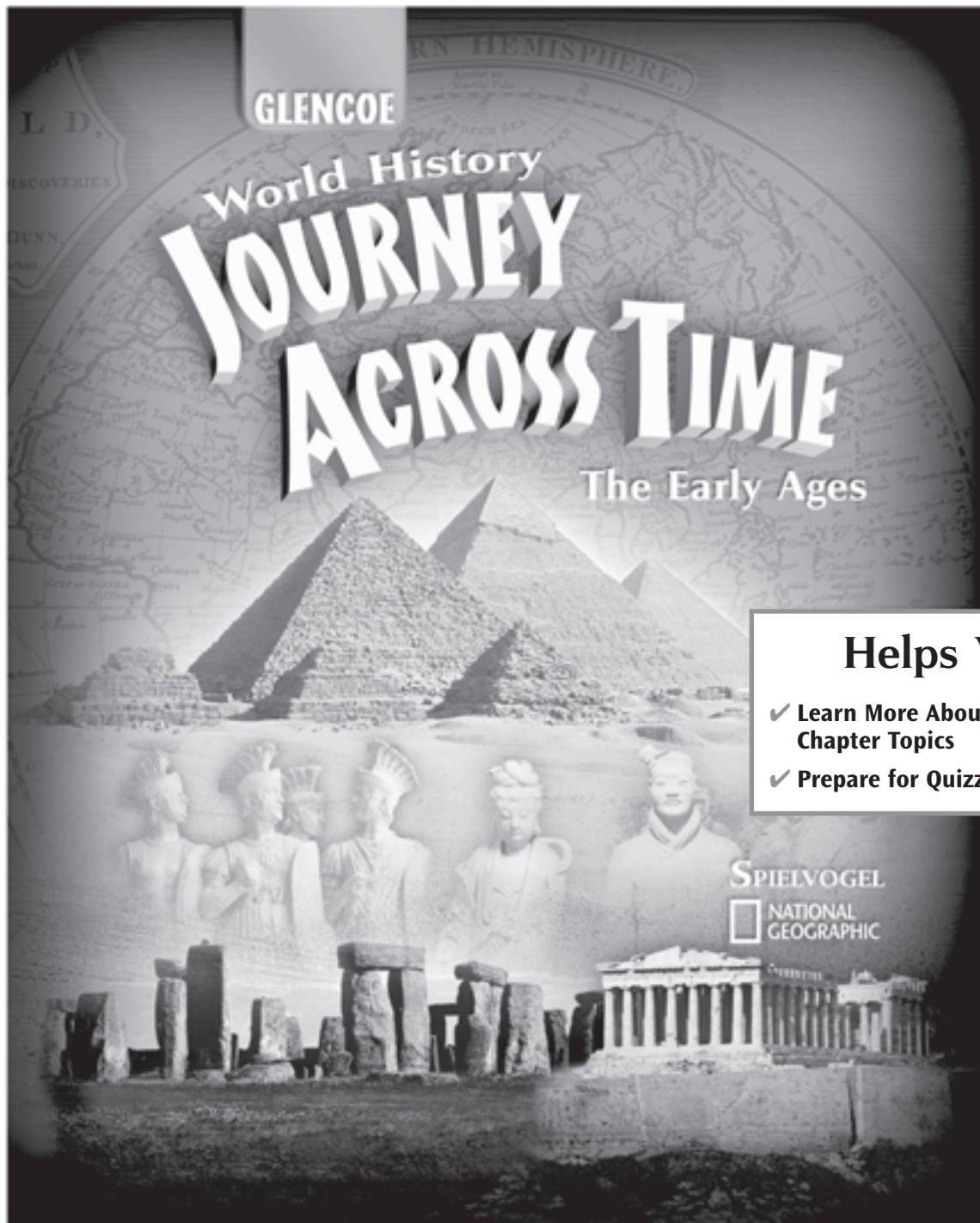


# Activity Workbook



## Helps You:

- ✓ Learn More About Chapter Topics
- ✓ Prepare for Quizzes and Tests



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Send all inquiries to:  
Glencoe/McGraw-Hill  
8787 Orion Place  
Columbus, Ohio 43240-4027

ISBN: 978-0-07-878931-1  
MHID: 0-07-878931-1  
Printed in the United States of America

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 079 12 11 10 09 08 07

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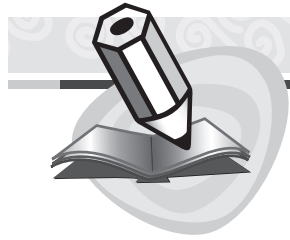
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# Workbook Activity 1

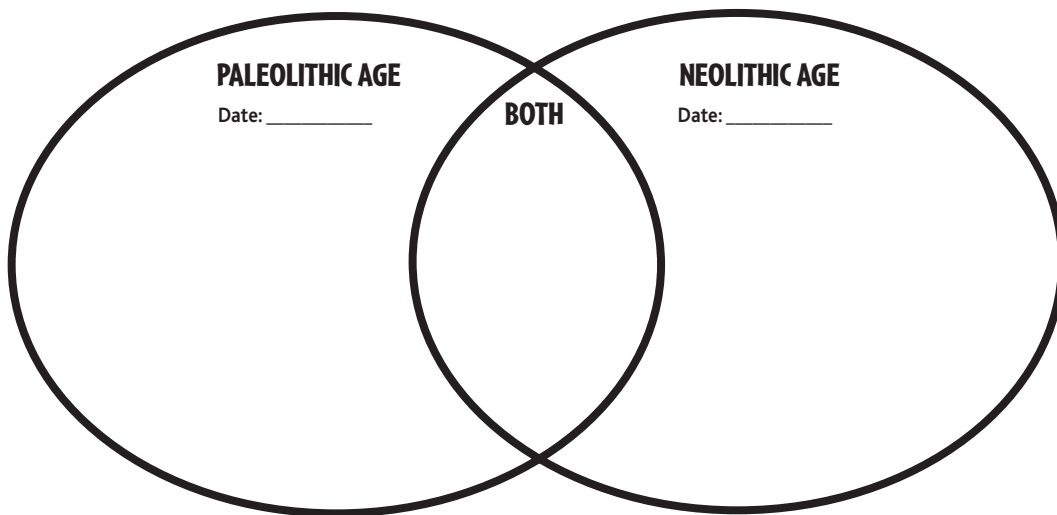
## The Stone Age

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.

