Helps You:

✓ Learn More About Chapter Topics
✓ Prepare for Quizzes and Tests
Workbook Activities

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The first humans lived during the Stone Age. The first part of this period is called the Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age. It lasted from about 2.5 million years ago until about 8000 B.C. The second part of this period is called the Neolithic Age, or New Stone Age. It lasted from about 8000 B.C. until 4000 B.C.

**DIRECTIONS: Completing a Graphic Organizer** Read each statement in the list below. Then, fill in the statement in the correct spot on the Venn diagram. Statements that are about the Paleolithic Age go in the left circle, statements about the Neolithic Age go in the right circle, and statements about both ages go in the middle section. After you have completed the diagram, answer the questions that follow.

- lived in small groups of nomads
- created wall paintings
- underwent the farming revolution
- lived in villages
- made farming tools
- practiced specialization of jobs
- made tools out of copper and bronze
- built shelters
- hunted and fished
- gathered plants and fruits
- made stone tools and weapons
- farmed, raised animals, and traded
- discovered how to use fire
- started to speak a language
- created cave paintings

1. In what important ways were people from the Paleolithic Age and people from the Neolithic Age alike?

2. What do you think was the most important development made during the Stone Age? Explain.
Workbook Activity 2

Mesopotamian Cultures and Empires

DIRECTIONS: Distinguishing Fact from Opinion Decide whether the statements below are facts or opinions. Write F for fact or O for opinion in the blank next to each statement. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. _____ The Chaldeans invented the first seven-day calendar.
2. _____ Because Assyrian soldiers were so cruel, it made sense for the people of Assyria to rebel.
3. _____ Babylon was the largest and richest city in the world at its time.
4. _____ To prevent people in conquered lands from rebelling, Assyrians had little choice but to resettle them elsewhere.
5. _____ The Chaldeans were probably happy to join the Persian Empire because they were having a hard time controlling the land they had conquered.
6. _____ Sumerian city-states had their own governments.
7. _____ More people would have supported the Code of Hammurabi if it had been less strict.
8. _____ Assyrian kings divided their empire into provinces that were ruled by officials.
9. _____ Sargon set up the world’s first empire.
10. _____ The most important Sumerian achievement was their religion.

11. Why did early civilizations arise in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers? 

12. Why is Mesopotamia called the “cradle of civilization”? 


Workbook Activity 3
Events in the Nile River Valley

DIRECTIONS: Time Line Decide when each of the events listed below occurred. Write the dates to the left of each statement to match each event to the proper spot on the time line. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. __________ The Old Kingdom begins.
2. __________ Kush’s rulers move the capital to Meroë.
3. __________ The Middle Kingdom begins.
4. __________ King Narmer unites Upper and Lower Egypt.
5. __________ Nubians form the kingdom of Kush.
6. __________ The Hyksos take over Egypt.
7. __________ Egyptians build the Great Pyramid for King Khufu.
8. __________ Kush gains control of Egypt.
9. __________ Ahmose drives out the Hyksos and begins the New Kingdom.
10. __________ Amenhotep IV takes Egypt’s throne and introduces a new religion.
11. What caused the end of the Old Kingdom? _________________________________

12. What event led to the end of the Middle Kingdom? __________________________

13. Describe the series of events that led to the end of Egypt’s power in the Nile River valley. ________________________________

14. What happened to end Kush? _____________________________________________
Workbook Activity 4
Egypt and Nubia

Two different civilizations grew up in the Nile River valley. Hunters and gatherers moved into the Nile River valley between 6000 and 5000 B.C. These people became the first Egyptians. Nubia lay to the south of this region. Historians believe that people first arrived in Nubia in about 2000 B.C. These people later formed the civilization of Kush.

DIRECTIONS: Making Comparisons  Write E next to each statement that refers to Egypt, NK next to each statement that refers to either Nubia or Kush, and ENK if the statement refers to Egypt and either Nubia or Kush. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. _____ Used pyramids for burying kings.
2. _____ Ruled by kings called pharaohs.
3. _____ Learned how to make iron.
4. _____ Grew wealthy through trade.
5. _____ Invaded by foreign groups.
6. _____ Collected tribute from conquered peoples.
7. _____ Set up capitals at Napata and Meroë.
8. _____ Practiced slavery.
10. _____ Ruled by dynasties.
11. _____ Built temples and monuments.
12. _____ Raised herds on grassy savannas.
13. _____ Set up capitals at Memphis and Thebes.
14. _____ Built pyramids at Giza.

15. When and why did the cultures of Egypt and Nubia begin to mix?

16. The first kingdom in Nubia was called Kerma. What contact did the people of Kerma have with Egypt? In what ways were they like the Egyptians?
Workbook Activity 5
The Kingdoms of the Israelites

DIRECTIONS: Sequencing  Place the following events in the order in which they took place. Write 1 in the blank next to the first event, 2 in the blank next to the second event, and so on.

