The People, Places, & Events of World History

Activities



Chapter 2

WH76371

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 1

God, Family, and Government

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 1:
Government

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

Match the words to their definitions for numbers 1-7.

1. _____ ***Facets***
2. _____ ***Era***
3. _____ ***Collective***
4. _____ ***Sophisticated***
5. _____ ***Illuminate***
6. _____ ***Legacy***
7. _____ ***Recurrent***

(a) a time in history.

(b) that which is continued to the next generation and subsequent generations.

(c) to provide insight.

(d) a small, polished surface, especially of a cut gem.

(e) advanced in cultural achievements.

(f) occurring again and again.

(g) referring to several individual entities represented together as one.

8. The roots of America's political system today go back 2,500 years to ancient _____ and _____.

9. The ancient Hebrews concentrated on man's relationship with _____.
   (a) each other
   (b) other people
   (c) God
   (d) animals

10. What was Greece primarily concerned with? _____

11. Mankind has a history of wars against or by _____ who attempt to curtail liberty to work, worship, and protect families.
   (a) gods
   (b) tyrants
   (c) government
   (d) servants

12. In Egypt and Mesopotamia, the people were governed by an all-powerful _____

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13. What were the two forms of government used by the Greeks and Israelites? _____
_____

14. Did the city-states of Mycenaean Greece function independently of its neighbors?
_____

15. In _____ BC, a man named Solon was elected to Athen's highest government post.
(a) 594 (c) 570
(b) 690 (d) 800

16. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when did Solon introduce democracy?
_____

17. Solon set free all persons who had been sold into slavery for debt. _____
(a) True or (b) False

18. _____ increased the involvement of all portions of Athenian citizenry, enlarged several of the city's councils, and nearly doubled the number of voters.
(a) Solon (c) Caesar
(b) Cleisthenes (d) Greece

19. In what way did the Greeks correct the problem if an individual was considered to have become a danger to the state? _____

20. Over a 90 year period, how many Athenians were ostracized? _____
(a) 100 (c) 90
(b) 10 (d) 12

21. In what four areas of achievement did Athens lead Greece after adopting democracy as its form of government? _____, _____
_____, _____

22. The greatest degree of human freedom does not rest in a democratic form of government, but rather in a _____.

23. Why is a culture's government necessary? _____
_____

24. Italics, in combination with other ethnic groups, gave rise to the _____.
(a) Etruscans (c) Greeks
(b) Celts (d) Romans

25. The Roman "familia" encompassed the nuclear family (father, mother, and children), plus who? _____

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26. What were the most important virtues taught to a Roman youngster? _____ _____ , _____

27. The "_____" exercised absolute dominion over everyone in the family, for life!

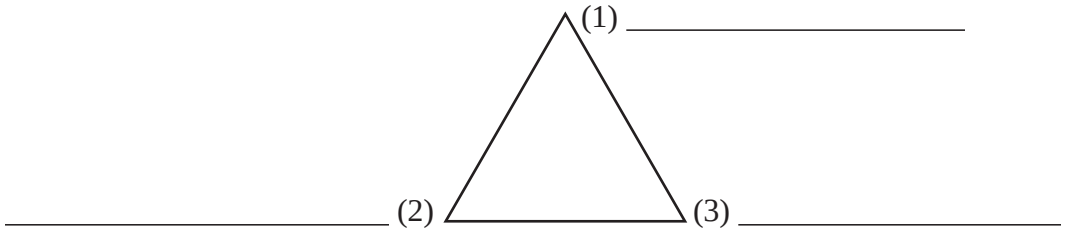
28. A strict _____ family structure served as a mighty factor in making Roman culture solid and conservative, even in their rather chaotic world.
    (a) machriarchal (c) patriarchal
    (b) Roman (d) military

29. Rome contained about 1,000 _____.

30. Roman culture consisted of about _____ first names for males.
    (a) 15 (c) 10
    (b) 100 (d) 30

31. List the four manifestations of the Roman family in order from immediate to extended to distant: _____, _____, _____, _____

32. Name the "Points" of the universal triangle of human cultures on the illustration below.



33. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____ _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 1

Indian Gods and Cultures

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 2:
Religion

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. Define ***disreputable***: _____

2. List the 8 tribal groups in the ***Valley of Mexico***, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Central America:
   _____
   _____

3. What happened to the Toltecs when they arrived in modern day Mexico? _____
   _____

4. The Toltecs spent _____ years building Tollan.
   (a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 5

5. The Toltecs were eventually taken over by the _____, who established their capital at Tenochtitlan.
   (a) Mixtecs (b) Mayas (c) Olmecs (d) Aztecs

6. Define ***piety***: _____

7. What kind of a deity was the Toltec god Quetzalcoatl? _____

8. Quetzalcoatl abolished all _____.

9. What did Quetzalcoatl teach the people? _____
   _____
   _____

10. Define ***exile***: _____

11. Define ***revered***: _____

12. In _____ AD the Spaniards invaded Mexico.
    (a) 1519 (b) 1500 (c) 1591 (d) 1915

13. The Aztecs thought the Spaniards were a reincarnation of Quetzalcoatl and his men? _____
    (a) True or (b) False

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14. What did the Spanish conquerors abolish? _____

15. By your knowledge of social studies and the map to the right, the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan is located in what modern day country? _____
    (a) Mexico (c) Chile
    (b) Panama (d) Brazil



16. After the Spaniards arrived, thousands of prisoners of war were being sacrificed on the altars of bloodthirsty Aztec gods every day in Tenochtitlan. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

17. What two primary ways ("cultural universals") are human beings different from the beasts? _____
    _____
    _____

18. For what three reasons do humans cover their nakedness?
    _____, _____, _____

19. In ancient _____, linen ***kilts*** served as the usual attire for men.
    (a) Scotland (b) Greece (c) Egypt (d) Israel

20. What did typical Egyptian women wear? _____

21. Egyptians wore bright clothes to contrast their white jewelry. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

22. Scholars believe Egyptians invented what? _____

23. Greek men and women each wore a _____ garment, which was folded over the shoulders, tied with a clasp pin, and reached nearly to the knees.