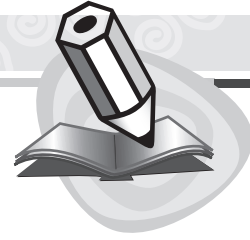
- lived in small groups of nomads
- created wall paintings
- underwent the farming revolution
- lived in villages
- made farming tools
- practiced specialization of jobs
- made tools out of copper and bronze
- built shelters
- hunted and fished
- gathered plants and fruits
- made stone tools and weapons
- 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.

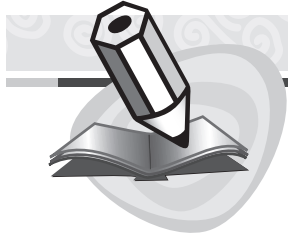
1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Chaldeans invented the first seven-day calendar.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Because Assyrian soldiers were so cruel, it made sense for the people of Assyria to rebel.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Babylon was the largest and richest city in the world at its time.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ To prevent people in conquered lands 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"? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

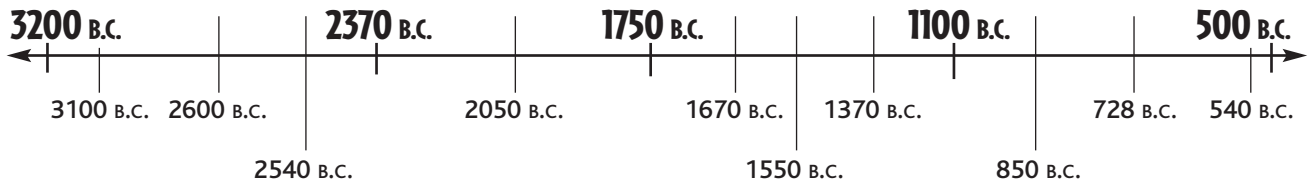


## Workbook Activity 3

### 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.

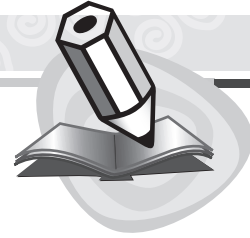
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. _____ The Old Kingdom begins.</p> <p>2. _____ Kush's rulers move the capital to Meroë.</p> <p>3. _____ The Middle Kingdom begins.</p> <p>4. _____ King Narmer unites Upper and Lower Egypt.</p> <p>5. _____ Nubians form the kingdom of Kush.</p> | <p>6. _____ The Hyksos take over Egypt.</p> <p>7. _____ Egyptians build the Great Pyramid for King Khufu.</p> <p>8. _____ Kush gains control of Egypt.</p> <p>9. _____ Ahmose drives out the Hyksos and begins the New Kingdom.</p> <p>10. _____ Amenhotep IV takes Egypt's throne and introduces a new religion.</p> |
|---|---|



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.          | 8. _____ Practiced slavery.                      |
| 2. _____ Ruled by kings called pharaohs.           | 9. _____ Believed in life after death.           |
| 3. _____ Learned how to make iron.                 | 10. _____ Ruled by dynasties.                    |
| 4. _____ Grew wealthy through trade.               | 11. _____ Built temples and monuments.           |
| 5. _____ Invaded by foreign groups.                | 12. _____ Raised herds on grassy savannas.       |
| 6. _____ Collected tribute from conquered peoples. | 13. _____ Set up capitals at Memphis and Thebes. |
| 7. _____ Set up capitals at Napata and Meroë.      | 14. _____ Built pyramids at Giza.                |

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

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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?

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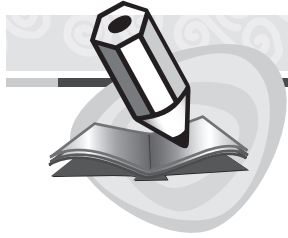


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## Workbook Activity 5

### 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.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ A Jewish revolt fails, and the Romans forbid Jews to live in Jerusalem.

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?

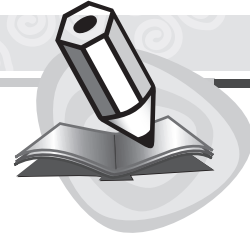
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. How did Judah come to be called Palestine?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

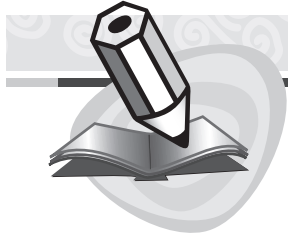
## Workbook Activity 6

### 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  
Minoan  
agora  
Peisistratus

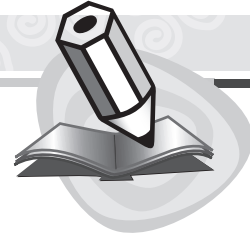
Sparta  
acropolis  
Athens  
helots

Mycenaean  
Dorian  
Pericles  
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.

