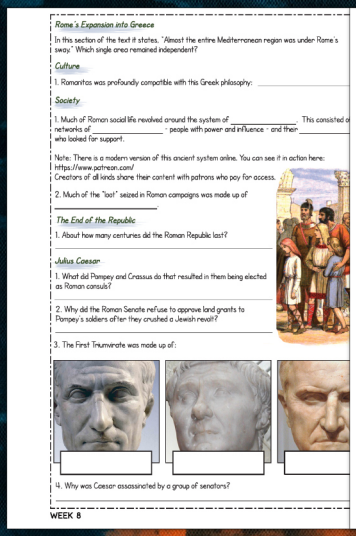
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# Whirlwind World History Workbook

## Illuminating the Past



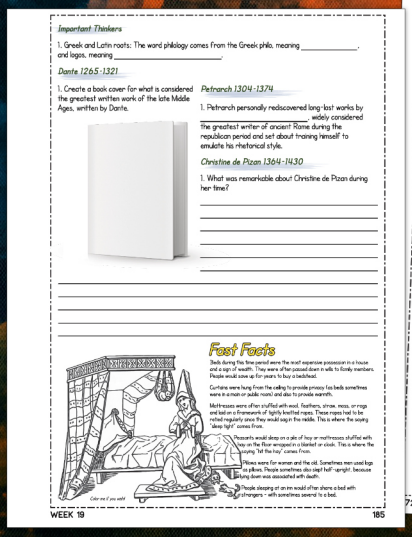


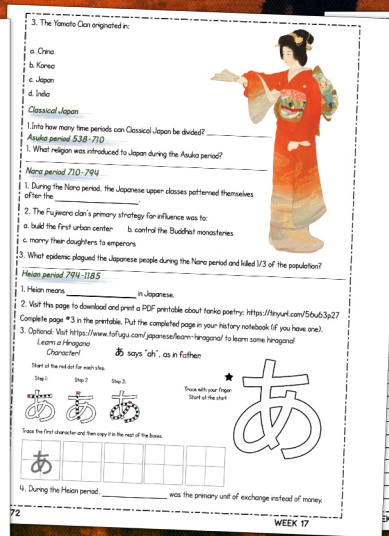






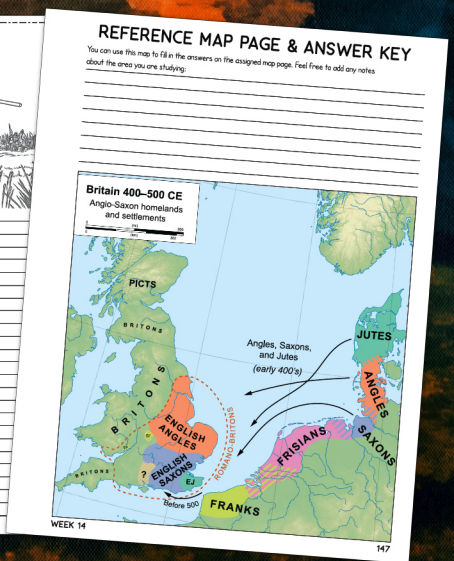










# Guest Hollow's Whirlwind World History Curriculum Workbook

BY JENNIFER GUEST

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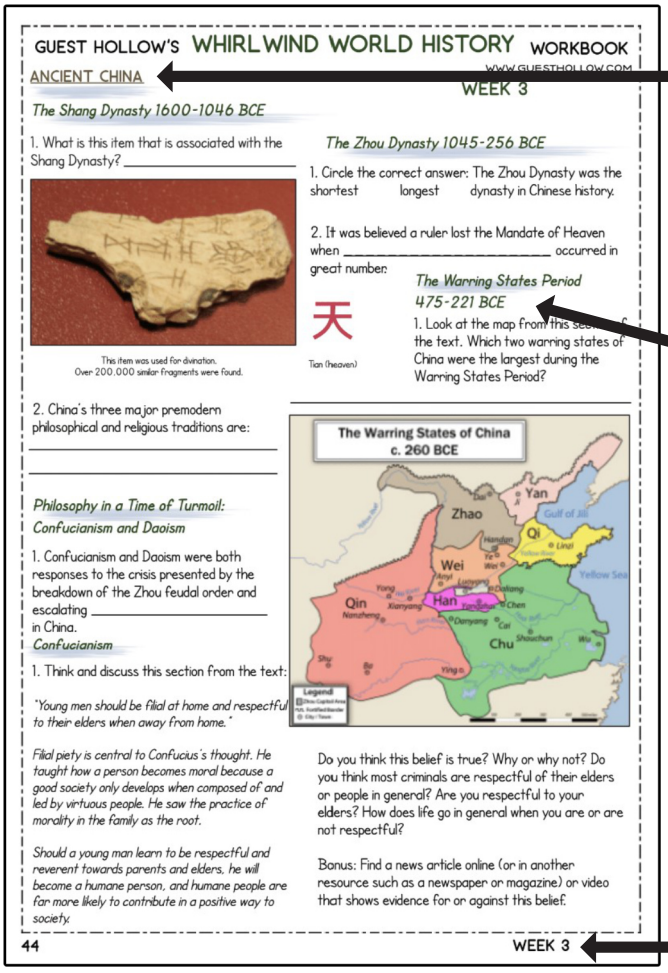
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# WORKBOOK INSTRUCTIONS



GUEST HOLLOW'S WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY WORKBOOK

ANCIENT CHINA

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WEEK 3

*The Shang Dynasty 1600-1046 BCE*

1. What is this item that is associated with the Shang Dynasty? _____

This item was used for divination. Over 200,000 similar fragments were found.

2. China's three major premodern philosophical and religious traditions are:

_____

_____

*Philosophy in a Time of Turmoil: Confucianism and Daoism*

1. Confucianism and Daoism were both responses to the crisis presented by the breakdown of the Zhou feudal order and escalating _____ in China.

*Confucianism*

1. Think and discuss this section from the text:

*"Young men should be filial at home and respectful to their elders when away from home."*

*Filial piety is central to Confucius's thought. He taught how a person becomes moral because a good society only develops when composed of and led by virtuous people. He saw the practice of morality in the family as the root.*

*Should a young man learn to be respectful and reverent towards parents and elders, he will become a humane person, and humane people are far more likely to contribute in a positive way to society.*

*The Zhou Dynasty 1045-256 BCE*

1. Circle the correct answer: The Zhou Dynasty was the shortest longest dynasty in Chinese history.

2. It was believed a ruler lost the Mandate of Heaven when _____ occurred in great number.

天

Tian (heaven)

*The Warring States Period 475-221 BCE*

1. Look at the map from this section of the text. Which two warring states of China were the largest during the Warring States Period?

_____

The Warring States of China c. 260 BCE

Yan, Zhao, Qi, Wei, Han, Qin, Chu, Gulf of Jili, Yellow Sea

Do you think this belief is true? Why or why not? Do you think most criminals are respectful of their elders or people in general? Are you respectful to your elders? How does life go in general when you are or are not respectful?

Bonus: Find a news article online (or in another resource such as a newspaper or magazine) or video that shows evidence for or against this belief.

