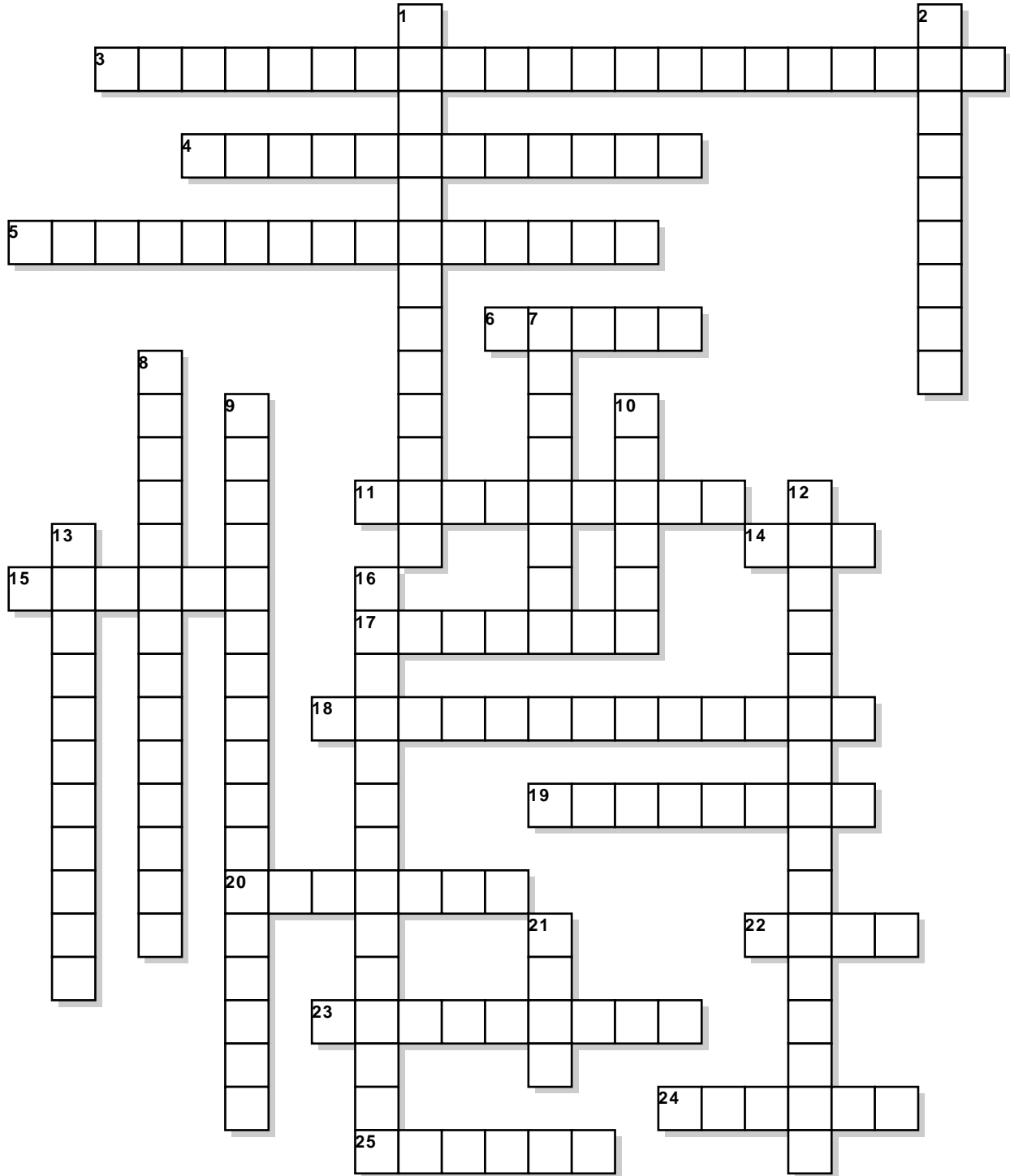


# AP World History Crossword Puzzle 4



### Across

- 3 Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church beginning in 1519. It resulted in the 'protesters' forming several new Christian denominations, including the Lutheran and Reformed Churches and the Church of England.
- 4 A line of trenches and fortifications in World War I that stretched without a break from Switzerland to the North Sea. Scene of most of the fighting between Germany, on the one hand, and France and Britain, on the other.
- 5 International organization founded in 1919 to promote world peace and cooperation but greatly weakened by the refusal of the United States to join. It proved ineffectual in stopping aggression by Italy, Japan, and Germany in the 1930s.
- 6 Muslim religious scholars. From the ninth century onward, the primary interpreters of Islamic law and the social core of Muslim urban societies.
- 11 A state based on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, between the seventh and eleventh centuries C.E. It amassed wealth and power by a combination of selective adaptation of Indian technologies and concepts, and control of trade routes.
- 14 The Japanese word for a branch of Mahayana Buddhism based on highly disciplined meditation.
- 15 Located in Bolivia, one of the richest silver mining centers and most populous cities in colonial Spanish America.
- 17 One of the earliest Christian kingdoms, situated in eastern Anatolia and the western Caucasus.

### Down

- 1 The first state to unify most of the Indian subcontinent. It was founded by Chandragupta in 324 B.C.E. and survived until 184 B.C.E. From its capital at Pataliputra in the Ganges Valley it grew wealthy from taxes.
- 2 A specialized agency of the United Nations that makes loans to countries for economic development, trade promotion, and debt consolidation.
- 7 One of the founders of the Tang Empire and its second emperor (r. 626-649). He led the expansion of the empire into Central Asia.
- 8 Emperor of Ethiopia (r. 1889-1911). He enlarged Ethiopia to its present dimensions and defeated an Italian invasion at Adowa (1896).
- 9 Portuguese navigator who led the Spanish expedition of 1519-1522 that was the first to sail around the world.
- 10 A state formerly located in what is now southern Vietnam. It was hostile to Annam and was annexed by Annam and destroyed as an independent entity in 1500.