---

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

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

---

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

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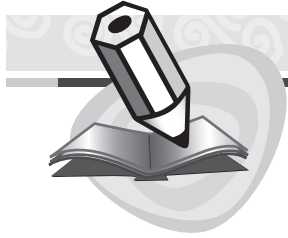
5. What did the word *citizen* mean in most city-states of ancient Greece? What rights did citizens usually hold? \_\_\_\_\_

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---

6. Between 750 B.C. and 550 B.C., what areas did Greeks colonize?

---



## Workbook Activity 9

### Greek and Hellenistic Culture

**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.

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.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1.</b> _____ Epicurus and Zeno recommended different ways to achieve happiness.</p> <p><b>2.</b> _____ All the Greek philosophers lived in Athens.</p> <p><b>3.</b> _____ The Sophists did not believe that an absolute truth existed.</p> | <p><b>4.</b> _____ Zeno would have told his fellow citizens to serve their city in various ways.</p> <p><b>5.</b> _____ The Sophists preferred to teach Athenians over other Greeks.</p> |
|--|--|

**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? \_\_\_\_\_

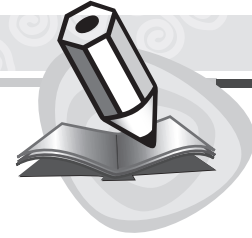
\_\_\_\_\_

**8.** What conclusions can you draw about Aristotle's ideas about government?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

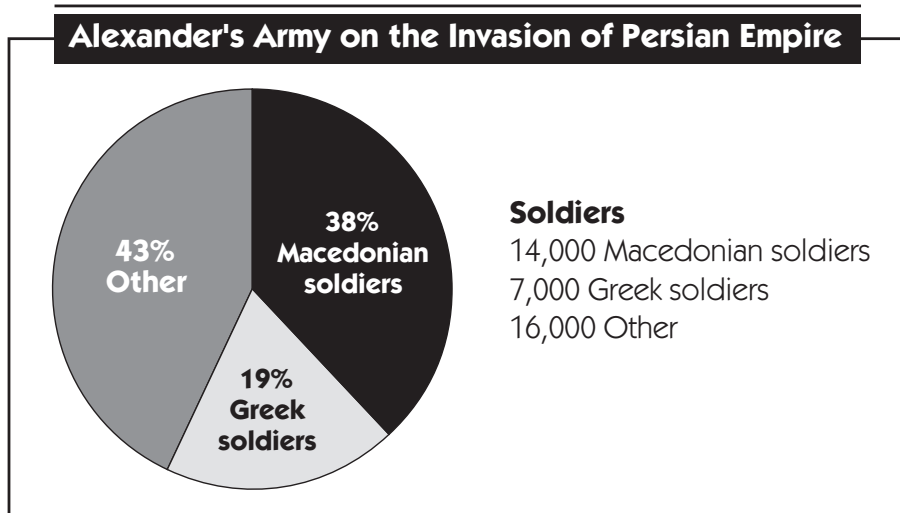


# Workbook Activity 10

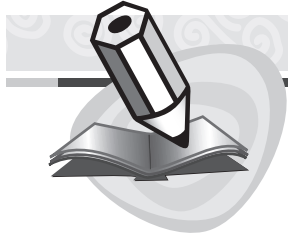
## Alexander's Invasion of the Persian Empire

**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?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Workbook Activity 11

### Hinduism and Buddhism

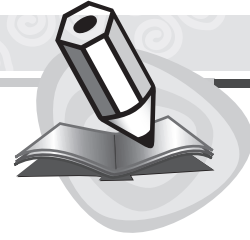
Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions. By about 600 B.C., however, many Indians began to question Hindu ideas. Out of these questions came a new religion called Buddhism.

**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. \_\_\_\_\_ Worshiped 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 Brahman
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

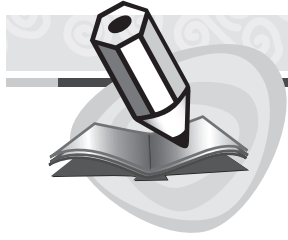


**DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart** Fill in the chart below with at least three examples of achievements of each of the people or group of people. Then answer the questions that follow.

Major Achievements				
Chandragupta Maurya	Asoka	Gupta Writers	Gupta Mathematicians	Gupta Scientists

- Which person or group of people on the chart above do you think made the most important contributions to Indian society? Explain your answer.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- How did the ideas of Indian mathematicians reach other cultures?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How do you think children in Shang society treated their parents? Explain your answer. \_\_\_\_\_

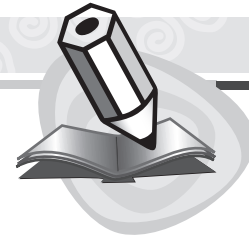
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How important were priests in the Shang religion? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