1. _______ The Persians allow the Jews to return to Judah.
2. _______ The Israelites divide the land of Canaan among their 12 tribes.
3. _______ The Israelite empire splits into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
4. _______ King David creates an empire and makes Jerusalem his capital.
5. _______ The Assyrians conquer Israel and force the people to leave their homeland.
6. _______ The Romans conquer Judah.
7. _______ King Saul unites the Israelites in battle against the Philistines.
8. _______ The Chaldeans send the king of Judah and thousands of Jews to Babylon.
9. _______ The Maccabees drive the Greeks out of Judah.

11. When did the Israelites leave Mesopotamia to settle in Canaan?

12. Why did the Israelites leave Canaan and settle in Egypt?

13. What role did Joshua play in the history of the Israelites?

14. How did Judah come to be called Palestine?
Workbook Activity 6
Life Among the Israelites

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Put X in the space before the best answer. Then answer the question that follows.

1. Who led the Israelites from slavery in Egypt?
   A. _____ Moses
   B. _____ Abraham
   C. _____ Jacob
   D. _____ Deborah

2. Jewish laws told Jews what clothing to wear and
   A. _____ what beverages to drink.
   B. _____ what schools to attend.
   C. _____ what foods to eat.
   D. _____ what books to read.

3. Which group of Jews was willing to fight the Romans for their freedom?
   A. _____ the Pharisees
   B. _____ the Sadducees
   C. _____ the Essenes
   D. _____ the Zealots

4. What took place during the Babylonian exile?
   A. _____ Jews met on the Sabbath in synagogues.
   B. _____ Ezra wrote the five books of the Torah.
   C. _____ Jewish ideas spread throughout the Mediterranean world.
   D. _____ Rabbis collected the teachings of the Talmud.

5. How did the Israelites first gain the land of Canaan?
   A. _____ The land was empty.
   B. _____ They made agreements with other groups for it.
   C. _____ They signed a covenant with the Philistines for it.
   D. _____ They fought other groups for it.

6. The Jews of the Diaspora were those who
   A. _____ lived outside of Judah.
   B. _____ studied the Hebrew Bible in its Greek version.
   C. _____ kept a kosher diet.
   D. _____ broke away from the Temple in Jerusalem.

7. How did the education of Jewish boys and girls differ? _____________________

______________________________
Workbook Activity 7
The History of Ancient Greece

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word that best completes the sentence.

Salamis Sparta Mycenaean
Minoan acropolis Dorian
agora Athens Pericles
Peisistratus helots Persians

1. The ________________ civilization developed on the island of Crete.
2. The government of the city-state of ________________ was an oligarchy.
3. The first Greek kings were leaders of the ________________ civilization.
4. The achievements of the Athenian leader ________________ included democratic reforms, rebuilding programs, and supporting culture.
5. The fortified area on the hill in a polis was called the ________________.
6. The battle at ________________ during the Persian Wars ended when the Greeks destroyed most of the Persian fleet.
7. The tyrant ________________ helped poor people in Athens by giving them land, money, and jobs.
8. During the Dark Age, the ________________ people invaded Greece and brought iron weapons to the region.
9. Women in ________________ had no political rights and could not own property.
10. In Greek city-states, the ________________ served as a market and a place where people could meet and debate issues.
11. To win the Peloponnesian War, Sparta turned to the ________________ for help.
12. After conquering a neighboring city-state, the Spartans forced the people there to become captive workers, or ________________.
Workbook Activity 8
Ancient Greece

DIRECTIONS: Short Essay Answer the questions below in the space provided.

1. Describe two ways that the societies of Sparta and Athens differed.

2. How was the direct democracy in Athens different from the representative democracy that the United States practices today?

3. Why did many people in ancient Greece make their living from the sea?

4. Why did city-states, rather than larger kingdoms, develop in early Greece?

5. What did the word citizen mean in most city-states of ancient Greece? What rights did citizens usually hold?

6. Between 750 B.C. and 550 B.C., what areas did Greeks colonize?
There were many philosophers who studied and taught in the Greek and Hellenistic world. Many of them lived in Athens. The Sophists, however, traveled from city to city to teach people to use knowledge to improve themselves. They also taught that what was right for one person might be wrong for another. Unlike the Sophists, Socrates believed that an absolute truth existed. He told his students to seek the truth by asking questions. The philosophers Plato and Aristotle both wrote books that explained their ideas about government. Aristotle’s ideas even influenced the development of the American government. Epicurus taught that happiness was the goal of life and that people must seek pleasure. He believed that people could avoid worry by staying out of politics and public service. Zeno developed Stoicism. This philosophy stated that happiness came from following reason, not emotions, and doing one’s duty.