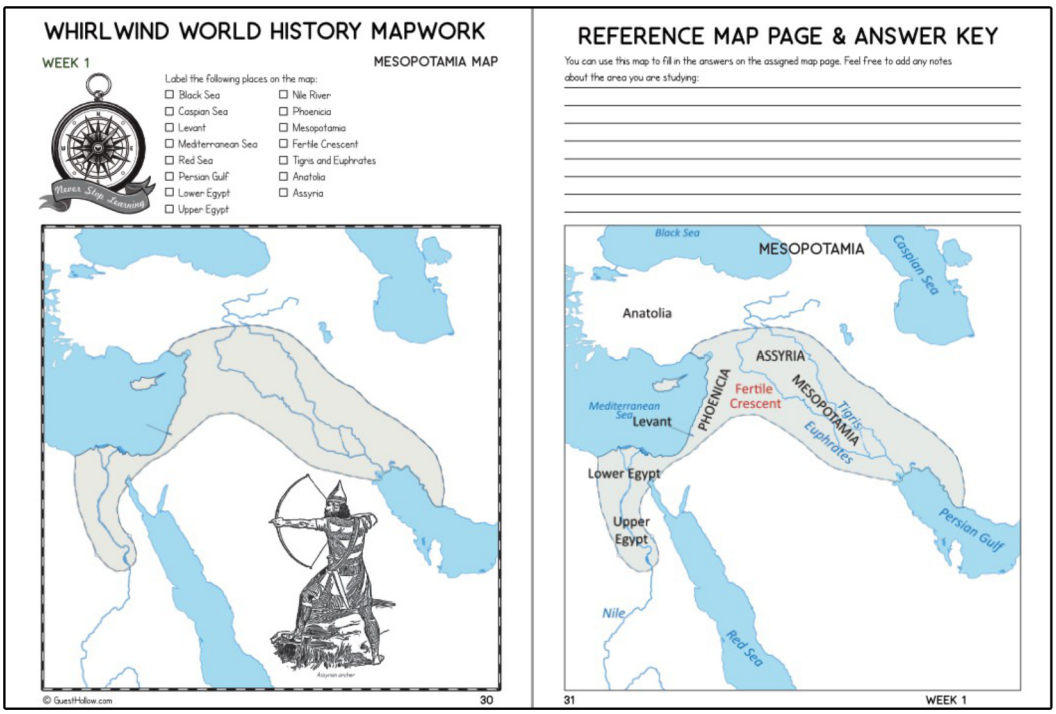
44 WEEK 3

Headlines **THAT LOOK LIKE THIS** show where a main chapter in the online text starts.

Headlines ***that look like this*** show where a subsection of the chapter starts in the online text.

See what week and page you are on at the bottom of the pages.

Map assignments are usually on a 2-page spread. The 1st page is a student page to label. The 2nd page is an answer key that is to be used as a reference to fill out the 1st page. There is no need to hunt around the internet or an atlas for answers!



WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 1

MESOPOTAMIA MAP

Label the following places on the map:

- ☐ Black Sea
- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ Levant
- ☐ Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Persian Gulf
- ☐ Lower Egypt
- ☐ Upper Egypt
- ☐ Nile River
- ☐ Phoenicia
- ☐ Mesopotamia
- ☐ Fertile Crescent
- ☐ Tigris and Euphrates
- ☐ Anatolia
- ☐ Assyria

Never Stop Learning

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REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:

_____

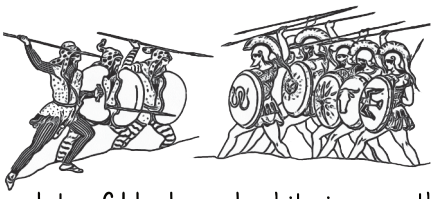
Black Sea, MESOPOTAMIA, Caspian Sea, Anatolia, ASSYRIA, Mediterranean Sea, Levant, PHOENICIA, Fertile Crescent, MESOPOTAMIA, Tigris, Euphrates, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Persian Gulf, Nile, Red Sea