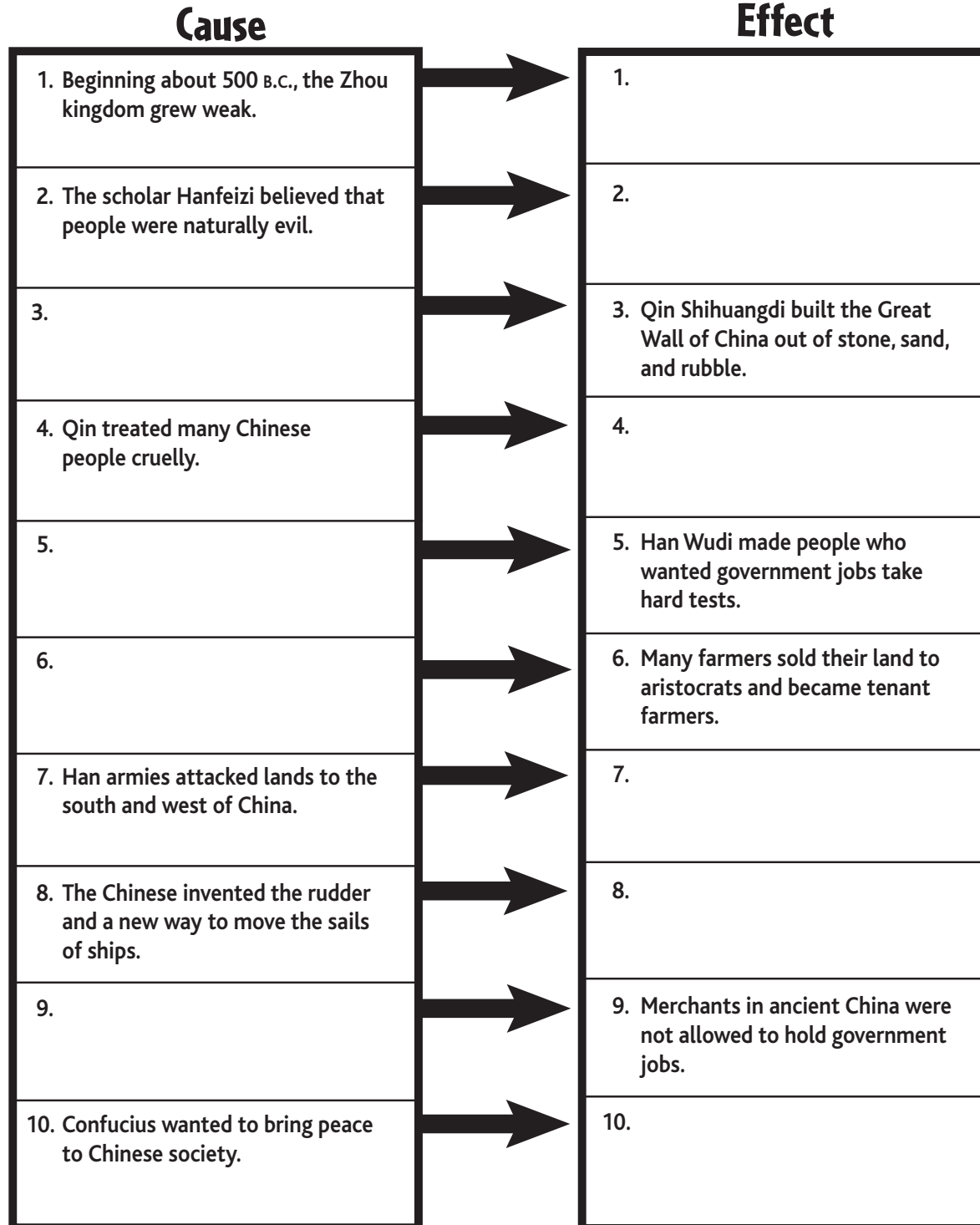
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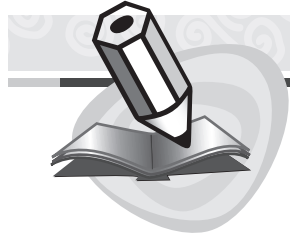


# Workbook Activity 14

## Early China

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

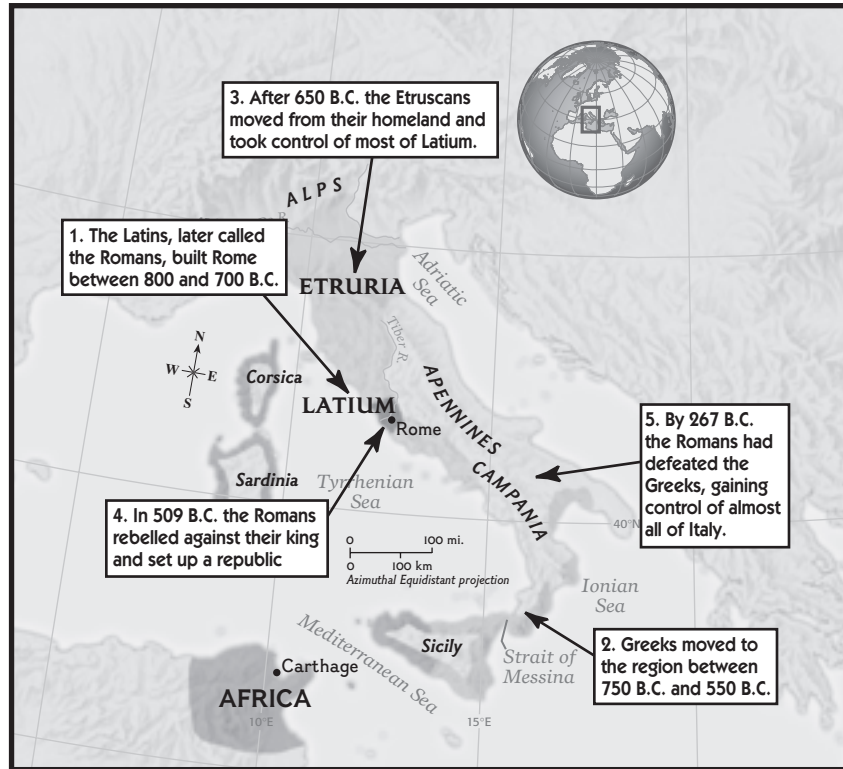




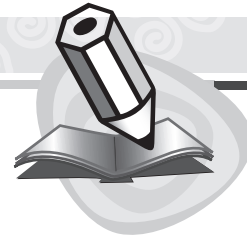
## Workbook Activity 15

### 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

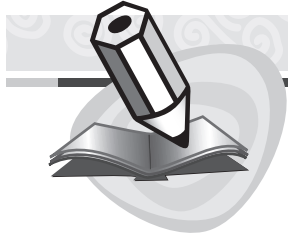
**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Put **X** in the space before the best answer.