1. ______ Epicurus and Zeno recommended different ways to achieve happiness.
2. ______ All the Greek philosophers lived in Athens.
3. ______ The Sophists did not believe that an absolute truth existed.
4. ______ Zeno would have told his fellow citizens to serve their city in various ways.
5. ______ The Sophists preferred to teach Athenians over other Greeks.
6. What is a philosopher? How do you know?

7. Would Zeno tell a young student to spend his or her time studying or playing? How do you know?
8. What conclusions can you draw about Aristotle’s ideas about government?
Workbook Activity 10
Alexander's Invasion of the Persian Empire

DIRECTIONS: Analyzing Information Read the paragraph and study the graph. Then answer the questions in the space provided.

Alexander's invasion of the Persian Empire was delayed by a rebellion in Thebes. Alexander's army marched 240 miles, from Pelion to Thebes, in only 14 days. In September 335 B.C. Alexander destroyed Thebes. Then the army of about 37,000 men turned eastward. The army first met the Persians in June 334 B.C. at the Battle of Granicus. The Greeks killed many of the Persians, including their commanders. Alexander sent about 2,000 survivors back to Macedonia in chains. After this victory, many Persian cities opened their gates to Alexander without a fight.

1. What delayed Alexander's invasion of the Persian Empire?
   ____________________________

2. When Alexander's army marched to Thebes from Pelion, about how many miles did they cover each day?
   ____________________________

3. About how long after he reached Thebes did Alexander fight the Persians at the Battle of Granicus?
   ____________________________

4. About how many Greek soldiers served in Alexander's army?
   ____________________________

5. Who made up the smallest group of soldiers in Alexander's army?
   ____________________________
Hinduism is one of the world’s oldest religions. By about 600 B.C., however, many Indians began to question Hindu ideas. Out of these questions came a new religion called Buddhism.

**DIRECTIONS: Making Comparisons** Write **H** next to each phrase that refers to Hinduism, **B** next to each phrase that refers to Buddhism, and **HB** if the phrase refers to both. Then answer the question that follows.

1. _____ Worshipped many deities who controlled the forces of nature
2. _____ Founded by Siddhartha Gautama
3. _____ Told people to follow the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path
4. _____ Believed in reincarnation
5. _____ Believed that the soul wanted to be united with Brahma
6. _____ Read ancient sacred texts called the Upanishads
7. _____ Honored the Buddha as an important religious figure
8. _____ Arose in India
9. _____ Earned the reward of a better life by following dharma
10. _____ Believed that to reach nirvana a person had to give up all desires
11. _____ Split into two groups known as Theravada and Mahayana
12. _____ Supported the *varna* system
13. _____ Believed if a person did his or her duty he or she would have good karma
14. _____ Spread to many people throughout Southeast Asia

15. How did Hindus and Buddhists look at social class differently? ____________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________
Workbook Activity 12
The Mauryan and Gupta Empires

**DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart** Fill in the chart below with at least three examples of achievements of each of the people or group of people. Then answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Achievements</th>
<th>Chandragupta Maurya</th>
<th>Asoka</th>
<th>Gupta Writers</th>
<th>Gupta Mathematicians</th>
<th>Gupta Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>founded the Maurya dynasty;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>set up a centralized</td>
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<tr>
<td>government; built a strong</td>
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<td>army; set up a good spy</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>system; set up a postal</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>system</td>
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<tr>
<td>sent teachers to spread</td>
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<td>Buddhism throughout Asia;</td>
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<td>built hospitals, roads,</td>
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<td>and stupas; practiced</td>
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<td>religious tolerance</td>
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<td>used algebra; developed the</td>
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<td>idea of zero; explained the</td>
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<td>concept of infinity; created</td>
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<td>Indian-Arabic numbers;</td>
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<tr>
<td>invented algorithms</td>
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<td>followed and mapped</td>
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<tr>
<td>movements of planets and</td>
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<td>stars; understood the Earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>was round and it revolved</td>
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<tr>
<td>around the sun; understood</td>
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<td>gravity; came up with the</td>
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<tr>
<td>idea of atoms; invented</td>
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<td>medical tools; set broken</td>
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<td>bones and performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>surgeries</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Which person or group of people on the chart above do you think made the most important contributions to Indian society? Explain your answer.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. How did the ideas of Indian mathematicians reach other cultures?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. What does most Indian literature have in common?

________________________________________________________________________
Workbook Activity 13
China’s Early Dynasties

DIRECTIONS: Drawing Conclusions Read the paragraph and write C in the blank at the left of each of the statements that is a likely conclusion that can be drawn. Then answer the questions that follow.

