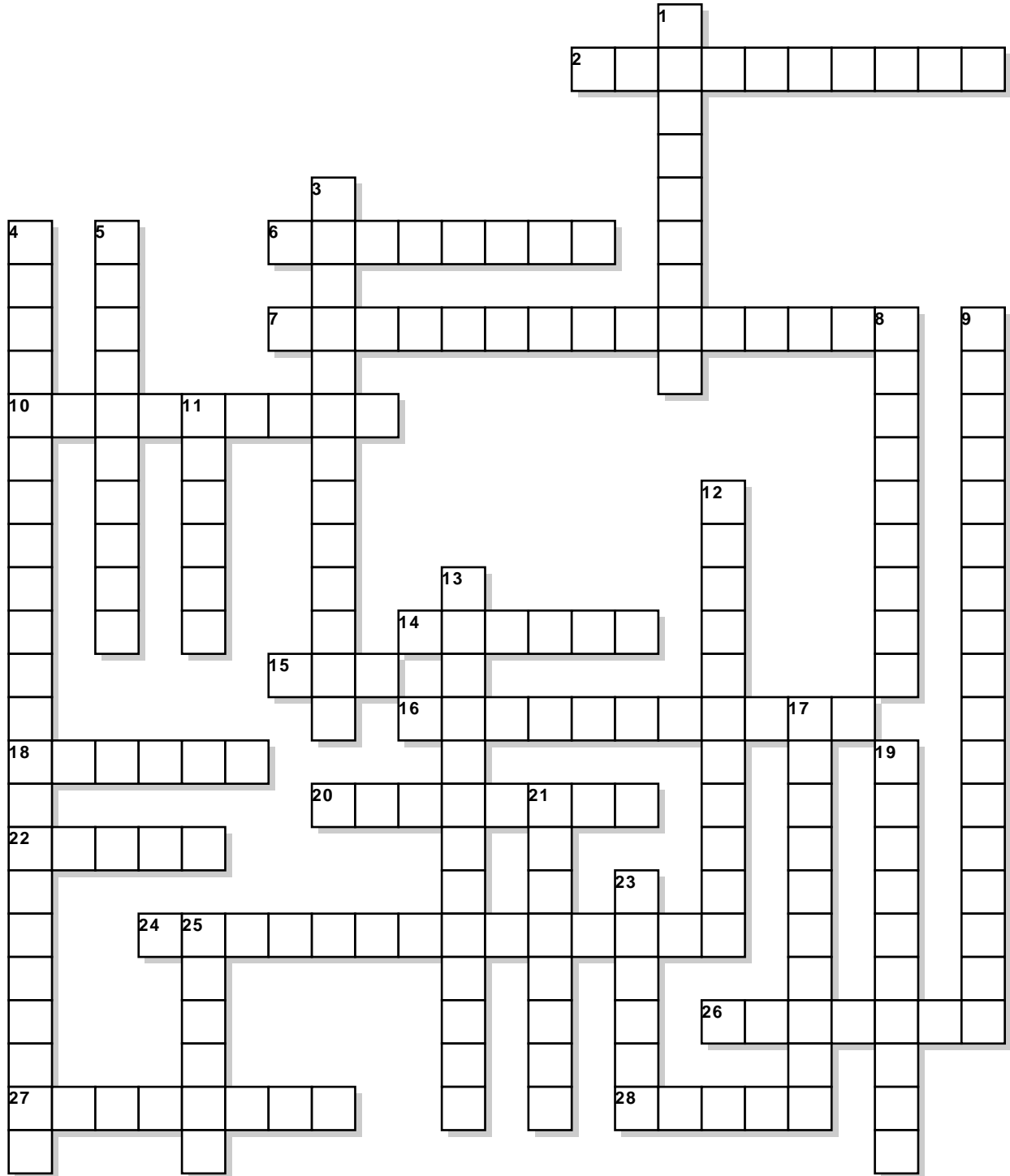


# AP World History Crossword Puzzle 1



## Across

- 2 The 1,100-mile (1,700-kilometer) waterway linking the Yellow and the Yangzi Rivers. It was begun in the Han period and completed during the Sui Empire.
- 6 Literally 'middle age,' a term that historians of Europe use for the period ca. 500 to ca. 1500, signifying its intermediate point between Greco-Roman antiquity and the Renaissance.
- 7 Political and human rights agreement signed in Helsinki, Finland, by the Soviet Union and western European countries.
- 10 Nazi extermination camp in Poland, the largest center of mass murder during the Holocaust.
- 14 The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the pope is the head.
- 15 A term used to designate (1) the ethnic Chinese people who originated in the Yellow River Valley and spread throughout regions of China suitable for agriculture and (2) the dynasty of emperors who ruled from 206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E.
- 16 Members of a leftist coalition that overthrew the Nicaraguan dictatorship of Anastasia Somoza in 1979.
- 18 African kingdom on the Gold Coast that expanded rapidly after 1680. Asante participated in the Atlantic economy, trading gold, slaves, and ivory. It resisted British imperial ambitions for a quarter century before being absorbed into Britain in 1902.
- 20 English Protestant dissenters who believed that God predestined souls to heaven or hell before birth. They founded Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

## Down

- 1 German physicist who developed quantum theory and was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1918.
- 3 (1672-1725) Russian tsar (r. 1689-1725). He enthusiastically introduced Western languages and technologies to the Russian elite, moving the capital from Moscow to the new city of St. Petersburg.
- 4 A movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government.
- 5 Chinese general and first president of the Chinese Republic (1912-1916). He stood in the way of the democratic movement led by Sun Yat-sen.
- 8 Ship canal dug across the isthmus of Suez in Egypt, designed by Ferdinand de Lesseps. It opened to shipping in 1869 and shortened the sea voyage between Europe and Asia.
- 9 The second of Japan's military governments headed by a shogun (a military ruler). Sometimes called the Muromachi Shogunate.
- 11 A tradition relating the words or deeds of the Prophet Muhammad; next to the Quran, the most important basis for Islamic law.
