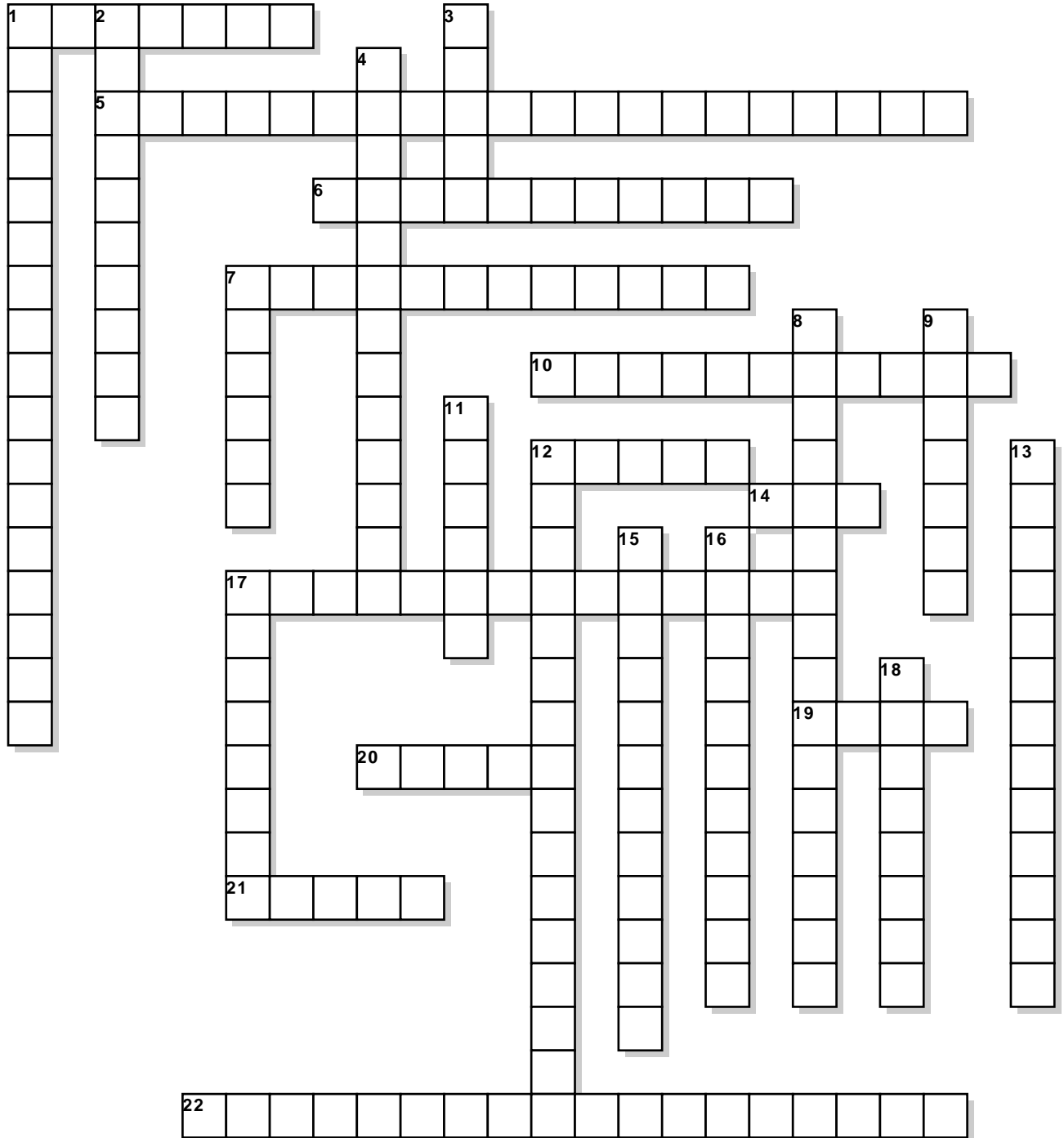


AP World History Crossword Puzzle 10



Across

- 1 Russian principality that emerged gradually during the era of Mongol domination. The Muscovite dynasty ruled without interruption from 1276 to 1598.
- 5 The transformation of the economy, the environment, and living conditions, occurring first in England in the eighteenth century, that resulted from the use of steam engines, the mechanization of manufacturing in factories, transit, and communications.
- 6 Collective name for South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore-nations that became economic powers in the 1970s and 1980s.
- 7 A designation for peoples originating in south China and Southeast Asia who settled the Malay Peninsula, Indonesia, and the Philippines, then spread eastward across the islands of the Pacific Ocean and west to Madagascar.
- 10 Last years of the reign of Ottoman sultan Ahmed III, during which European styles and attitudes became briefly popular in Istanbul.
- 12 Collective name of a large group of sub-Saharan African languages and of the peoples speaking these languages.
- 14 A people and state in the Wei Valley of eastern China that conquered rival states and created the first Chinese empire (221-206 B.C.E.). The Qin ruler, Shi Huangdi, standardized many features of Chinese society and enslaved subjects.
- 17 Muslim kingdom in northern Sumatra. Main center of Islamic expansion in Southeast Asia in the early seventeenth century, it declined after the Dutch seized Malacca from Portugal in 1641.

Down

- 1 Indian Muslim politician who founded the state of Pakistan.
- 2 Founder of the short-lived Qin dynasty and creator of the Chinese Empire (r. 221-210 B.C.E.). He is remembered for his ruthless conquests of rival states and standardization.
- 3 First known kingdom in sub-Saharan West Africa between the sixth and thirteenth centuries C.E. Also the modern West African country once known as the Gold Coast.
- 4 Building erected in Hyde Park, London, for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Made of iron and glass, like a gigantic greenhouse, it was a symbol of the industrial age.
- 7 A slave who ran away from his or her master. Often a member of a community of runaway slaves in the West Indies and South America.
- 8 The political program that followed the destruction of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization, and imperialism.