24. _____ clothing consisted of a woolen shirt that hung straight from the shoulders.
    (a) Hebrew (b) Roman (c) Spartan (d) Celtic

25. Common Greek footwear consisted of _____, _____, or _____, usually of leather.

26. Define ***diadems***: _____

27. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
    _____
    _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 1

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 3:
Food

Brain Food and Goals

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. Define ***procurement***: _____

2. What four categories of food has mankind learned to eat? _____, _____, _____, _____

3. In Mycenaean Greece, the _____ ate a lot of fish, grain, and occasionally vegetables, while _____and _____ _____feasted on vast amounts of roasted meat cooked on the open hearth.

4. Bronze Age cooking and eating utensils would have been made out of an alloy of _____.
   (a) bronze and iron (b) iron and tin (c) copper and iron (d) copper and tin

5. The Mycenaeans used _____ instead of sugar, _____ rather than butter, and _____ in lieu of bread.

6. Choose the best definition. ***Communal*** refers to: _____
   (a) people who are long time residents of their community
   (b) people who communicate well with others in their community
   (c) people who routinely share of hold their goods in common with certain others

7. List the four locally grown foods in Athens: _____, _____, _____, and _____

8. For most people _____ was a ***luxury***.
   (a) meat (c) vegetables
   (b) milk (d) honey

9. Define ***luxury***: _____

10. List four animals used as sacrifices for worship: _____, _____, _____, and _____

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11. _____ was a food on both common place and luxurious tables.

(a) goat (c) meat
(b) fish (d) molasses

12. Breads were usually prepared with _____.

(a) mustard (c) honey
(b) beans (d) butter

13. How was salt obtained? _____

14. Four Athenian desserts were _____, _____
_____, _____

15. _____ was the main drink for each meal.

(a) water (c) milk
(b) grape juice (d) wine

16. List the Seven Wonders of the World: _____,
_____,
_____,
_____,
_____,
_____,
_____

17. Which "wonder" is the most massive structure ever constructed? _____

18. The Colossus of Rhodes was a bronze statue of whom? _____

19. Why did King Nebuchadnezzar II build the hanging gardens? _____
_____
_____

20. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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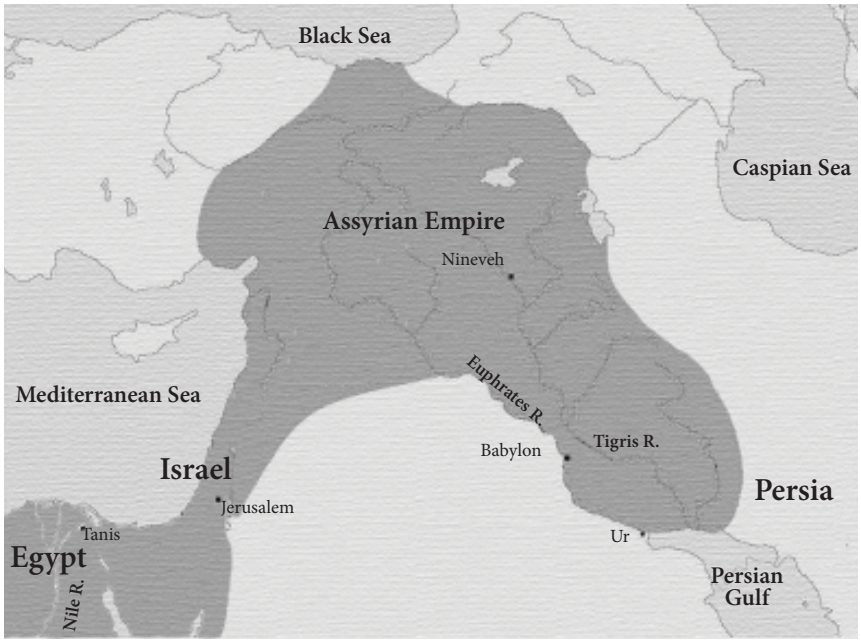
The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 1

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 4:
Military

Cruelty on Full Stomachs

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. Almost every cruel thing the Nazis and Communists practiced in Europe and Asia was part of the history of the _____.
   (a) Greeks (b) Hebrews (c) Assyrians (d) Romans



2. Based on the map above, was Babylon within the Assyrian Empire? _____

3. Did the Assyrian Empire conquer the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers? _____

4. From what were the Assyrian weapons made? _____
   (a) wood (b) bronze (c) stone (d) iron

5. What was done to those who were captured by the Assyrian army? _____
   _____
   _____

6. Define ***barbaric***: _____
   _____

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7. What was Assyria's greatest city? _____
   (a) Jerusalem (b) Babylon (c) Nineveh (d) Ur

8. Define ***elaborately***: _____

9. By 712 BC, the entire _____ had been absorbed into the Assyrian Empire.

10. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when did the Assyrians invade Israel?
    _____

11. Assyrias ***ultimate*** downfall had to do with their : _____
    (a) poor politics (c) commiting atrocities
    (b) insufficient army personnel (d) drafting foreign military personnel

12. Throughout their campaigns of conquest, Assyrian atrocities were designed to
    _____

13. What caused the Babylonians, Egyptians, and Israelites to revolt against the Assyrians?
    _____
    _____

14. Due to the favorable agricultural conditions which existed, food in ancient _____ was quite plentiful and inexpensive.
    (a) Assyria (b) Greece (c) Israel (d) Italy

15. Pre-Roman _____ farmers utilized Italy's fertile plains and valleys to grow ample amounts of wheat, olives, and grapes as the primary crops.