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	C. _____ plebeians
B. _____ consuls	D. _____ praetors
  
3. During the reign of the "Good Emperors," the emperors
 

A. _____ took more power from the Senate.	C. _____ called for the <i>Pax Romana</i> .
B. _____ expanded Rome to include Praetorian Spain and Gaul.	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.	C. _____ trading.
B. _____ serving in the army.	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

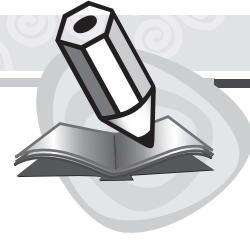
### The Decline of Rome

**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



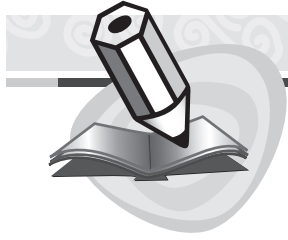
In the A.D. 300s, Emperor Constantine moved his capital to the Greek city of Byzantium, later known as Constantinople. Within less than 100 years, Emperor Theodosius had split the

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. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Workbook Activity 19

### The Spread of Christianity

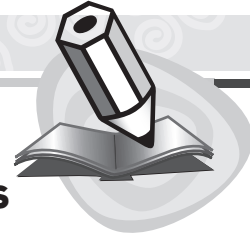
**DIRECTIONS: Completion** In the space provided, write the word that best completes the sentence.

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.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John became part of the New Testament.
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

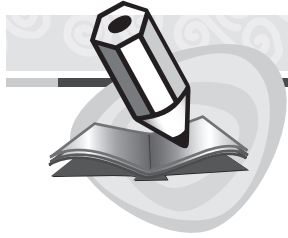


**DIRECTIONS: Completing a Chart.** Fill in the chart with details about the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches. Then answer the question below.

	Eastern Orthodox Church	Roman Catholic Church
Leading Church Official		
Ideas About Icons		
Ideas About Leadership of Christian Churches		
Relationship between Religion and Government		
Code Governing Monasteries and Convents		
Places Where Religion Spread		
Important Missionaries		

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.

#### Column A

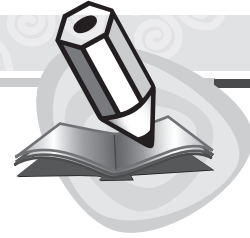
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Damascus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sunnis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Abu Bakr
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Suleiman I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Shiites
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Akbar
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Madinah
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Timbuktu
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Delhi
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Quran
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Five Pillars
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Seljuk Turks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Abbasids
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Moguls
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Kaaba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Sufis

#### Column B

- A.** acts of worship that Muslims must fulfill
- B.** Mogul ruler who permitted Hindus to keep their religion
- C.** group of Muslims who spent their time praying and teaching Islam
- D.** group that created a Muslim empire in India
- E.** capital of the Umayyad rulers
- F.** group that ruled the Arab Empire until A.D. 1258
- G.** holy book of Islam
- H.** city where Muhammad went to live in A.D. 622
- I.** Muslims who believed that only descendants of Muhammad's son-in-law should be caliph
- J.** west African city that became a center of Muslim learning in the A.D. 1300s
- K.** first caliph after Muhammad's death
- L.** nomadic group who captured Baghdad and ruled the Abbasid dynasty
- M.** holiest place in Arabia
- N.** sultan who ruled the Ottoman empire in the A.D. 1500s
- O.** capital of the Muslim empire in India
- P.** Muslims who accepted the Umayyad dynasty as their rulers

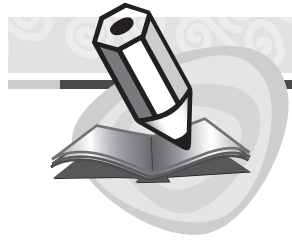
# Workbook Activity 22

## 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.

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

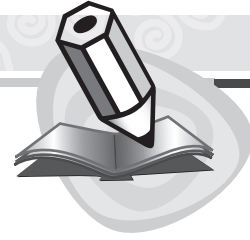
11. What positive effects did the Grand Canal have on China? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

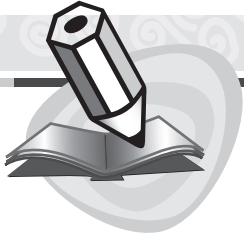
## Workbook Activity 24

### 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?
 

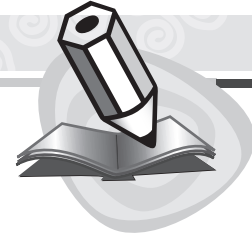
A. _____ Ghana	C. _____ Zimbabwe
B. _____ Benin	D. _____ Axum
  
3. West African storytellers were called
 

A. _____ musas.	C. _____ dhows.
B. _____ Bantus.	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	C. _____ Sundiata Keita
B. _____ Sunni Ali	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.	C. _____ trading.
B. _____ salt mining.	D. _____ all of the above.
  
8. Early African songs of hardship later developed into a type of music called
 

A. _____ rap.	C. _____ ragtime.
B. _____ the blues.	D. _____ spirituals.

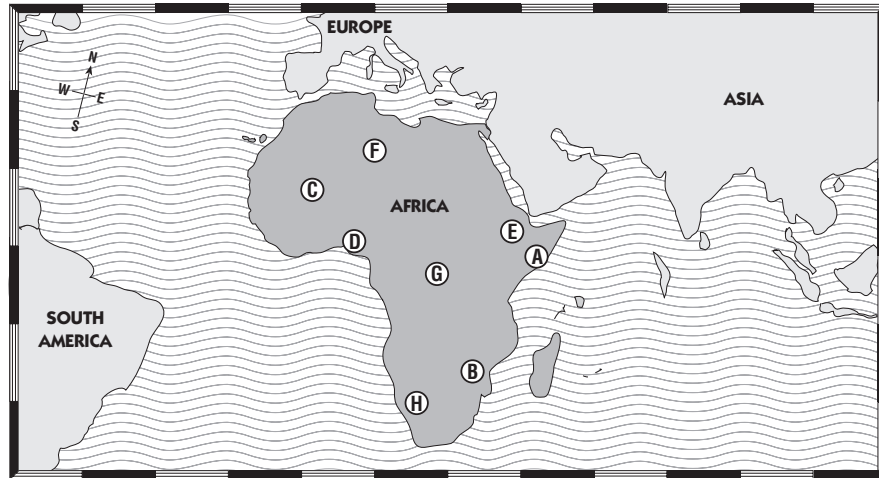


# Workbook Activity 26

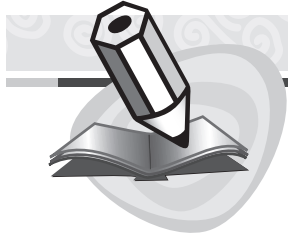
## Early African Societies

**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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

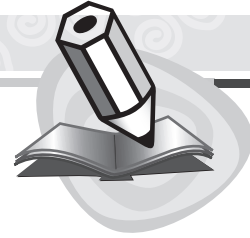
12. Contrast Shinto shrines and Buddhist shrines. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 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? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