In China, the Shang dynasty rose to power in the Huang He valley. From their capital of Anyang in northern China, Shang kings governed over many territories with the help of warlords. Many social classes existed in Shang China—aristocrats, traders, artisans, and farmers—but all the people worshiped the same gods and honored their ancestors. Shang kings believed that they received their power and wisdom directly from the gods. Before making important decisions, they asked for the gods’ help using oracle bones. Priests scratched questions on the bones and then looked for answers in the bones’ cracks. The Shang developed China’s first writing system nearly 3,500 years ago using special characters called pictographs and ideographs.

1. ______ There was no writing in China before the Shang dynasty.

2. ______ The Chinese people worshiped their kings as if they were gods.

3. ______ Traders held a high position in Shang society.

4. ______ Religion played an important role in early Chinese civilization.

5. ______ The Shang dynasty had many levels in its society.

6. At what level do you think the warlords fit in the Shang social classes? Why?

________________________________________

________________________________________


________________________________________

________________________________________

8. How important were priests in the Shang religion?

________________________________________
Workbook Activity 14
Early China

DIRECTIONS: Cause and Effect Fill in each blank box in the cause-and-effect graphic organizer below.

**Cause**

1. Beginning about 500 B.C., the Zhou kingdom grew weak.

2. The scholar Hanfeizi believed that people were naturally evil.

3.

4. Qin treated many Chinese people cruelly.

5.

6.

7. Han armies attacked lands to the south and west of China.

8. The Chinese invented the rudder and a new way to move the sails of ships.

9.

10. Confucius wanted to bring peace to Chinese society.

**Effect**

1.

2.

3. Qin Shihuangdi built the Great Wall of China out of stone, sand, and rubble.

4.

5. Han Wudi made people who wanted government jobs take hard tests.

6. Many farmers sold their land to aristocrats and became tenant farmers.

7.

8.

9. Merchants in ancient China were not allowed to hold government jobs.

10.
Workbook Activity 15
The Development of Rome

DIRECTIONS: Using a Map  Study the map and use the information to answer the questions.

1. Where did the Latins build a new community by 700 B.C.? __________________
2. What body of water did the Tiber River connect to? __________________
3. What happened at Rome in 509 B.C.? __________________
4. Where was the Etruscans’ homeland? __________________
5. About how long did it take for the Roman Republic to conquer most of Italy?
   __________________
6. Rome was built on seven hills about 15 miles from the mouth of the Tiber River. Why do you think this was a good location for the city? __________________
Workbook Activity 16
The Roman Republic and Empire

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Put X in the space before the best answer.

1. Which of the following was NOT one of Augustus’ accomplishments?
   A. ______ creation of a permanent, professional army
   B. ______ reformation of the tax and legal system
   C. ______ rebuilding Rome with palaces, fountains, and public buildings
   D. ______ setting free the enslaved people

2. In the Roman Republic, who were the top government officials?
   A. ______ senators
   B. ______ consuls
   C. ______ plebeians
   D. ______ praetors

3. During the reign of the “Good Emperors,” the emperors
   A. ______ took more power from the Senate.
   B. ______ expanded Rome to include Praetorian Spain and Gaul.
   C. ______ called for the Pax Romana.
   D. ______ created the Guard.

4. What was the result of the Punic Wars?
   A. ______ The Carthaginians destroyed Rome.
   B. ______ Rome gained control of the Mediterranean region.
   C. ______ Julius Caesar became a military hero.
   D. ______ Rome was plunged into a civil war.

5. Most people in the Roman Empire made a living by
   A. ______ working for the government.
   B. ______ serving in the army.
   C. ______ trading.
   D. ______ farming.

6. All of the following made it easier to move and trade through the empire EXCEPT
   A. ______ the building of new roads.
   B. ______ the creation of a standard system of weights and measures.
   C. ______ the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.
   D. ______ the acceptance of a common currency.
Workbook Activity 17

The Decline of Rome

DIRECTIONS: Distinguishing Fact From Opinion  Decide whether the statements below are facts or opinions. Write F for fact or O for opinion in the blank next to each statement.

1. _____ Rome’s political problems were mainly caused by poor leadership.
2. _____ To fight inflation, Rome’s government put less gold in its coins.
3. _____ The reforms of Diocletian and Constantine ultimately failed to save the Roman Empire.
4. _____ Rome’s strongest influence on today’s culture comes from its ideas about government and citizenship.
5. _____ Diocletian made a mistake when he set the prices of goods and wages in order to boost the economy.
6. _____ The Roman Empire finally fell to a Germanic general named Odoacer.
7. _____ Diocletian was an important reformer but he did not have enough support from the people.
8. _____ Theodosius divided the empire into the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire.
9. _____ Social, economic, and political problems all helped cause the decline of Rome.
10. _____ Roman emperors should have used more force to drive out the Vandals.
11. _____ Most prisoners captured in foreign lands spent their lives as slaves.
12. _____ Under Constantine, the sons of workers had to follow their fathers’ trades, the sons of farmers had to work the land their fathers worked, and the sons of soldiers had to serve in the army.
Workbook Activity 18
The Eastern and Western Roman Empires

In the A.D. 300s, Emperor Constantine moved his capital to the Greek city of Byzantium, later known as Constantinople. Within less than 100 years, Emperor Theodosius had split the empire into the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire. From that point on, the two empires had different rulers, customs, and histories.