- 9 These strong and predictable winds have long been ridden across the open sea by sailors, and the large amounts of rainfall that they deposit on parts of India, Southeast Asia, and China allow for the cultivation of several crops a year.
- 11 Chinese School of Thought: Believe that the world is always changing and is devoid of absolute morality or meaning. They accept the world as they find it, avoid futile struggles, and deviate as little as possible from the 'path' of nature.

Across

- 19 Arab state based in Musqat, the main port in the southwest region of the Arabian peninsula. Oman succeeded Portugal as a power in the western Indian Ocean in the eighteenth century.
- 20 Korean kingdom founded in 918 and destroyed by a Mongol invasion in 1259.
- 21 Member of a prominent family of the Mongols' Jagadai Khanate, Timur through conquest gained control over much of Central Asia and Iran. He consolidated the status of Sunni Islam as orthodox.
- 22 Statement issued by Britain's Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour in 1917 favoring the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

Down

- 12 Conference that German chancellor Otto von Bismarck called to set rules for the partition of Africa. It led to the creation of the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium.
- 13 The period from 507 to 31 B.C.E., during which Rome was largely governed by the aristocratic Roman Senate.
- 15 Italian political party created by Benito Mussolini during World War I. It emphasized aggressive nationalism and was Mussolini's instrument for the creation of a dictatorship in Italy from 1922 to 1943.
- 16 A vast epic chronicling the events leading up to a cataclysmic battle between related kinship groups in early India. It includes the Bhagavad-Gita, the most important work of Indian sacred literature.
- 17 A conduit, either elevated or underground, using gravity to carry water from a source to a location-usually a city-that needed it. The Romans built many.
- 18 City located in present-day Tunisia, founded by Phoenicians ca. 800 B.C.E. It became a major commercial center and naval power in the western Mediterranean until defeated by Rome in the third century B.C.E.

Possible Answers:

Acheh Sultanate, Aqueduct, Asian Tigers, Balfour Declaration, Bantu, Berlin Conference, Carthage, Crystal Palace, Daoism, Fascist Party, Ghana, Industrial Revolution, Koryo, Mahabharata, Malay Peoples, Maroon, Meiji Restoration, Monsoon, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muscovy, Oman, Qin, Roman Republic, Shi Huangdi, Timur, Tulip Period