16. Some aristocratic families took their names from the chief _____ crops they grew.

17. In time _____, _____, and _____ replaced grains and vegetables as the primary Roman crops.

18. What changed the Italian agricultural scene? _____
    _____

19. When aristocrats and wealthy businessmen bought small farms, the new owners merged several small holdings into huge estates called, "_____."

20. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
    _____
    _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 1

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 5:
Literature

Military Poems

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

Match the words to their definitions for numbers 1-3.

1. _____ ***Israelites*** (a) in violation of the Laws of God

2. _____ ***Ungodly*** (b) basic components; essential, necessary ingredients

3. _____ ***Integral*** (c) of or pertaining to Jews, or Hebrews, in Israel

4. What was the highest priority of each of the following cultures?
   (a) Egypt: _____
   (b) Greece: _____
   (c) Assyria: _____
   (d) Israel: _____

5. List the five Hebrew Old Testament books of poetry: _____
   _____

6. Hebrew literature was chiefly _____ in nature.
   (a) secular (b) political (c) religious

7. Jewish poetry, like that of Western Civilization, depended largly on rhyme and rhythm.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. The 150 _____ were meant to be sung as a part of public or private _____.

9. Write the first Psalm: _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

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10. How many books/divisions is Psalms divided into? _____

(a) five (c) six

(b) one hundred fifty (d) seventy

11. Who composed most of the Hebrew Psalms? _____

(a) Solomon (b) Saul (c) David (d) Moses

12. Write the Twenty-Third Psalm: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

13. Upon the death of _____, king of the Assyrians, his son _____ ascended to the throne.

14. At the siege of the Israelite town of Lachish, what was King Hezekiah hoping to do by sending tribute money to the Assyrian king? _____

_____

15. What Assyrian artifact bore an inscription of the account of Sennacherib's invasion of Israel?

_____

16. A tunnel from the Gihon Spring had been cut through solid rock beneath Jerusalem's walls and extended to the Pool of _____ within the city.

17. Modern scientists confirm that the _____ tunnel was constructed in the exact place and time according to the narratives and traditions attached to Hezekiah's watercourse.

18. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when did King Hezekiah reign in Israel? _____

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____

_____."

Note: Ask your teacher for the quiz over lessons 1-5 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test!

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Roads and Highways

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. What city was the center of activity in ancient Italy? _____
   (a) Athens (c) Jerusalem
   (b) Rome (d) Cairo

2. All of what led to Rome? _____
   (a) roads (c) rivers
   (b) animals (d) countries

3. Define ***validity***: _____

4. Define ***assertion***: _____

5. Throughout ancient history, the primary means of transportation was by _____ or _____.

6. Define ***contemporaries***: _____

7. The Italians preferred to use _____ as opposed to water.

8. Around the region of Athens, a system of public transportation was initiated included the building of roads and _____.

9. Roman roads were patterned after the _____ model.

10. Road building in Italy began as part of a public works effort to reduce unemployment and to facilitate _____ operations.

11. When did the Romans complete the last of the great "consular roads"? _____
    (a) 203 BC (c) 202 BC
    (b) 202 AD (d) 200 AD

12. The earliest thoroughfare was named the _____.

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13. The Appian Way extended a total of _____ English miles.
    (a) 334 (c) 323
    (b) 333 (d) 337

14. In 241 BC, the Censor _____ began the "Aurelian Way" from Rome through Pisa and Genoa to Antibes.

15. How wide was a typical Roman road? _____
    (a) 16 to 24 feet (c) 12 to 16 feet
    (b) 24 to 30 feet (d) 15 to 20 feet

16. Before the Europeans arrived, what part of the "New World" was ***devoid*** of writing techniques? _____

17. However, ***petroglyphs*** abounded on every continent except _____ ; and the Incas had developed _____.

18. Aztec script was essentially _____.

19. The name "Montezuma" was represented by what four pictures? _____, _____, _____, _____

20. Aztec ***pictographs*** may be divided into what three groups? _____, _____ , _____

21. Fortunately, scientists have been able to translate all Aztec texts. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

22. Mayan writing was primarily composed of _____.

23. What does the word hieroglyphics literally mean? _____

24. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____."

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Teachers and Athletes

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

Match the words to their definitions for numbers 1-4.