DIRECTIONS: Making Comparisons Write W next to each phrase that refers to the Western Roman Empire, E next to each phrase that refers to the Eastern Roman Empire, and B if the phrase refers to both. Then answer the question that follows.

1. ______ Ended when it fell to Germanic invaders
2. ______ Followed the Christian religion
3. ______ Created the Justinian Code of law
4. ______ Capital lay between the Black and Aegean Seas
5. ______ Romulus Augustulus was its last emperor
6. ______ Built the Colosseum
7. ______ Authors mostly wrote about religion
8. ______ Laws and government had influence on countries in Europe
9. ______ Was the center of trade between Europe and Asia
10. ______ Gave women some important rights
11. ______ Led by Theodosius
12. ______ Influenced by the Greek culture
13. ______ Conquered other lands

14. Which culture do you think made more contributions to society? Explain your answer. ____________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

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Workbook Activity 19
The Spread of Christianity

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word that best completes the sentence.

Judaea martyrs persecute
parables Zealots Edict of Milan
Theodosius apostle Paul of Tarsus
gospels Jerusalem disciples

1. After the Romans took over Judah in 63 B.C., it became a Roman province called ________________, led by a Roman governor instead of a king.
2. ________________ traveled throughout the eastern Mediterranean to spread Jesus’ messages and found Christian churches.
3. ________________ supported Christianity in Rome by making Christianity the official religion and even outlawing other religions.
5. After Jesus’ death, his 12 ________________ began to spread the message of Jesus and his resurrection.
6. Jesus often presented his messages about God through stories called ________________.
7. An ________________ named Peter helped set up a church in Rome.
8. Constantine issued the ________________ in A.D. 313, making Christianity legal.
9. A group of Jews called the ________________ led an unsuccessful rebellion against the Romans in A.D. 66.
10. Jesus was crucified by Roman officials in the city of ________________.
11. Roman officials began to see Christians as a threat to the government and began to ________________ them.
12. Many Christians became ________________ rather than give up their beliefs.
Workbook Activity 20
The Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches

**DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart.** Fill in the chart with details about the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches. Then answer the question below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eastern Orthodox Church</th>
<th>Roman Catholic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leading Church Official</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideas About Icons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideas About Leadership of Christian Churches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship between Religion and Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Governing Monasteries and Convents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places Where Religion Spread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important Missionaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What happened as a result of the conflicts between the Eastern Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church? ________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
**Workbook Activity 21**  
The Muslim Empires

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th></th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Damascus</td>
<td>A. acts of worship that Muslims must fulfill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sunnis</td>
<td>B. Mogul ruler who permitted Hindus to keep their religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Abu Bakr</td>
<td>C. group of Muslims who spent their time praying and teaching Islam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Suleiman I</td>
<td>D. group that created a Muslim empire in India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shiites</td>
<td>E. capital of the Umayyad rulers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Akbar</td>
<td>F. group that ruled the Arab Empire until A.D. 1258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Madinah</td>
<td>G. holy book of Islam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Timbuktu</td>
<td>H. city where Muhammad went to live in A.D. 622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Delhi</td>
<td>I. Muslims who believed that only descendants of Muhammad’s son-in-law should be caliph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Quran</td>
<td>J. west African city that became a center of Muslim learning in the A.D.1300s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Five Pillars</td>
<td>K. first caliph after Muhammad’s death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Seljuk Turks</td>
<td>L. nomadic group who captured Baghdad and ruled the Abbasid dynasty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Abbasids</td>
<td>M. holiest place in Arabia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Moguls</td>
<td>N. sultan who ruled the Ottoman empire in the A.D.1500s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kaaba</td>
<td>O. capital of the Muslim empire in India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sufis</td>
<td>P. Muslims who accepted the Umayyad dynasty as their rulers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workbook Activity 22
Muslim Life

DIRECTIONS: Short Essay Answer the questions below in the space provided.

