signals to television sets and other communication devices around the world.

1. Which of these inventions have improved communication?

2. Which of these inventions do people use at school?

3. What do airplanes carry?

4. What jobs have computers created?

5. How do people use the Internet?