1. _____ ***Nazareth*** (a) basis for something, core ingredient
2. _____ ***Procurator*** (b) a small village in Israel
3. _____ ***Essence*** (c) imposed or collected (a tax, for example)
4. _____ ***Levied*** (d) appointed government leader

5. When Jesus went before Pontius Pilate, what did Pilate ask him? _____

6. In the Far East during the 4th century (500's) BC, what three men emerged who were asking themselves, "What is truth?" _____, _____, _____

7. _____ was ostensibly born into a prominent East Indian family and grew up in princely comfort.
   (a) Jesus (b) Confucius (c) Buddha (d) Lao-Tse

8. What did Buddha observe among the vast majority of the people of his world? _____
   _____

9. Buddha abandoned his wife and son and became a traveling _____.
   (a) clown (b) beggar (c) salesman (d) preacher

10. While meditating under a _____ tree, Buddha suddenly felt engulfed by ultimate wisdom.
    (a) banyan (b) banana (c) pine (d) palm

11. What are the "Four Truths of Buddhism?" _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

12. What was **ironic** about Buddha's lifestyle? _____
    _____

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13. The fifth manifestation of Buddha will be known as "Phra-Ariya-Metrai" or _____
_____.

14. Some scholars have suggested that Buddha and _____ were the same individual.
(a) Confucius (b) Lao-Tse (c) Jesus (d) God

15. As a boy, Confucius worked hard to support his family and educate himself. _____
(a) True or (b) False

16. What was the ***essence*** of Confucius' teachings? _____
_____

17. Even though his personal life was one of sorrow, hardship, homelessness, and often hunger, Confucius continued to believe that man's lot could be improved through the establishment of good _____.
(a) luck (c) religion
(b) songs (d) government

18. Confucius, similar to Buddha, was trying to establish a new religious organization. _____
(a) True or (b) False

19. What are two supreme ironies that haunt the memory of Confucius. _____
_____
_____

20. It is claimed that Lao-Tse was a _____ in the Chinese royal court.
(a) librarian (b) governor (c) dictator (d) judge

21. List the three underlying principles Lao-Tse believed mankind should practice: _____
_____
_____

22. Lao-Tse taught what he called "_____."

23. Eric Liddell was born of Scottish missionaries to _____.
(a) China (b) Scotland (c) Brazil (d) Africa

24. Eric became a track star, winning almost every _____ and _____ meter race he ran.

25. Eric was chosen to represent Great Britain in the 1923 Olympic Games in _____.
(a) Berlin, Germany (c) Paris, France
(b) Beijing, China (d) London, England

26. Why didn't Eric Liddell run the 100 meter race? _____
_____

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27. Did Eric win the gold medal in the 400 meter race? _____

28. Where did Eric Liddell die? _____

29. Training for athletic competition was considered important preparation for future _____.

(a) Superbowls (c) warfare
(b) Olympics (d) World Series

30. The oldest of those "games" was established as a regular quadrennial event at _____ in the year 776 BC.

(a) Athens (b) Carthage (c) Rome (d) Olympia

31. By the year _____ BC, competing athletes resided in all the Greek colonies throughout the Mediterranean region.

32. What happened if anyone broke the truce that was proclaimed upon any Greek states engaged in conflicts at the time? _____

33. The occasion was a _____, as well as an athletic contest.

34. The arena could accommodate _____ spectators.

(a) 45,000 (b) 450,000 (c) 4,500 (d) 40,000

35. Of what sports did the competitions consist? _____
_____

36. While the Persians were attempting to conquer Greece, only a handful of Greek soldiers withstood Xerxes' army at the Battle of _____.

37. In AD 1896, the Baron Pierre de Couhertin organized the first modern Olympic Games in the city of _____.

(a) Atlanta (b) Olympia (c) Athens (d) Paris

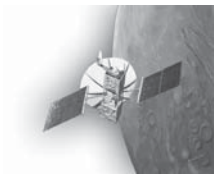
38. During the _____ Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, the American women's gymnastic team came together to win the first women's team gold medal in the history of the United States.

(a) 1986 (b) 1996 (c) 1896 (d) 1968

39. In 1953, who were the first two people to every climb Mt. Everest? _____
_____, _____

40. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 2

Atlantic Voyages

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 8:
Discoveries

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. After the fall of Minoan civilization, the main contenders for control of the Mediterranean were the _____ and _____.

2. By 1,200 BC, the Phoenicians had reached the _____ near Spain.

3. Define ***keel:*** _____
_____

4. Phoenicians were aware that the earth was _____.
   (a) flat
   (b) big
   (c) a sphere
   (d) small

5. List any four Phoenician colonial settlements "established" on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
_____, _____, _____, _____

6. What was the chief Mediterranean Phoenician colony? _____

7. According to the map to the right, in what continent is the city of Carthage? _____

8. Define ***cartographer***: _____
_____

9. The last time that _____ flew by our planet, Pepi II of Egypt's Sixth Dynasty was pharaoh, and Phoenician merchantmen were in his employ.



10. Early in the 5th century BC, a Carthaginian seaman named _____ sailed beyond the Straits of Gibraltar.

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11. The revolutionaries' 1997 *rampage* in Sierra Leone included: _____, _____, _____, and _____

12. Among other items Hanno brought back to Carthage were the hides of three large _____.
    (a) apes (c) rhinos
    (b) lions (d) zebras

13. What was the most important colony founded on the Iberian Peninsula? _____
    (a) Carthage (c) Gades
    (b) Sierra Leone (d) Phoenicia

14. What did the Greeks call the North Star? _____

15. The letters AD stand for the Latin words, *Anno Domini*, which translated mean? _____
    _____

16. What did the Romans call the Mediterranean Sea? _____

17. The era of the Roman Republic lasted nearly _____ years.
    (a) 50 (c) 501
    (b) 500 (d) 508

18. The United States form of government is best described as a _____
    (a) Congressional Republic
    (b) Parliamentary Republic
    (c) Constitutional Republic
    (d) Democratic Republic