- 12 American intellectual, inventor, and politician He helped to negotiate French support for the American Revolution.
- 13 Type in which each individual character is cast on a separate piece of metal. It replaced woodblock printing, allowing for the arrangement of individual letters and other characters on a page. Invented in Korea 13th Century.

**Across**

- 18 The kingdoms of southern India, inhabited primarily by speakers of Dravidian languages, which developed in partial isolation, and somewhat differently, from the Aryan north.
- 19 Radical republicans during the French Revolution. They were led by Maximilien Robespierre from 1793 to 1794.
- 20 Region of western India famous for trade and manufacturing.
- 22 Andean civilization culturally linked to Tiwanaku, perhaps beginning as colony of Tiwanaku.
- 23 Heir to the technique of historia-'investigation'-developed by Greeks in the late Archaic period. He came from a Greek community in Anatolia and traveled extensively, collecting information in western Asia and the Mediterranean lands.
- 24 The class of religious experts who conducted rituals and preserved sacred lore among some ancient Celtic peoples. They provided education, mediated disputes between kinship groups, and were suppressed by the Romans as potential resistance.
- 25 The Ottoman province in the Balkans that rose up against Janissary control in the early 1800s. After World War II the central province of Yugoslavia. Serb leaders struggled to maintain dominance as the Yugoslav federation dissolved in the 1990s.

**Down**

- 16 President of Mexico (1934-1940). He brought major changes to Mexican life by distributing millions of acres of land to the peasants, bringing representatives of workers and farmers into the inner circles of politics, and nationalizing the oil industry.
- 21 The people and dynasty that took over the dominant position in north China from the Shang and created the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. Remembered as prosperous era in Chinese History.

**Possible Answers:**

Armenia, Benjamin Franklin, Champa, Druids, Emperor Menelik, Ferdinand Magellan, Gujarat, Herodotus, Jacobins, Lazaro Cardenas, League of Nations, Li Shimin, Mauryan Empire, movable type, Potosi, Protestant Reformation, Serbia, Srivijaya, Tamil Kingdoms, Ulama, Wari, Western Front, World Bank, Zen, Zhou