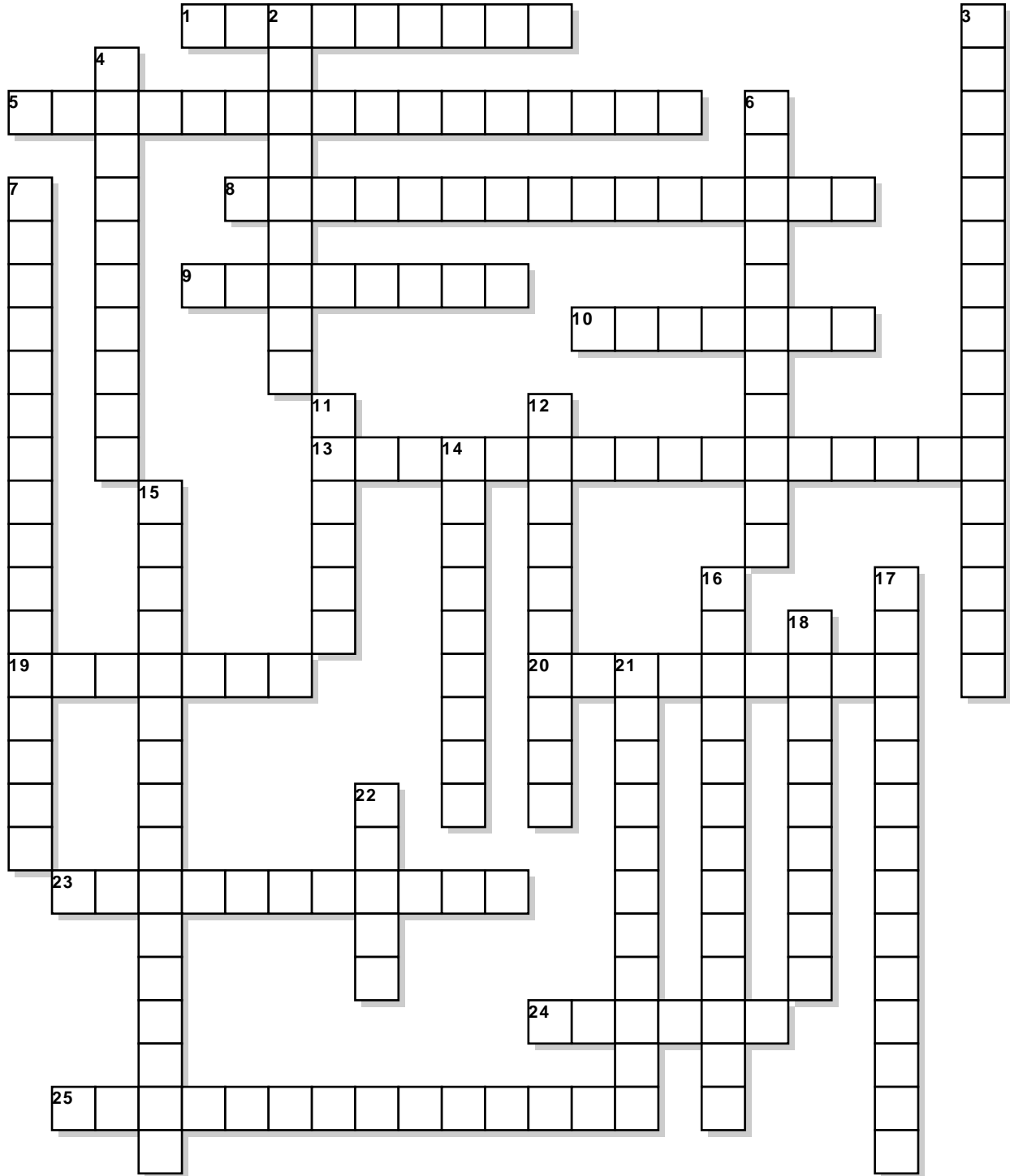


AP World History Crossword Puzzle 3



Across

- 1 Office established in succession to the Prophet Muhammad, to rule the Islamic empire; also the name of that empire.
- 5 Philosophy introduced by the Frenchman Charles Fourier in the early nineteenth century. It hoped to create humane alternatives to industrial capitalism by building self-sustaining communities whose inhabitants would work cooperatively.
- 8 Leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain (1895-1898). He proclaimed the independence of the Philippines in 1899, but his movement was crushed and he was captured by the United States Army in 1901.
- 9 German journalist and philosopher, and a founder of a branch of socialism. He is known for two books: The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Kapital (Vols. I-III, 1867-1894).
- 10 Bantu language with Arabic loanwords spoken in coastal regions of East Africa.
- 13 Descendants of the Prophet Muhammad's uncle, al-Abbas, the Abbasids overthrew the Umayyad Caliphate and ruled an Islamic empire from their capital in Baghdad.
- 19 Members of a mainly Hindu warrior caste from northwest India. The Mughal emperors drew most of their Hindu officials from this caste.
- 20 Iranian ruling dynasty between ca. 250 B. C.E. and 226 C.E.
- 23 Mohawk leader who supported the British during the American Revolution.
- 24 Muslims belonging to branch of Islam believing that the community should select its own leadership. The majority religion in most Islamic countries.

Down

- 2 The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, were pursued by the Chinese army under orders from Chiang Kai-shek.
- 3 Large churches originating in twelfth-century France; built in an architectural style featuring pointed arches, tall vaults and spires, flying buttresses, and large stained-glass windows.
- 4 Radical Marxist political party founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1903. Under Lenin's leadership, they seized power in November 1917 during the Russian Revolution.
- 6 Policy by which a nation administers a foreign territory and develops its resources for the benefit of the "mother country."