19. The pattern for all national republics was ancient Rome _____
    (a) True or (b) False

20. In ancient Roman society, each person theoretically lived by what three ideals?
    _____, _____, and _____

21. Name the three classes into which Roman social order was divided, in order from upper to lower: _____, _____, and _____

22. Originally, the Roman Senate was composed of _____ members who came from particularly prominent families of the Patrician class.
    (a) 500 (c) 100
    (b) 150 (d) 600

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23. By _____ BC, there were 600 senators.
    (a) 80 (c) 102
    (b) 28 (d) 82

24. Define ***consuls***: _____
    _____
    _____

25. What was the responsibility of consuls? _____
    _____

26. After serving his year as consul in 59 BC, _____ was made governor of Gaul.

27. A jury selected from among the Senators decided guilt or innocence. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

28. In the year 58 BC, _____ was sent into exile and had his property confiscated by the Roman government because his political enemies temporarily gained the upper hand.

29. All Roman laws were enacted by the _____ or the Assemblies.

30. In _____ BC, Gallic War hero Julius Caesar was appointed dictator for ten years.
    (a) 56 (c) 64
    (b) 46 (d) 65

31. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when was Julius Caesar assassinated?
    (a) 44 BC (c) 46 BC
    (b) 45 BC (d) 40 BC

32. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
    _____
    _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 2

A Woman Warrior

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 9:
Family

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. _____ which means "victory" was a queen, not of the British Empire, but of a small Celtic tribe which lived in the southeast corner of what is now England.

2. ***Circa*** _____ BC, European Celts arrived in the British Isles.
   (a) 1200 (c) 1300
   (b) 2100 (d) 200

3. In 54 BC, _____ invaded Britain and laid the groundwork for the Roman conquest and for the next 400 years the homeland of the Celtic Britons was a Roman colony.

4. The chief of the Iceni Tribe was _____.

5. The Celtic king, having no male offspring, wrote a will placing half of his kingdom under the authority of _____.

6. When _____ died, his widow (Boadicea or Boudicca) ruled the tribe in the name of their young teenage daughters, who were the only true heirs.
   (a) Julius Ceasar (c) Catus Decianius
   (b) Nero (d) Prasutages

7. What was ***confiscated*** when Boadicea became queen? _____
   _____

8. Boadicea and her daughters were personally treated respectfully by the Romans. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

9. Which words best define ***humiliation***? _____, _____, _____

10. Who provoked Boadicea to take up arms against Rome? _____

11. In Celtic society, every person belonged to a _____ family.

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12. The _____ consisted of one husband and one wife with children.

13. According to _____, Boadicea was a very tall and striking woman.

14. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when did Boadicea lead her revolt against the Romans? _____.

(a) 16 AD (b) 61 AD (c) 61 BC (d) 66 AD

15. Suetonius Paulinus was subduing the Isle of _____.

16. While Petillius was gathering his forces from forts and military camps, Boadicea marched on the city of _____.

17. What three cities did Boadicea conquer? _____, _____, _____

18. While attacking what city did the Romans defeat the Celtic army? _____

(a) Londinium (c) Leicestershire
(b) Camulodunum (d) Verulamium

19. Rather than face capture, torture, and further humiliation, (Boadicea and possibly her daughters), _____ and died free Celts.

20. Label the 3-legs of the "civilization stool" below.



_____ _____ _____

21. When one or more "legs" disintegrate or grow out of proportion, the culture becomes _____.

(a) stronger (b) weaker (c) dormant

22. More books, plays, films, and documentaries have been produced about _____ than any other person in history.

(a) Jesus of Nazareth (c) Napoleon Bonaparte
(b) Buddha (d) Julius Caesar

23. Define ***pagan god***: _____

_____

24. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when was Jesus crucified? _____

(a) 3 AD (b) 30 AD (c) 33 AD (d) 33 BC

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25. Cornelius Tacitus stated that Nero, "punished with the most exquisite tortures, the persons commonly called _____, who were hated for their ***enormities***."

26. According to Gaius Suetonius Tranquillas, what happened to Jews who were causing disturbances? _____
_____

27. Flavius Josephus wrote that after Jesus was crucified he appeared again, alive, after _____ days?

(a) 4 (c) 30
(b) 5 (d) 3

28. What two strongly held opinions prevail in regard to Jesus of Nazareth? _____
_____

29. Prior to Christ's advent, dates related to the establishment of the city of _____.

(a) Rome (c) Jerusalem
(b) Athens (d) Paris

30. _____ believe that Christ died and rose again from the dead.

31. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 2

Rome Burns While Nero Sings

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 10:
Architecture

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. Emporer Nero is the great great grandson of _____, who in turn was Julius Caesar's nephew.

2. Nero was born on December 15, _____ AD.

3. At what age did Nero come to the throne _____.
   (a) 17 (c) 73
   (b) 20 (d) 27

4. By AD _____, Nero declared himself a god and forced people to address him as such.

5. Nero wanted to build a new Rome and name it "_____".

6. On July 18, AD 64, _____ broke out in Rome.
   (a) rebellion (b) anarchy (c) fire

7. Why do many believe Nero ordered the blazes to be set deliberately? _____
   _____

8. The _____ of AD 64 was undoubtedly the worst in human history.
   (a) flood (b) fire (c) earthquake

9. Nero was said to have positioned himself in the tower of one of his palaces where he played the lyre and recited a poem he wrote entitled, "_____."