1. What things helped the success of Muslim trade?

2. Why are Muslim scientists thought to be the founders of chemistry?

3. What was unique about Muslim art?

4. Why did the cities of Baghdad, Cairo, and Damascus develop in the locations they did?

5. What different roles did men and women play in Muslim society?

6. What was the House of Wisdom?

7. List three important Muslim scientists or writers, and explain what they did.

8. How did scholars and mathematicians of the Muslim world contribute to the spread of important ideas to Europe?

9. What do you think a typical bazaar was like?
Workbook Activity 23
Causes and Effects in Medieval China

DIRECTIONS: Cause and Effect Fill in each of the blanks below with a statement describing causes and effects. Then answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>First Effect</th>
<th>Final Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Farmers got angry at Yangdi's high taxes.</td>
<td>‣ Farmers revolted and killed Yangdi.</td>
<td>‣ 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Turkish nomads gain land in central Asia.</td>
<td>‣ Turkish nomads take control of the Silk Road.</td>
<td>‣ 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __________________________________________________________________</td>
<td>‣ Farms grew more and more rice.</td>
<td>‣ 6. Number of people in China increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tang rulers built roads and waterways.</td>
<td>‣ Travel within and outside of China became easier.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __________________________________________________________________</td>
<td>‣ The Mongols became strong enough to attack major civilizations.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. What positive effects did the Grand Canal have on China? __________

________________________________________________________________________

12. What negative effects did the arrival of Buddhism have on China? _______

________________________________________________________________________

13. What positive effects did the Mongols have on China? __________

________________________________________________________________________
Workbook Activity 24
Events in Medieval China

DIRECTIONS: Sequencing  Place the following events in the order in which they took place. Write 1 in the blank next to the first event, 2 in the blank next to the second event, and so on. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. _____ Yangdi builds the Grand Canal.
2. _____ A Chinese general founds the Song dynasty.
3. _____ Mongols invade China.
4. _____ Portuguese fleets arrive off the coast of China.
5. _____ Yong Le moves the capital of China to Beijing.
6. _____ Mongol leaders meet in the Gobi and elect Temujin as Genghis Khan.
7. _____ The Tang order that Buddhist monasteries and temples be destroyed.
8. _____ A Chinese printer invents moveable type.
9. _____ The Sui dynasty reunites China.

10. Which happened first in the Song dynasty: nomads took over parts of northern China or rulers moved the capital to Hangzhou? ___________

11. Which happened first in the Sui dynasty: Wendi ruled or Yangdi ruled? ___________

12. Which happened first in the Ming dynasty: Zhu Yuanzhang set up a capital at Nanjing or Yong Le built the Imperial City? ___________

13. Which happened first: Genghis Khan invaded China or Kublai Khan started the Yuan dynasty? ___________

14. Which happened first: the Ming dynasty ruled China or the Tang dynasty ruled China? ___________
Workbook Activity 25
Society in Medieval Africa

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Put X in the space before the best answer.

1. Which event did the most to bring enslaved Africans to the Americas?
   A. ______ Muslim merchants began trading for non-Muslim Africans.
   B. ______ The Portuguese began using enslaved Africans on their plantations.
   C. ______ More Bantu chiefs began to sell their people to slave traders.
   D. ______ Many African criminals were sold into slavery.

2. What great kingdom arose in southeast Africa?
   A. ______ Ghana
   B. ______ Benin
   C. ______ Zimbabwe
   D. ______ Axum

3. West African storytellers were called
   A. ______ musas.
   B. ______ Bantus.
   C. ______ dholes.
   D. ______ griots.

4. How did the Bantu migrations affect Africa?
   A. ______ The Bantu spread their language, skills, and religious ideas.
   B. ______ The Bantu conquered much of Africa and built great dynasties.
   C. ______ The Bantu began the practice of slavery.
   D. ______ The Bantu drove the Berbers from their homes in North Africa.

5. Which ruler spent almost 40 years trying to save Africans from slave traders?
   A. ______ Queen Nzinga
   B. ______ Sunna Ali
   C. ______ Sundiata Keita
   D. ______ Queen Dahia al-Kahina

6. One reason some Africans who lived in cities turned to Islam was that
   A. ______ they learned about the religion from Ibn Battuta.
   B. ______ it helped merchants and rulers trade with Muslim Arabs.
   C. ______ they wanted to be different than rural Africans.
   D. ______ they no longer wanted to honor their ancestors.

7. The most important economic activity among the empires of West Africa was
   A. ______ gold mining.
   B. ______ salt mining.
   C. ______ trading.
   D. ______ all of the above.

8. Early African songs of hardship later developed into a type of music called
   A. ______ rap.
   B. ______ the blues.
   C. ______ ragtime.
   D. ______ spirituals.
Workbook Activity 26
Early African Societies

DIRECTIONS: Using Maps Locate the places listed below on the map of Africa. Write the correct letter from the map next to each place name. Then answer the questions that follow.

