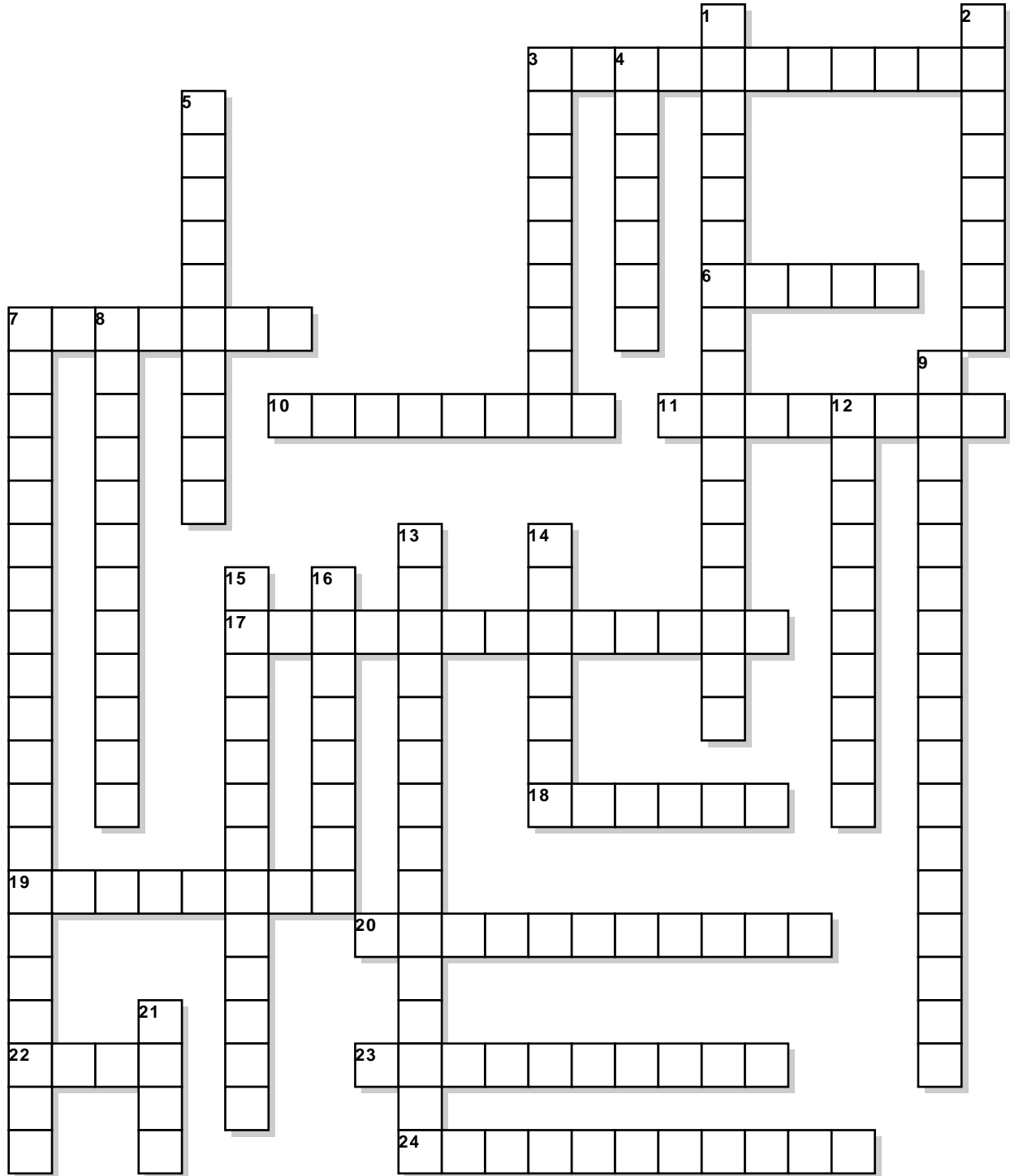


AP World History Crossword Puzzle 8



Across

- 3 Last Aztec emperor, overthrown by the Spanish conquistador Hernando Cortez.
- 6 German political party joined by Adolf Hitler, emphasizing nationalism, racism, and war. When Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933, it became the only legal party and an instrument of Hitler's absolute rule.
- 7 Family of related languages long spoken across parts of western Asia and northern Africa.
- 10 Caravan routes connecting China and the Middle East across Central Asia and Iran.
- 11 War waged by the Argentine military (1976-1982) against leftist groups. Characterized by the use of illegal imprisonment, torture, and executions by the military.
- 17 Emperor of Ethiopia (r. 1930-1974) and symbol of African independence. He fought the Italian invasion of his country in 1935 and regained his throne during World War II, when British forces expelled the Italians. He ruled Ethiopia as an autocrat
- 18 Treeless plains, especially the high, flat expanses of northern Eurasia, which usually have little rain and are covered with coarse grass. They are good lands for nomads and their herds.
- 19 Turks who had come to Anatolia in the same wave of migrations as the Seljuks.
- 20 Portuguese explorer. In 1497-1498 he led the first naval expedition from Europe to sail to India, opening an important commercial sea route.
- 22 Largest and most powerful Andean empire. Controlled the Pacific coast of South America from Ecuador to Chile from its capital of Cuzco.

Down

- 1 Policy proclaimed by Vladimir Lenin in 1924 to encourage the revival of the Soviet economy by allowing small private enterprises. Joseph Stalin ended the N.E. P. in 1928 and replaced it with a series of Five-Year Plans.
- 2 City on the Niger River in the modern country of Mali. It was founded by the Tuareg as a seasonal camp sometime after 1000. As part of the Mali empire it became a major terminus of the trans-Saharan trade and a center of Islamic learning.
- 3 Region of Northeast Asia bounded by the Yalu River on the south and the Amur River on the east and north.
- 4 In colonial Spanish America, term used to describe someone of European descent born in the New World. Elsewhere in the Americas, the term is used to describe all nonnative peoples.