10. What word best describes ***subscribed to***: _____
    (a) order (c) accepted
    (b) abundant (d) haphazard

11. Define ***execrable***: _____
    _____

12. Upon whom did Nero place the blame? _____

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Matching.

13. _____ ***efface*** (a) human torches

14. _____ ***imputation*** (b) abundant, recklessly wasteful; wildly extravagant

15. _____ ***appellation*** (c) accusation against

16. _____ ***profligate*** (d) defined in order to degrade

17. _____ ***"Roman Candles"*** (e) erase, remove

18. What did Nero do to to pay for Rome's reconstruction? _____
_____

19. The aftermath of the fire of Rome presented to the world of that day what two contrasting legacies? _____,
_____

20. Western Civilization is a product of what three, hyphenated pairs of ethnic and/or religious groups? _____, _____,
_____

21. Define ***succinctly***: _____
_____

22. The _____ were those people who lived in an arched belt across central Europe.
    (a) Jews (c) Celts
    (b) Teutons (d) Greco-Romans

23. The _____ means of food production involved herding livestock, agriculture, and the killing of game animals.

24. List five crops on a Celtic farm: _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____

25. What four animals were raised on Celtic farms? _____
_____, _____, _____

26. The greatest Celtic tillers of the soil probably never had more than _____ acres under cultivation at any one time.
    (a) 20 to 30 (c) 30 to 40
    (b) 15 to 20 (d) 10 to 15

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27. The Celts used _____ to keep certain foods from spoiling.

28. Define ***pavilion***: _____
_____

29. Define ***prestige***: _____
_____

30. Strict tradition was NOT observed in the seating arrangement of guests. _____
(a) True or (b) False

31. The place of honor was always _____.
(a) in the center (c) to the left
(b) on the throne (d) to the right

32. While the guests ate, _____ played _____ and sang songs or recited poetry about heroic deeds or historic events.

33. Celtic fighting men were encouraged to keep themselves in top physical shape and if their waist size grew too large, their chiefs could _____.
(a) fine or expel them (c) imprison them
(b) kill them (d) humiliate them

34. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Note: Ask your teacher for the quiz over lessons 5-10 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test!

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Jewish Patriots and Roman Sieges

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 11:
Industry

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

Match the words to their definitions for numbers 1-3.

1. _____ ***Palestine*** (a) pertaining to religious beliefs and practices.

2. _____ ***Infidelity*** (b) unfaithfulness to God and family.

3. _____ ***Theological*** (c) ancient Israel with borders between the eastern shore of the Mediterran Sea and the Jordan River, and Lebanon and Egypt.

4. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when did Rome conquer Palestine? _____

   (a) 64 BC (c) 63 AD
   (b) 63 BC (d) 64 AD

5. When the central government mandated that all residents of the Empire worship Caesar as a god, the Jews complied. _____

   (a) True or (b) False

6. The _____ maintained that the Hebrew Bible specifically admonished them against such religious infidelity.

7. Who was the young rebel the Jewish authorities commissioned to fortify Galilee against an advancing Roman army? _____

8. Josephus came to the conclusion that the future of national Israel lay, not with fighting Rome, but in _____.

9. When Caesar Vitellius died, Vespasian returned and became the new Emperor, and _____ became the leader of the Roman army in Palestine.

   (a) Josephus (c) Titus
   (b) Flavius (d) Silva

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10. The Roman historian Tacitus stated that _____armed Roman troops attacked Jerusalem.

11. Josephus estimated that _____ Jews were slaughtered.
    (a) 1,197,000 (c) 1,179,000
    (b) 10,179,000 (d) 1,719,000

12. In AD 66, a band of Jewish patriots, led by _____, wrested a fortress called _____ from Roman soldiers and determined to make a last stand for Jewish freedom.

13. Masada was both a _____ and a _____.

14. In AD _____, 960 men, women, and children were besieged there for months.
    (a) 68 (c) 72
    (b) 27 (d) 86

15. The Roman ramp, or _____, by which the Tenth Legion gained access to Masada was a triumph of _____.

16. When it became increasingly obvious that the Legions were going to breach the walls and capture Masada, the Jews elected to _____.
    (a) stand and fight (c) take their own lives
    (b) attempt to escape

17. When the Romans entered the fortress the next morning, they encountered the dead bodies of _____ people who chose to die as free Jews than live as Roman slaves or die by crucifixion on Roman crosses.
    (a) 960 (c) 600
    (b) 690 (d) 900

18. _____ was that portion of the Celtic domain which bordered on the Atlantic Ocean and essentially corresponds with modern France.

19. In 390 BC, the Celts invaded _____, attacked and defeated the city of _____.
    (a) Greece, Athens (c) Italy, Rome
    (b) Israel, Jerusalem (d) France, Paris

20. The _____ swore they would have revenge someday for the Celtic conquest of their capital city.

21. What two things did Julius Caesar want to accomplish in Gaul? _____ _____, _____ _____

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22. The Helvetii Tribe of Celts from what is now _____, because of overpopulation, began to migrate westward through Caesar's Gaul.

(a) Switzerland (c) Germany
(b) France (d) Britain

23. Julius Caesar declared war on the people of _____.

24. Julius Ceasar defeated the _____ and stopped the advance of the _____.

25. The Celts rebelled against Roman intervention in their affairs and started the _____.

(a) Celtic Roman War (c) Roman War
(b) Celtic War (d) Gallic War

26. Gallic resistance had united behind what man? _____

27. After several battles, Vercingetorix retreated to the fortified town of _____ where he hoped to hold off the Romans until reinforcements arrived.