- 12 Infantry, originally of slave origin, armed with firearms and constituting the elite of the Ottoman army from the fifteenth century until the corps was abolished in 1826.
- 13 Iranian empire, established ca. 226, with a capital in Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia. The Sasanid emperors established Zoroastrianism as the state religion. Islamic Arab armies overthrew the empire ca. 640.

**Across**

- 22 Powerful Peruvian civilization based on conquest. Located in the region earlier dominated by Moche. Conquered by Inca in 1465.
- 24 Portuguese explorer who in 1488 led the first expedition to sail around the southern tip of Africa from the Atlantic and sight the Indian Ocean.
- 26 An imperial eunuch and Muslim, entrusted by the Ming emperor Yongle with a series of state voyages that took his gigantic ships through the Indian Ocean, from Southeast Asia to Africa.
- 27 Athenian philosopher (ca. 470-399 B.C. E.) who shifted the emphasis of philosophical investigation from questions of natural science to ethics and human behavior. He made enemies in government by revealing the ignorance of others.
- 28 In medieval Europe, an agricultural laborer legally bound to a lord's property and obligated to perform set services for the lord.

**Down**

- 17 South Africans descended from Dutch and French settlers of the seventeenth century. Their Great Trek founded new settler colonies in the nineteenth century. Though a minority among South Africans, they held political power after 1910.
- 19 City in Russia, site of a Red Army victory over the Germany army in 1942-1943. The Battle of Stalingrad was the turning point in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union. Today Volgograd.
- 21 Honorific name of Octavian, founder of the Roman Principate, the military dictatorship that replaced the failing rule of the Roman Senate.
- 23 A group of Turkic-speakers who controlled their own centralized empire from 744 to 840 in Mongolia and Central Asia.
- 25 Women selected by Inca authorities to serve in religious centers as weavers and ritual participants.

**Possible Answers:**

Acllas, Afrikaners, Asante, Ashikaga Shogunate, Augustus, Auschwitz, Bartolomeu Dias, Chimu, Grand Canal, Hadith, Han, Helsinki Accords, Indian National Congress, Janissaries, Max Planck, Medieval, Papacy, Peter the Great, Puritans, Sandinistas, Sasanid Empire, Serfs, Socrates, Stalingrad, Suez Canal, Uigurs, Yuan Shikai, Zheng He