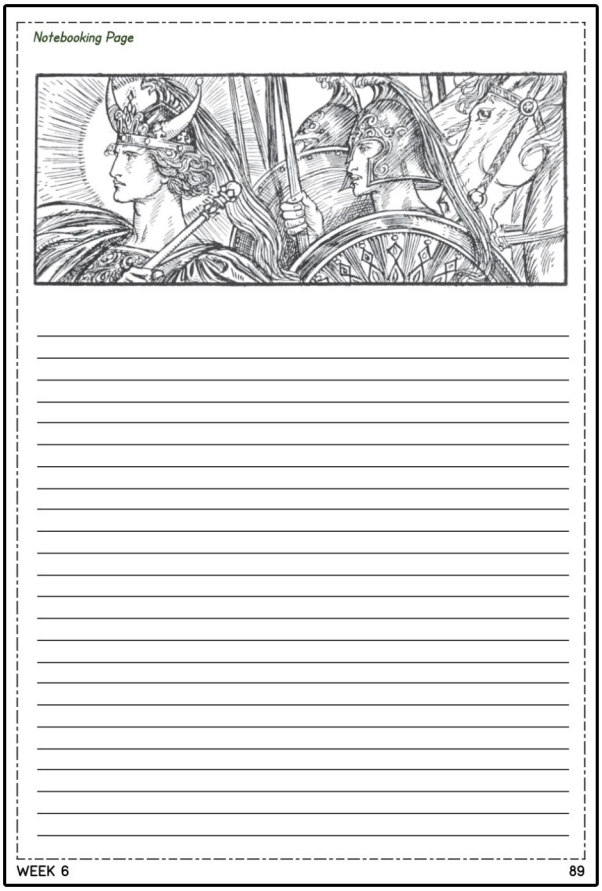
31 WEEK 1

**Tip!**

Suggested: if an area on a map does not have enough space to mark an answer, you can mark the area(s) to label with numbers on the map in the proper places.

Student maps can be printed out a 2nd time if you want to quiz yourself on locations!






There are lots of black-and-white images that are perfect (and optional) for coloring if you are feeling artistic. Think of them as "adult coloring book" images. You can color these images while listening to an audio book or when you need to destress and relax!

There is a variety of notebooking pages. They are intended for extra writing assignments your parent or teacher may assign. Some assignment ideas:

- Reports
- Essays
- Historical stories
- History journaling
- Outlining
- Research papers
- Book reviews

They can also be used for some of the weekly scheduled assignments or for taking notes.

**Tip!** If you have an iPad, you can view this workbook in an app such as Notability or GoodNotes. Write in the answers with a stylus or type them in. You'll save paper and printing costs! Make sure to print out the timeline figure pages, though!

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# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

WEEK 1

## AGRICULTURE BRINGS ABOUT CIVILIZATIONS

1. An inhabited planet was discovered. There are two types of sentient creatures there:

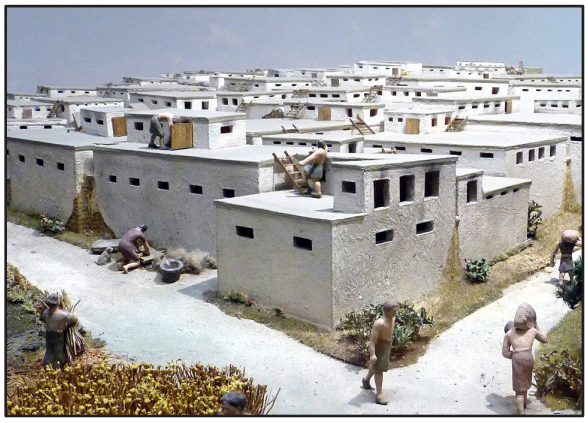
a. The Melinas are nomadic and share jobs equally. They hunt in the thick forests. They are deeply religious and have a written language.
b. The Attids have a class structure with priestesses at the top. They divide labor into specific jobs, such as farmers, artisans, priestesses, etc. The surplus of food from the farmers is given to the priestesses for distribution throughout the population. They build huge temples in the center of their cities, but do not have a written language.

Which one of the above creatures would most likely be categorized as living in a civilization? _____




2. The word civilization comes from the Latin civilis, meaning _____, related to the Latin civis, meaning _____, and civitas, meaning _____.

3. ☐ True ☐ False Hunter-gatherers had less leisure time than farmers.



Model of Catal Höyük 7300 BCE.