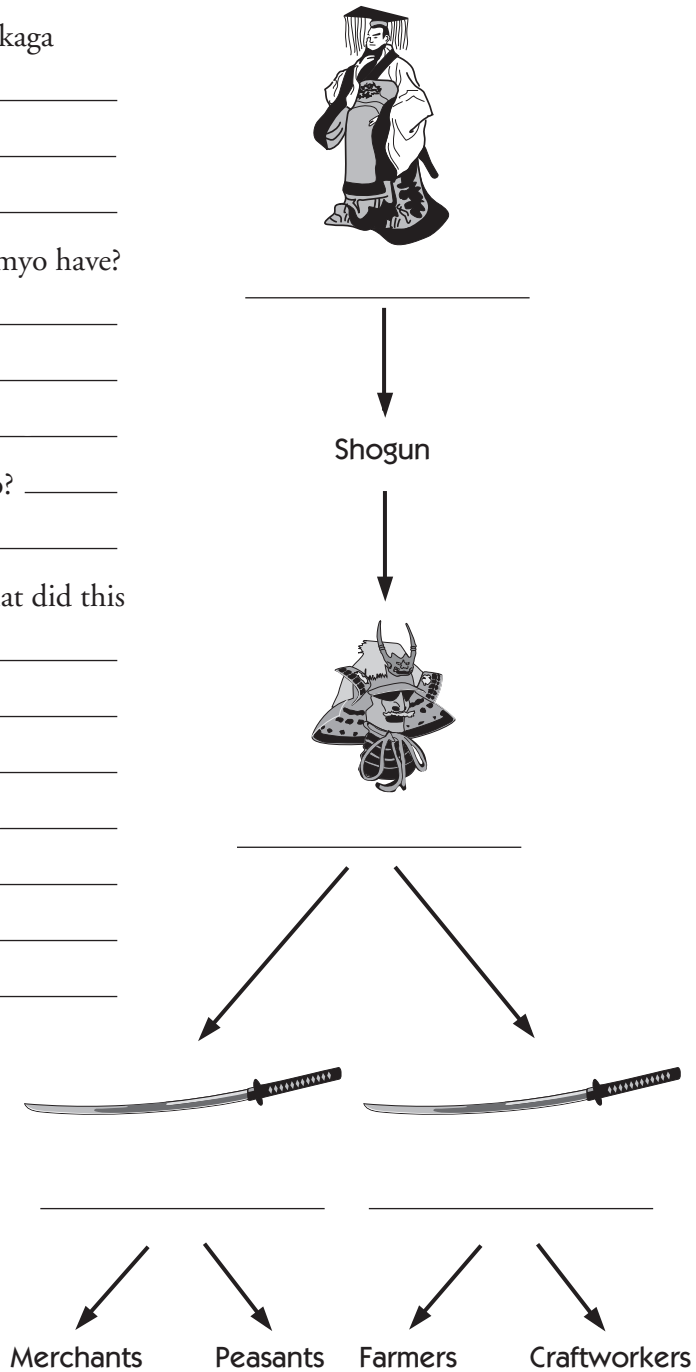
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

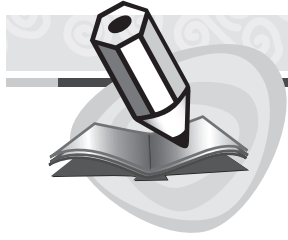
6. How did Japan change under the rule of the shoguns? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_







## 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.

#### Column A

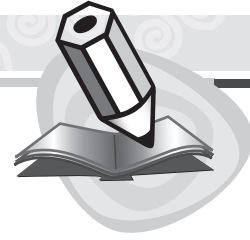
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Charles Martel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. William the Conqueror
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Joan of Arc
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Magna Carta
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ivan III
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Saladin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Reconquista
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Charlemagne
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Urban II
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Parliament
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Isabella of Castile
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Otto I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Philip II
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Gregory the Great
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. King John

#### Column B

- A.** German king who became the first ruler of the Holy Roman Empire
- B.** lawmaking body that was the first step toward representative government in England
- C.** czar of Russia who drove out the Mongols and expanded Russian territory
- D.** document establishing that people have rights and the power of the government should be limited
- E.** Norman king who won the throne of England
- F.** French peasant who helped soldiers win back land from England in the Hundred Years' War
- G.** English ruler who was forced to give up power to the Great Council
- H.** pope who sent missionaries to Britain
- I.** French king who captured land in western France and made the country more powerful
- J.** pope who urged Europeans to launch the Crusades
- K.** ruler of Egypt who recaptured Jerusalem from the Christians
- L.** Frankish king who ruled an empire in western and central Europe
- M.** ruler who united the lands of Spain into a Catholic country
- N.** Frankish leader who stopped the Muslim advance into Europe
- O.** struggle to take back the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_ The collapse of Charlemagne's empire brought changes to Western Europe.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kings did not play an important role in feudal European society.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Most serfs could earn land from the lord.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Manors were made up of large pieces of land.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Vassals held a higher social rank than peasants did.

6. What kinds of work do you think peasants performed? Explain.

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

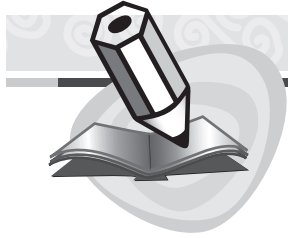
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8. What conclusions can you make about the difference between peasants and serfs?