28. Caesar built what around the city? _____

29. After nearly a month, Celtic reinforcements arrived with a huge army of warriors, perhaps up to a quarter of a million men. _____

(a) True (b) False

30. After four days of fighting, the well-disciplined, professional, _____ army prevailed.

31. In order to spare his people, Vercingetorix surrendered himself alone to _____.

32. Caesar had defeated the Gauls and returned to Rome as a _____.

(a) hero (c) clown
(b) warrior (d) humiliation

33. According to the timeline in the front of the chapter, when was Julius Caesar assassinated? _____

(a) 44 BC (c) 44 AD
(b) 40 AD (d) 40 BC

34. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 12:
Agriculture

Indian Farms

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

uninhabitable	***subcontinent***	***hellenism***
feudal system	***monsoon***	***impede***

Match the words above with the correct definitions below.

1. _____ Greek culture characteristic named for Helen of Troy

2. _____ not able to be occupied

3. _____ annual rainy season

4. _____ obstruct, hinder

5. _____ Greenland, India

6. _____ land owners protected local farmers and tenants who paid taxes to live on the landowner's property

7. The Indus River Valley in northwest India (modern day Pakistan) has been home for civilizations since at least _____ BC.
   (a) 1800 (c) 1700
   (b) 1900 (d) 2000

8. Much of India is *uninhabitable* due to dense _____.

9. In spite of _____, _____ and _____ chaos, the Indian *subcontinent* has produced one of the highest expressions of human culture.

10. Because of _____'s conquests, *Hellenism* and Indian culture experienced a partial merging.

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11. Indian cultural influences found their way into the Roman Empire and for the rest of history, products of Oriental agriculture have been avidly sought by westerners. _____
(a) True or (b) False

12. The Indus River Valley was a good place for _____ to develop.
(a) war
(b) agriculture
(c) technology
(d) an empire

13. Eventually Indian farms would grow _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

14. Indian society had become, in essence, a _____.

15. What annual event in the Indus Valley was both a blessing and a curse? _____
_____

16. The local landlords built systems of _____ and _____ which diverted and *impeded* flood waters.

17. The ancient city of Harappa stood on a plateau _____ feet above the potential water level.
(a) 30
(b) 35
(c) 40
(d) 50

18. What chief Indian agricultural products began showing up in the West? _____
_____

19. Publius Virgilius was born in 70 BC on a farm near Mantua, in northern _____.
(a) Italy
(b) Germany
(c) France
(d) Greece

20. Virgil's father saved enough money to buy a small farm and raised _____.
(a) horses
(b) sheep
(c) goats
(d) bees

21. Over and over again, Virgil and Julius Caesar's nephew _____ would cross paths.

22. Why did Roman government officials order the confiscation of the Virgilius' family farm in 41 BC? _____
_____

23. What two basic ideals did Virgil express in his poetry? _____
_____, _____
_____

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24. The Emperor Octavius Caesar Augustus did everything in his power to ruin Virgil and his writing career. _____

(a) True or (b) False

25. Virgil's poetic works fell into what three categories? _____, _____, _____

26. Christians interpreted Virgil's poem to be a prophecy of the coming of _____.

27. The Aneid is the story of _____, Prince of Troy.

28. Virgil was undoubtedly of _____ descent, because Mantua (his home town) was in Cisalpine, Gaul.

(a) Greek
(b) Jewish
(c) Roman
(d) Celtic

29. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____ _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 3

Cultures Built and Destroyed

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 13:
Energy

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. What is the name of the 4,000 feet high mountain on the southern plains of the Italian Peninsula, near the modern city of Naples? _____

2. Mount Vesuvius was a volcano. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

3. What catastrophic event had partially destroyed Pompeii in 63 AD? _____

4. On August 24, AD 79, Vesuvius arose from its slumber and erupted burying what two cities in 8 to 10 feet of ash and volcanic rock? _____ and _____

5. Of the approximately 20,000 people who lived in Pompeii, probably _____ died.
   (a) 2,200 (c) 2,000
   (b) 20,000 (d) 200

6. Define ***asphyxiated***: _____
   _____

7. One Jewish resident of Pompeii was reminded of the destruction of _____ and _____, when he saw the fire and ashes from Vesuvius.

8. A man carrying a large sack of _____ died at the front door of a building.
   (a) gold coins (c) flower
   (b) silver (d) clothes

9. Pliny the Younger described the events in a letter to _____.

10. Define ***phenomenon***: _____

11. The older Pliny determined to attempt a rescue of refugees from Vesuvius's wrath. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

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12. The _____ road system of the 15th century AD has been described as a perfectly splendid set of highways.
(a) Roman (b) Celtic (c) Greek (d) Incan

13. The road stretched from Quito, Ecuador in the north, to far southern Chile and was a distance of _____ miles, almost in a straight line.
(a) 2,000 (b) 3,000 (c) 300 (d) 2,300

14. Define ***chasms***: _____
_____

15. Huge *chasms* were passed over by means of _____ bridges.
(a) suspension (b) rope (c) wooden (d) vine

16. Some of those suspension bridges exceeded _____ feet in length.

17. The entire Inca road surface was covered by one of what two methods? _____
_____

18. In addition, another "_____" followed the seacoast.

19. A network of roadways extended throughout parts of what would later become the modern South American countries of _____, _____, and _____, for a total of some 10,000 miles.