- Timbuktu
- Ethiopia
- Congo River
- Kalahari Desert
- Sahara
- Great Zimbabwe
- Benin
- Mogadishu

1. What empires were located in West Africa?

2. What empires and city-states arose in what is Ethiopia today?

3. What happened in Mali after Mansa Musa died?

4. Why were the city-states of Mogadishu, Mombasa, Kilwa, and Zanzibar important?

5. How did Zimbabwe’s gold, copper, and ivory reach lands in Arabia and Asia?

6. What items did the people of Benin trade with Europeans?
Workbook Activity 27
Early and Medieval Japanese Society

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word that best completes the sentence. Then answer the questions that follow.

Nara   Yayoi   Jimmu
Shinto   Taika   Murasaki Shikibu
Prince Shotoku   Yamato   Jomon
Ashikaga

1. The leader ________________ took the title “emperor of heaven.”

2. The ________________ culture made clay pottery that has been found throughout Japan.

3. Under the ________________, Japan was divided into provinces that were run by officials who reported to the emperor.

4. To create a strong government, ________________ created a constitution for Japan around A.D. 600 and began a series of reforms.

5. The ________________ shogunate began in A.D. 1333, but it lasted only a short time, since revolts soon broke out across Japan.

6. According to Japanese religion of ________________, when people need help they call on the nature spirits, or kami.

7. Lady ________________ wrote The Tale of the Genji, which described the adventures of a Japanese prince.

8. In the A.D. 500s, the ________________ clan brought most of Japan under its rule.

9. The ________________ culture appeared in Japan around 300 B.C. and were the ancestors of the Japanese people.

10. In the A.D. 700s, a new capital city called ________________ was built, and it became the center of Japanese government and religion.

11. What was the main concern of Shintoism? How was Buddhism different?

12. Contrast Shinto shrines and Buddhist shrines. ____________________________
Workbook Activity 28

The Ashikaga

DIRECTIONS: Short Essay Fill in the missing labels in the diagram on the right showing levels of society during the Ashikaga shogunate. Then answer the questions.

1. Who was at the head of society in the Ashikaga shogunate? at the bottom? ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

2. What rules and responsibilities did the daimyo have? ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

3. Who served the daimyo? What did they do? ______
   ________________________________

4. What code did the samurai live by, and what did this code demand? ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

5. How was the role of shogun created? ____________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

6. How did Japan change under the rule of the shoguns? ____________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
Workbook Activity 29
Medieval Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Charles Martel</td>
<td>A. German king who became the first ruler of the Holy Roman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. William the Conqueror</td>
<td>B. lawmaking body that was the first step toward representative government in England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Joan of Arc</td>
<td>C. czar of Russia who drove out the Mongols and expanded Russian territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Magna Carta</td>
<td>D. document establishing that people have rights and the power of the government should be limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ivan III</td>
<td>E. Norman king who won the throne of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Saladin</td>
<td>F. French peasant who helped soldiers win back land from England in the Hundred Years’ War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Reconquista</td>
<td>G. English ruler who was forced to give up power to the Great Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Charlemagne</td>
<td>H. pope who sent missionaries to Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Urban II</td>
<td>I. French king who captured land in western France and made the country more powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Parliament</td>
<td>J. pope who urged Europeans to launch the Crusades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Isabella of Castile</td>
<td>K. ruler of Egypt who recaptured Jerusalem from the Christians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Otto I</td>
<td>L. Frankish king who ruled an empire in western and central Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Philip II</td>
<td>M. ruler who united the lands of Spain into a Catholic country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Gregory the Great</td>
<td>N. Frankish leader who stopped the Muslim advance into Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. King John</td>
<td>O. struggle to take back the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workbook Activity 30
Feudalism in Medieval Europe

DIRECTIONS: Drawing Conclusions Read the paragraph and write C in the blank at the left of each of the statements that is a likely conclusion that can be drawn. Then answer the questions that follow.

With the collapse of Charlemagne’s empire, Western Europe lost its last strong central government. Instead, nobles who owned land gained more power. These lords created manors on their lands. A manor usually consisted of the lord’s castle, the surrounding fields, and a village. Serfs lived in the village, worked the noble’s lands, and also grew food for themselves. The lord controlled their lives. For instance, serfs had to get permission to leave the manor or to marry. They even had to pay the lord for certain services, like using the village mill. Not all nobles, however, owned land. These nobles became vassals for a lord. Vassals served in the lord’s army as knights, and in return, they received land from the lord. Free peasants made up another social group in feudal Europe. These peasants often lived on the village manors but their lives were somewhat different from the lives of serfs. For instance, they could leave the manor whenever they wanted.

