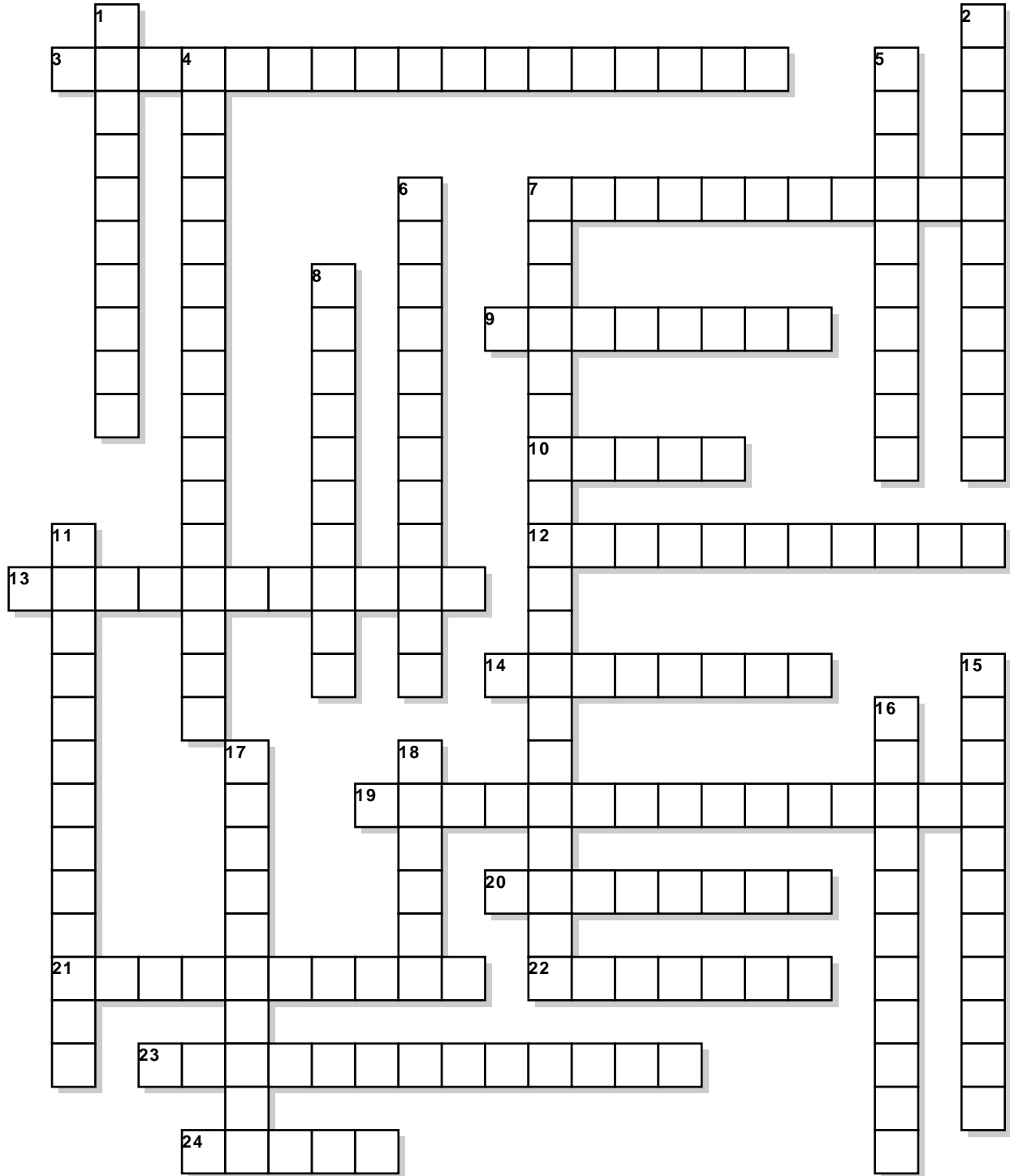


AP World History Crossword Puzzle 2



Across

- 3 The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages.
- 7 King of the Franks (r. 768-814); emperor (r. 800-814). Through a series of military conquests he established the Carolingian Empire, which encompassed all of Gaul and parts of Germany and Italy.
- 9 The historical period characterized by the production of tools from stone and other nonmetallic substances. It was followed in some places by the Bronze Age and more generally by the Iron Age.
- 10 Chief deity of the Assyrians, he stood behind the king and brought victory in war. Also the name of an important Assyrian religious and political center.
- 12 Winston Churchill's term for the Cold War division between the Soviet-dominated East and the U.S.-dominated West.
- 13 A popular leader during the Mexican Revolution. An outlaw in his youth, when the revolution started, he formed a cavalry army in the north of Mexico and fought for the rights of the landless in collaboration with Emiliano Zapata.
- 14 Alliances of corporations and banks that dominate the Japanese economy.
- 19 Socialist politician elected president of Chile in 1970 and overthrown by the military in 1973. He died during the military attack.
- 20 Term for a wide variety of beliefs and ritual practices that have developed in the Indian subcontinent since antiquity. Has roots in ancient Vedic, Buddhist, and south Indian religious concepts and practices.

Down

- 1 A philosophy developed by the French count of Saint-Simon. Believed that social and economic problems could be solved by the application of the scientific method, leading to continuous progress. Popular in France and Latin America.
- 2 Mongol Khanate founded by Genghis Khan's grandson Batu. It was based in southern Russia and quickly adopted both the Turkic language and Islam. Also known as the Kipchak Horde.
- 4 First hereditary dynasty of Muslim caliphs (661 to 750). From their capital at Damascus, the Umayyads ruled an empire that extended from Spain to India. Overthrown by the Abbasid Caliphate.
- 5 Empire established in China by Manchus who overthrew the Ming Empire in 1644.
- 6 Capital of the Aztec Empire, located on an island in Lake Texcoco. Its population was about 150,000 on the eve of Spanish conquest. Mexico City was constructed on its ruins.
- 7 Domination of one culture over another by a deliberate policy or by economic or technological superiority.
- 8 An organization of workers in a particular industry or trade, created to defend the interests of members through strikes or negotiations with employers.
- 11 Allocation of former German colonies and Ottoman possessions to the victorious powers after World War I, to be administered under League of Nations supervision.
- 15 Policy of 'openness' that was the centerpiece of Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to liberalize communism in the Soviet Union.

Across

- 21 Term applied to a group of developing countries who professed nonalignment during the Cold War.
- 22 The term used by Spanish authorities to describe someone of mixed Amerindian and European descent.
- 23 Leader of the Bolshevik (later Communist) Party. He lived in exile in Switzerland until 1917, then returned to Russia to lead the Bolsheviks to victory during the Russian Revolution and the civil war that followed.
- 24 System of knotted colored cords used by preliterate Andean peoples to transmit information.

Down

- 16 Built by United States Army engineers; it opened in 1915. It greatly shortened the sea voyage between the east and west coasts of North America.
- 17 An outbreak of bubonic plague that spread across Asia, North Africa, and Europe in the mid-fourteenth century, killing off vast numbers of persons.
- 18 Arab prince, leader of the Arab Revolt in World War I. The British made him king of Iraq in 1921, and he reigned under British protection until 1933.

Possible Answers:

Ashur, Black Death, Charlemagne, Columbian Exchange, Cultural Imperialism, Faisal, Golden Horde, Hinduism, Iron Curtain, Keiretsu, Khipu, Labor Union, Mandate System, Mestizo, Panama Canal, Pancho Villa, Perestroika, Positivism, Qing Empire, Salvador Allende, Stone Age, Tenochtitlan, Third World, Umayyad Caliphate, Vladimir Lenin