20. From the Pacific, hard surfaced thoroughfares quickly climbed to a height of _____ feet above sea level.
(a) 1,500 (b) 15,000 (c) 10,000 (d) 1,000

21. Barefooted or sandal-clad runners carried oral messages between the Inca twin capitals of _____ and _____.

22. What three main means of transportation and/or travel occurred on Incan roads? _____
_____, _____
_____, _____

23. Define ***litters***: _____
_____

24. What pack animals did the Incas use? _____ and _____

25. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 3

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 14:
Communication

Roman Roads

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. In the year 30 BC, Julius Caesar's nephew, Octavius, was proclaimed emperor ("Caesar"); the morally corrupt Roman Republic had died, and the Roman Empire was born, starting the era known as the _____ ("Roman Peace").

2. From the ascension of Augustus (30 BC) to the death of Marcus Aurelius (AD 180) was a period of 210 years marked by phenomenal _____ and _____ stability.

3. Define ***decadence***: _____
_____

4. Rome possessed a road system, which in the Old World, was second to _____.
   (a) Greece (c) Incas
   (b) none (d) the Celts

5. Roman law was applied in all parts of their political domain. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

6. _____ was the native language of the Romans.
   (a) Italian (c) Roman
   (b) Greek (d) Latin

7. It was during the years of _____, or the "Roman Peace," that _____ was born in Palestine.

8. The _____ was the greatest period of Roman history.

9. Wise people avoid problems by studying the actions of _____.

10. A group of ten Roman patriots came to the conclusion that _____ represented a very clear threat to the continued existence of the Roman Republic.
    (a) Julius Caesar (c) Marcus Aurelius
    (b) Octavius (d) Titus

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11. One of the men recruited to that cause was a Patrician statesman named _____.

12. On March 15, _____, Julius Caesar was assassinated.
    (a) 44 AD (c) 44 BC
    (b) 40 BC (d) 4 BC

13. What was the result of the civil war after the death of Julius Caesar? _____
    _____

14. The "noblest of them all" was really _____.
    (a) Julius Ceasar (c) Brutus
    (b) Marcus Tullius Cicero (d) Octavius

15. _____ (106-43 BC) was born in the Italian town of Arpinum.

16. Cicero became a _____.
    (a) lawyer (c) politician
    (b) writer (d) all of the above

17. Define ***orator***: _____
    _____

18. To what two causes did Cicero dedicate his life? _____,
    _____

19. Cicero was murdered by men more interested in power than freedom for the Republic._____
    (a) True or (b) False

20. The Republic did not come to a final end until _____ years after the tragic death of Cicero.
    (a) 14 (c) 12
    (b) 15 (d) 13

21. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
    _____
    _____."

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The People, Places, & Events of World History
Chapter 2, Section 3

Athletics and Gladiators

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 15:
Recreation

You are making progress! Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers, or fill in the blanks with words, letters, or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

1. What two present day sports have reached almost obsessive proportions? _____ and _____

2. _____, once the "all American game," is also now immensely popular in Latin America, Canada, and Japan.

3. Define ***extravaganzas***: _____
_____

4. In the sports-oriented extravaganzas of ancient Rome, what three types of events were popular? _____,
_____,
_____

5. _____ shows consisted of exotic beasts from all over the world being paraded in the arena, animals dressed up in costumes, doing clever tricks, being "hunted" by armed men, fighting each other, or tearing apart and devouring helpless human victims.

6. The greatest spectacles and the most popular were the _____ combats.

7. Define ***gladiatorial***: _____
_____

8. Roman _____ were drawn from the ranks of prisoners of war, convicted criminals, or rebellious slaves.

9. Felons sentenced to death were gathered from all over the empire to the city of Rome and attended special schools where they were taught to be _____.
(a) lawyers (b) teachers (c) gladiators (d) soldiers

10. Gladiators who fought exceptionally well might be _____.

11. If a man was defeated, but not killed, he was allowed to appeal to the crowd for his _____
_____.
(a) life (c) one last meal
(b) prayer (d) cheer

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12. The popular opinion toward the games was that gladiators were all sentenced to death anyway; as gladiators, they were given the chance to fight, and maybe to live. What two individuals were the exceptions to this viewpoint? _____ and _____

13. Define ***obsession***: _____ and _____

14. Claudius Ptolemaeus (Ptolemy) has been considered the greatest Greek _____.
    (a) photographer (c) painter
    (b) geographer (d) mathematician

15. Ptolemy (AD 90-168) was born in the town of _____ on the Nile River of Egypt.

16. In Alexandria, Ptolemy pursued research in _____, _____, and _____.

17. Ptolemy applied his knowledge of astronomy to compute the distance from the _____ to the Earth.
    (a) Moon (b) Pluto (c) Mars (d) Sun

18. Define ***elaborate***: _____ _____

19. He divided the globe into _____ degrees.
    (a) 180 (b) 720 (c) 90 (d) 360

20. He next cut the _____ into 60 "partes minutae secundae."

21. Ptolemy believed that our solar system was geocentric. _____
    (a) True (b) False

22. Ptolemy also miscalculated the size of (the) _____.
    (a) Moon (b) Earth (c) Sun (d) Pluto

23. _____ used a Ptolemaic globe to try to reach India by sailing west.

24. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____"

Note: Ask your teacher for the quiz over lessons 10-15 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test!

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