4. What evidence is there that Catal Höyük was part of a long-distance trading network?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Greek and Latin roots: The word neolithic comes from the Greek word neos, which means _____, and the Greek word lithos which means _____.

6. If the root word graph means "to write", what do you think the word lithograph means?

_____
_____
_____
_____



This is a stone used for a lithography print.

7. Which came first: Neolithic or paleolithic? _____

8. What needs to be present for social divisions to develop?

a. Religion
b. Elites
c. A surplus of food
d. Chocolate

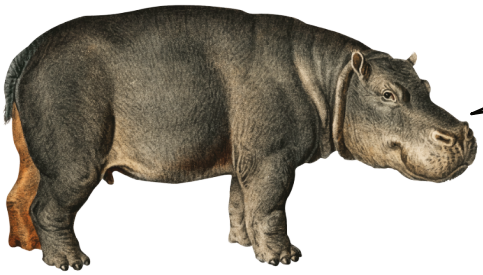



## THE FERTILE CRESCENT: MESOPOTAMIA, UR, AND SUMER

### *Ancient Mesopotamia*

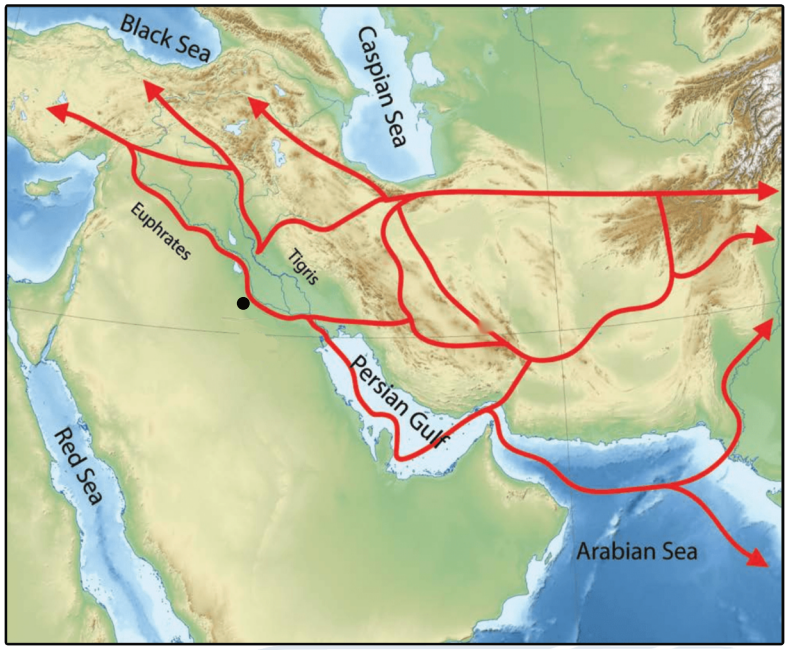
1. Mesopotamia is located between which two rivers? _____

2. Greek and Latin roots: The name Mesopotamia originates from two Greek words: The first word mesos comes from medhyo, which means _____. The second word, potamos, means _____. Put them together and you get Mesopotamia, which means "_____".




Hippopotamus means "horse of the _____."

3. The red lines on this map represent: _____




### *Sumer c. 4500-1750 BCE*

1. Which ancient language is related to modern languages like Arabic and Hebrew?

a. Sumerian
b. Akkadian

2. Sumerians were:

a. monotheistic
b. polytheistic

3. What type of building is this?



Forget about weed eaters. Sumerians used oxen to stomp the ground and kill weeds.