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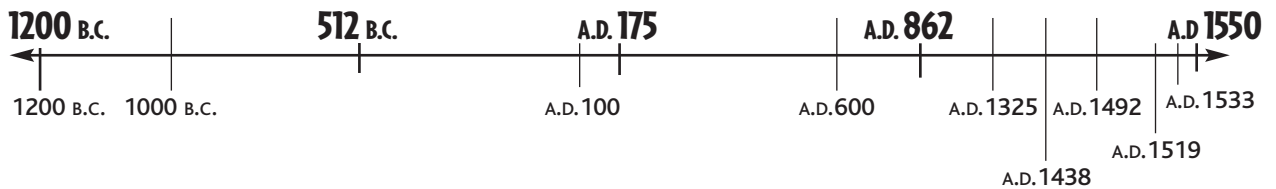


## Workbook Activity 31

### 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 time line. Then answer the questions that follow.

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



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

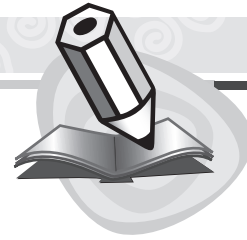
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. When did the Mayan civilization reach its height? When and why did it begin to decline? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

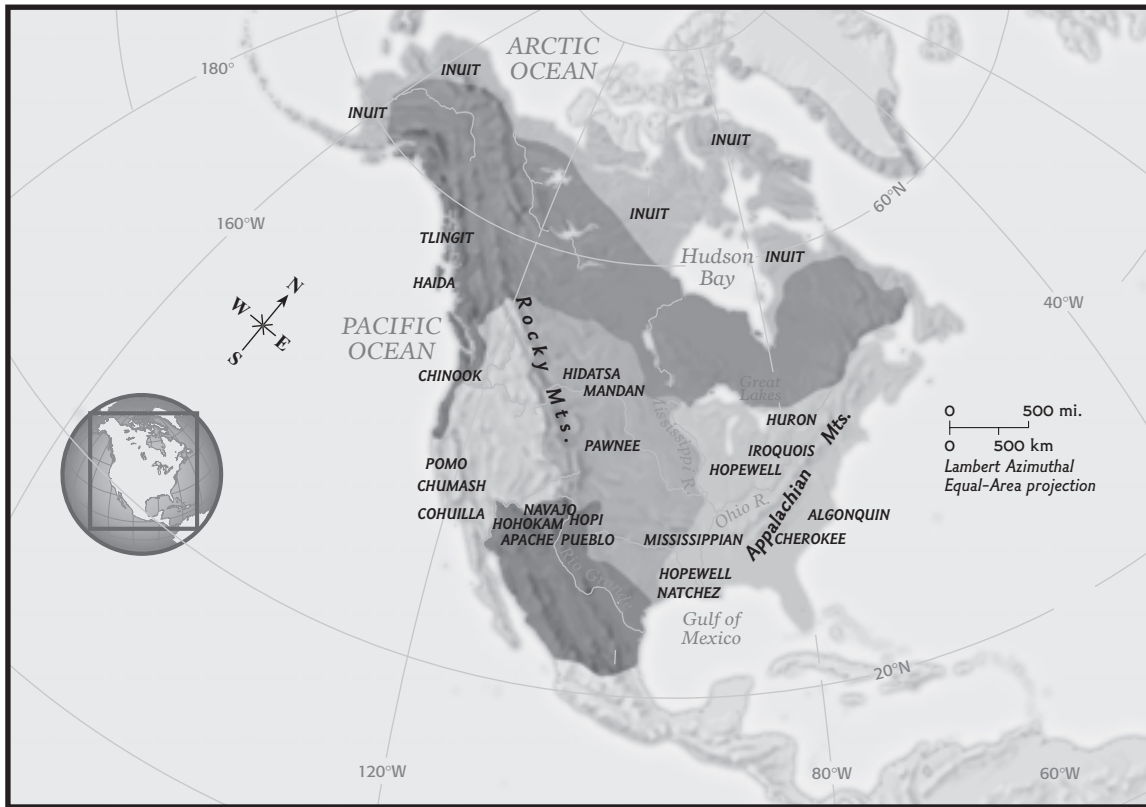
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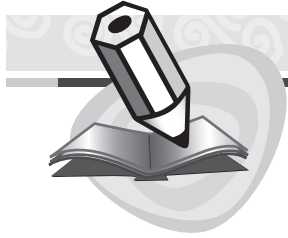
# Workbook Activity 32

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_

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12. List two opinions that Niccolò Machiavelli held about people and rulers.

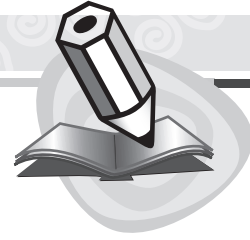
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# Workbook Activity 34

## 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?

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

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

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

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

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6. What topics interested humanist scholars? \_\_\_\_\_

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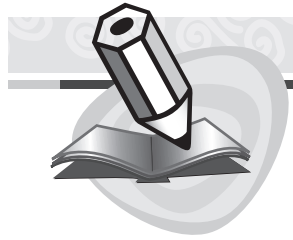
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7. How were the painting styles of the Renaissance different from the styles of the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_