1. C The collapse of Charlemagne’s empire brought changes to Western Europe.

2. C Kings did not play an important role in feudal European society.

3. C Most serfs could earn land from the lord.

4. C Manors were made up of large pieces of land.

5. C Vassals held a higher social rank than peasants did.


   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

7. What do you think vassals who received land from a lord did with it?

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

8. What conclusions can you make about the difference between peasants and serfs? __________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
Workbook Activity 31

History of the First Americans

DIRECTIONS: Time Line Decide when each of the events listed below occurred. Write the dates to the left of each statement to match the event to the proper spot on the timeline. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. ________ Atahualpa is sentenced to death for treason.
2. ________ The Mound Builder civilization forms in eastern North America.
3. ________ The Anasazi move into the Southwest.
4. ________ The Spanish start their invasion of the Aztec Empire.
5. ________ The Olmec civilization begins in Mesoamerica.
6. ________ Pachacuti builds the Inca Empire.
7. ________ Corn reaches eastern North America.
8. ________ Columbus lands on Hispaniola.
9. ________ The Aztec settle on an island in Lake Texcoco.

10. When did people first arrive in the Americas, and from where did they come?

11. When did the Mayan civilization reach its height? When and why did it begin to decline?
Workbook Activity 32
North American Cultures

DIRECTIONS: Using Maps
Examine the map below. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. How did Native Americans who lived in the Arctic region survive?

2. What technologies did the Pueblo develop, and why?

3. Do you think the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Pawnee could have survived without the buffalo? Explain.

4. What were some important accomplishments of the Mississippian culture?
Workbook Activity 33

Renaissance and Reformation Europe

DIRECTIONS: Distinguishing Fact from Opinion Decide whether each statement below is a fact or an opinion. Write F for fact or O for opinion in the blank next to the statement. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. ______ The printing press was the most important contribution to the rise of humanism in Europe.

2. ______ Most people can understand why the term Renaissance is used for the period in Italian history from 1350 to 1550.

3. ______ Italy’s city-states grew wealthy as a result of trade.

4. ______ Queen Elizabeth I of England was a better ruler than James I because she tolerated the Puritans.

5. ______ The most important cause of the Renaissance was that people became more secular.

6. ______ During the Renaissance, Florence’s bankers began to lend money and charge interest.

7. ______ If Marco Polo had not written such a good book, people in Europe would not have been interested in China.

8. ______ The Edict of Nantes was a good step toward religious tolerance, but it did not go far enough.

9. ______ Italy’s wealthy citizens played a role in the rise of the Renaissance because they were able to pay painters, sculptors, and other artists to produce works.

10. ______ Jesuit missionaries in the Philippine Islands found better ways to convert people to Christianity than Jesuits in Japan.

11. Describe one view held by humanists about their world.

12. List two opinions that Niccolò Machiavelli held about people and rulers.
Workbook Activity 34
Renaissance Arts and Culture

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer  Answer the questions below in the space provided.

1. Why do you think Shakespeare’s plays are still interesting to audiences today?

2. Why is Petrarch called the father of Italian Renaissance humanism?

3. What important methods did artists in northern Europe use during the Renaissance?

4. What did Dante’s *The Divine Comedy* and Chaucer’s *The Canterbury Tales* have in common?

5. Why did more artists in the Renaissance focus on nonreligious topics?

6. What topics interested humanist scholars?

7. How were the painting styles of the Renaissance different from the styles of the Middle Ages?
DIRECTIONS: Cause and Effect  Fill in each blank in the graphic organizer below with a sentence to complete the cause or effect.

**Cause**

1. Europeans wanted to bypass merchants in the Middle East and buy spices from East Asia cheaply.

2. ____________________________

3. European thinkers in the 1700s believed that reason, not faith or tradition, should guide society.

4. Some English people wanted religious freedom or the chance to make a better life.

5. ____________________________

6. European countries develop the idea of mercantilism.

7. Europeans brought germs that gave Native Americans diseases like smallpox, measles, and malaria.

8. ____________________________

9. Galileo pointed his telescope at the skies.

10. Europeans learned how to build astrolabes, compasses, and better ships.

**Effect**

The Portuguese brought enslaved Africans to work their fields in the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.

King Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to invade England.

Parliament asked Mary and William to take the throne of England.
Workbook Activity 36
Trade Between England and the American Colonies

DIRECTIONS: Analyzing Information Use the graphs and your knowledge about the American colonial period to answer the questions.

1. In what year was the value of imports from England the highest? __________
2. In 1765 the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act. Colonists were outraged and boycotted British goods. How does the graph of imports to the colonies show Americans’ reaction to the tax? ____________________________________________________________________________
3. What happened in 1775–1776 to reduce the flow of trade goods between England and its colonies? ____________________________________________________________________________
4. Overall, did the American colonies export or import more goods? __________
5. Why did the British raise taxes on the colonies beginning in 1764? ____________________________________________________________________________
6. In what year was the value of imports and exports the closest? The furthest apart? ____________________________________________________________________________
7. When were the Intolerable Acts passed, and how did they affect the colonists? ____________________________________________________________________________
8. Between which two years did English imports show the greatest drop? ____________________________________________________________________________