- 5 Moroccan Muslim scholar, the most widely traveled individual of his time. He wrote a detailed account of his visits to Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western Sudan.
- 7 The intellectual movement in Europe, initially associated with planetary motion and other aspects of physics, that by the seventeenth century had laid the groundwork for modern science.
- 8 European government policies of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries designed to promote overseas trade between a country and its colonies and accumulate precious metals by requiring colonies to trade only with their motherland country.

Across

- 23 Conflict pitting North Vietnam and South Vietnamese communist guerrillas against the South Vietnamese government, aided after 1961 by the United States.
- 24 Powerful Indian state based, like its Mauryan predecessor, on a capital at Pataliputra in the Ganges Valley. It controlled most of the Indian subcontinent through a combination of military force and its prestige as a center of sophisticated culture.

Down

- 9 Overthrew French Directory in 1799 and became emperor of the French in 1804. Failed to defeat Great Britain and abdicated in 1814. Returned to power briefly in 1815 but was defeated and died in exile.
- 12 Empire created in China and Siberia by Khubilai Khan.
- 13 Treaty that concluded the Opium War. It awarded Britain a large indemnity from the Qing Empire, denied the Qing government tariff control over some of its own borders, opened additional ports of residence to Britons, and ceded Hong Kong to Britain.
- 14 Powerful postclassic empire in central Mexico (900-1168 C.E.). It influenced much of Mesoamerica. Aztecs claimed ties to this earlier civilization.
- 15 Eighteenth-century English intellectual who warned that population growth threatened future generations because, in his view, population growth would always outstrip increases in agricultural production.
- 16 Group of English Protestant dissenters who established Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620 to seek religious freedom after having lived briefly in the Netherlands.
- 21 In Tibetan Buddhism, a teacher.

Possible Answers:

Creoles, Dirty War, Gupta Empire, Haile Selassie, Ibn Battuta, Inca, Lama, Manchuria, Mercantilism, Moctezuma II, Napoleon Bonaparte, Nazis, New Economic Policy, Ottomans, Pilgrims, Scientific Revolution, Semitic, Silk Road, Steppe, Thomas Malthus, Timbuktu, Toltecs, Treaty of Nanking, Vasco da Gama, Vietnam War, Yuan Empire