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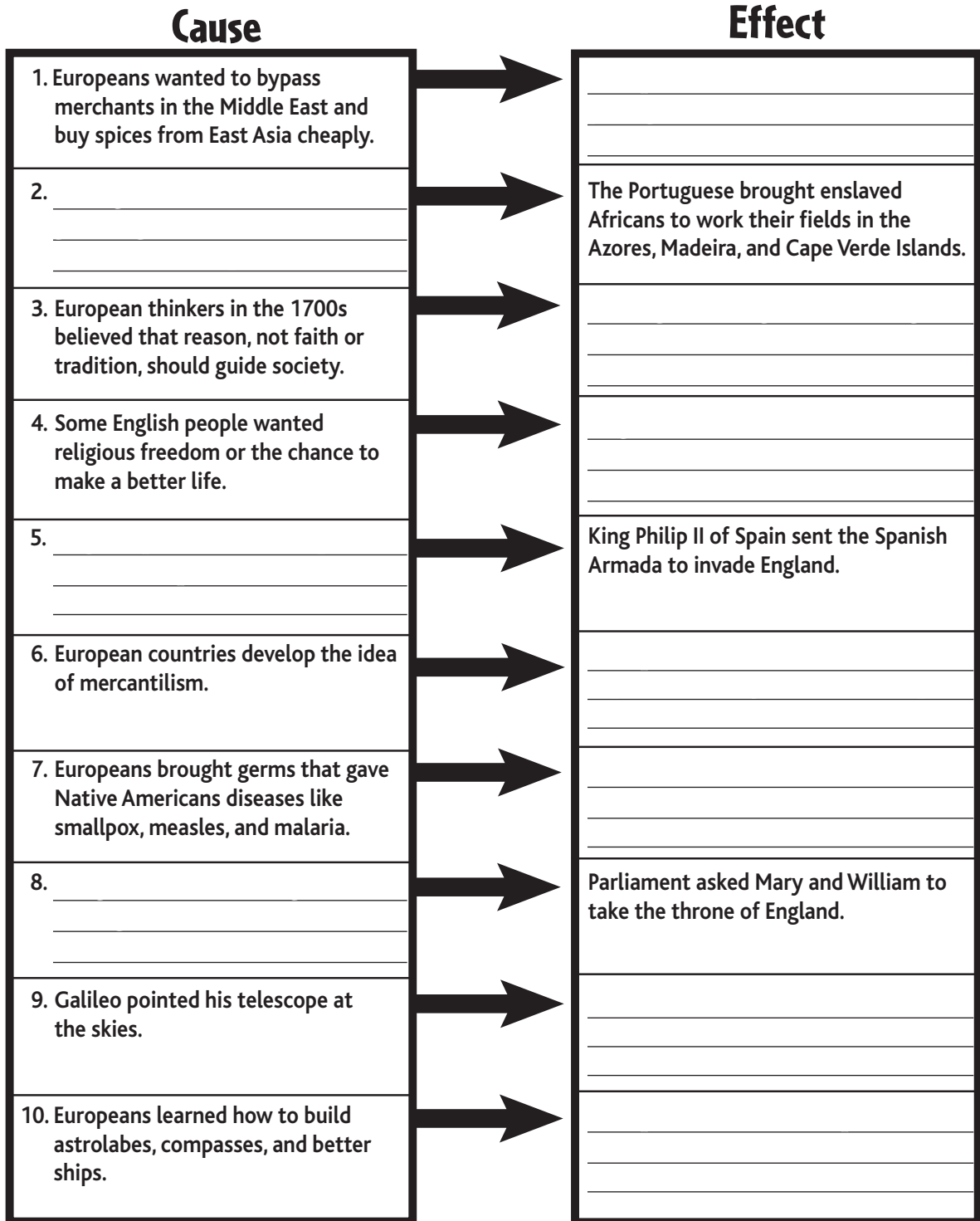
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## Workbook Activity 35

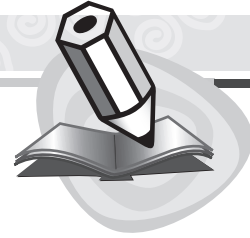
### Europe from the 1400s Through the 1700s

**DIRECTIONS: Cause and Effect** Fill in each blank in the graphic organizer below with a sentence to complete the cause or effect.



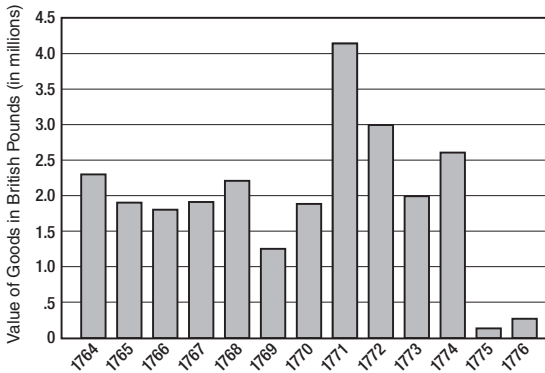
# Workbook Activity 36

## Trade Between England and the American Colonies

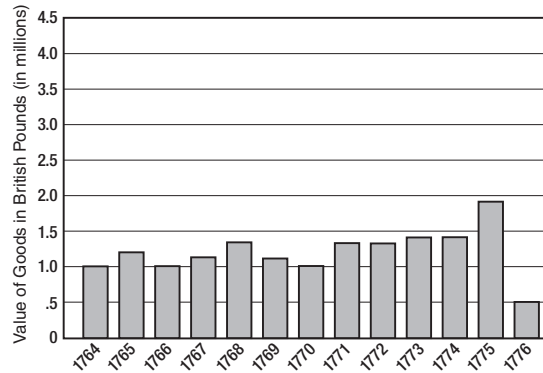


**DIRECTIONS: Analyzing Information** Use the graphs and your knowledge about the American colonial period to answer the questions.

**English Imports to the Colonies 1764–1776**



**American Exports to England 1764–1776**



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

- In what year was the value of imports from England the highest? \_\_\_\_\_
- 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? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What happened in 1775–1776 to reduce the flow of trade goods between England and its colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
- Overall, did the American colonies export or import more goods? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did the British raise taxes on the colonies beginning in 1764? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- In what year was the value of imports and exports the closest? The furthest apart? \_\_\_\_\_
- When were the Intolerable Acts passed, and how did they affect the colonists? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Between which two years did English imports show the greatest drop? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

















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The McGraw-Hill Companies

ISBN: 978-0-07-878931-1  
MHID: 0-07-878931-1



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