- 7 English inventor and entrepreneur who became the wealthiest and most successful textile manufacturer of the early Industrial Revolution. He invented the water frame, a machine that, with minimal human supervision, could spin several threads at once.
- 11 In medieval Europe, a sworn supporter of a king or lord committed to rendering specified military service to that king or lord.
- 12 Empire based in China that Zhu Yuanzhang established after the overthrow of the Yuan Empire.
- 14 Egyptian pharaoh (r. 1353-1335 B.C.E.). He built a new capital at Amarna, fostered a new style of naturalistic art, and created a religious revolution by imposing worship of the sun-disk.

Across

- 25 Site in Beijing where Chinese students and workers gathered to demand greater political openness in 1989. The demonstration was crushed by Chinese military with great loss of life.

Down

- 15 Conflict between Athenian And Spartan Alliances. The war was largely a consequence of Athenian imperialism.
- 16 A philosophical and theological system, associated with Thomas Aquinas, devised to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy and Roman Catholic theology in the thirteenth century.
- 17 English industrialist whose pottery works were the first to produce fine-quality pottery by industrial methods.
- 18 Amorite ruler of Babylon (r. 1792-1750 B. C.E.). He conquered many city-states in southern and northern Mesopotamia and is best known for a code of laws, inscribed on a black stone pillar, illustrating the principles to be used in legal cases.
- 21 A period of intense artistic and intellectual activity, said to be a 'rebirth' of Greco-Roman culture in Europe.
- 22 Book composed of divine revelations made to the Prophet Muhammad between ca. 610 and his death in 632; the sacred text of the religion of Islam.

Possible Answers:

Abbasid Caliphate, Akhenaten, Bolsheviks, Caliphate, Colonialism, Emilio Aguinaldo, Gothic Cathedrals, Hammurabi, Joseph Brant, Josiah Wedgwood, Karl Marx, Long March, Ming Empire, Parthians, Peloponnesian War, Quran, Rajputs, Renaissance, Richard Arkwright, Scholasticism, Sunnis, Swahili, Tianamen Square, Utopian Socialism, Vassal