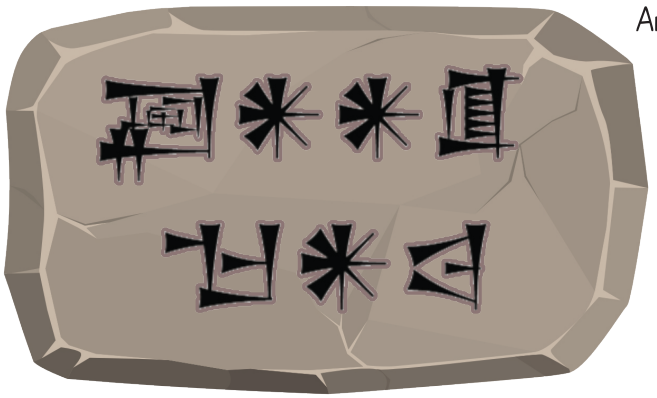


## Sumerian Achievements



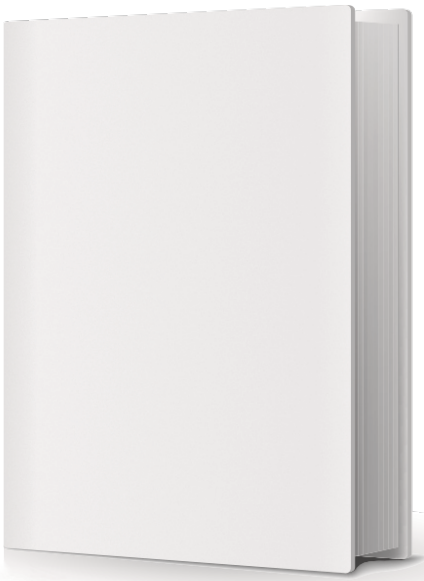

1. Greek and Latin roots: *Cuneiform* comes from the Latin word *cuneus*, which means a _____ .

2. Look at this link: https://hieroglyphicstranslator.net/cuneiform
Become an archaeologist and decipher the writing on the stone tablet:



Answer:

3. Create a book cover for the earliest surviving work of literature. Make sure to write the title. If you are artistic, you can illustrate it, too.



## Sargon and the Akkadian Empire c. 2334-2100 BCE

1. Who forged the world's first true empire by conquering almost all of the major Mesopotamian cities while uniting the regions of Akkad and Sumer?

a. Sargon the Great
b. Hammurabi
c. Enheduanna
d. Akkadia

## Hammurabi and the Babylonian Empire c. 1792-1595 BCE

1. Anunit's little sister was sick. She stole a goat from a neighboring village in the middle of the night with the plan to sell it and purchase medicine for her sister. She was caught and couldn't pay the fine. What should her sentence be in accordance to Hammurabi's code?

_____

2. Zirratbanit drank wine and in a rage, hit his father. What should his punishment be according to Hammurabi's Code?

_____

3. The following is a law from Hammurabi's Code: *If any one is committing a robbery and is caught, then he shall be put to death.*
Think, but don't write an answer: What are the benefits to this law? What are the negatives? How would our society be different if we had a death penalty for robbery? Do you think our current laws are enough of a deterrent to robbery? Why or why not?
Visit the following URL and read the article: https://tinyurl.com/32d4ujxd

4. ☐ True ☐ False There was a postal service during Hammurabi's rule.

## *Life in Ancient Mesopotamia*

1. What is a patriarchal society?

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you think our current society is patriarchal? Why or why not? Why do you think the status of women fell in Mesopotamia over time?

## ANCIENT EGYPT

1. What was a large factor in the Egyptian civilization remaining so stable for thousands of years?

2. What does Kemet mean? _____



These hieroglyphics spell kemet. It was probably pronounced *kumat* in ancient Egyptian.

3. Which three periods of Egyptian history were relatively peaceful and stable? Don't list the dates - just write the names.

4. ☐ True ☐ False If the American president was called "the White House", it would be the same as calling the ruler of Egypt "Pharaoh."

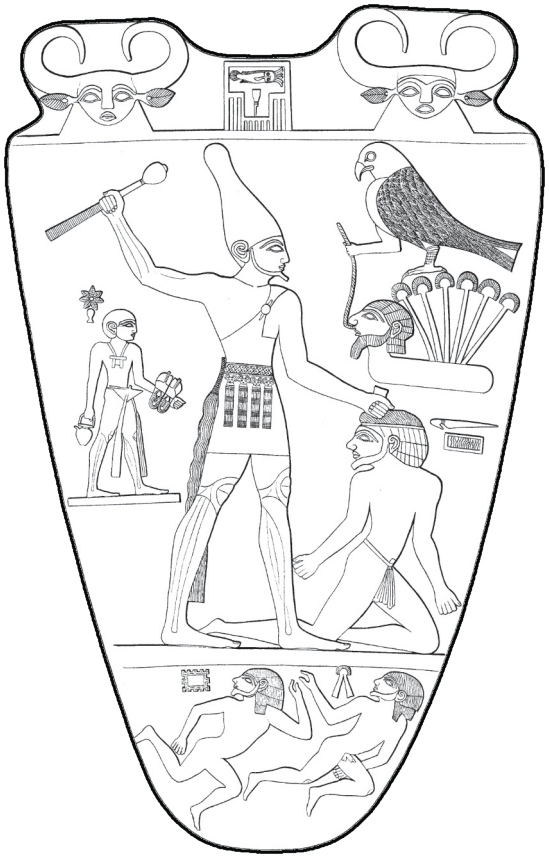
## *The Old Kingdom 2686-2181 BCE*

1. Which king was the first to unite Lower and Upper Egypt?

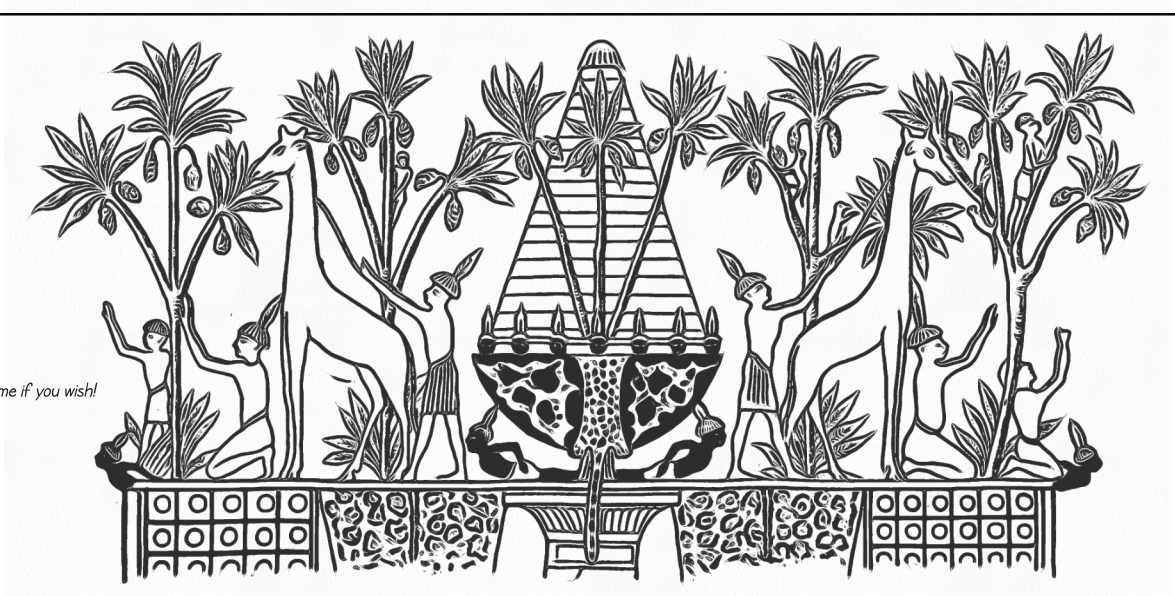
2. During which Egyptian period of time (or kingdom) were the pyramids built?



The alignment of the Great Pyramid of Giza is nearly perfect. It's only 0.067 degrees counterclockwise from perfect cardinal alignment.



*Color me if you wish!*

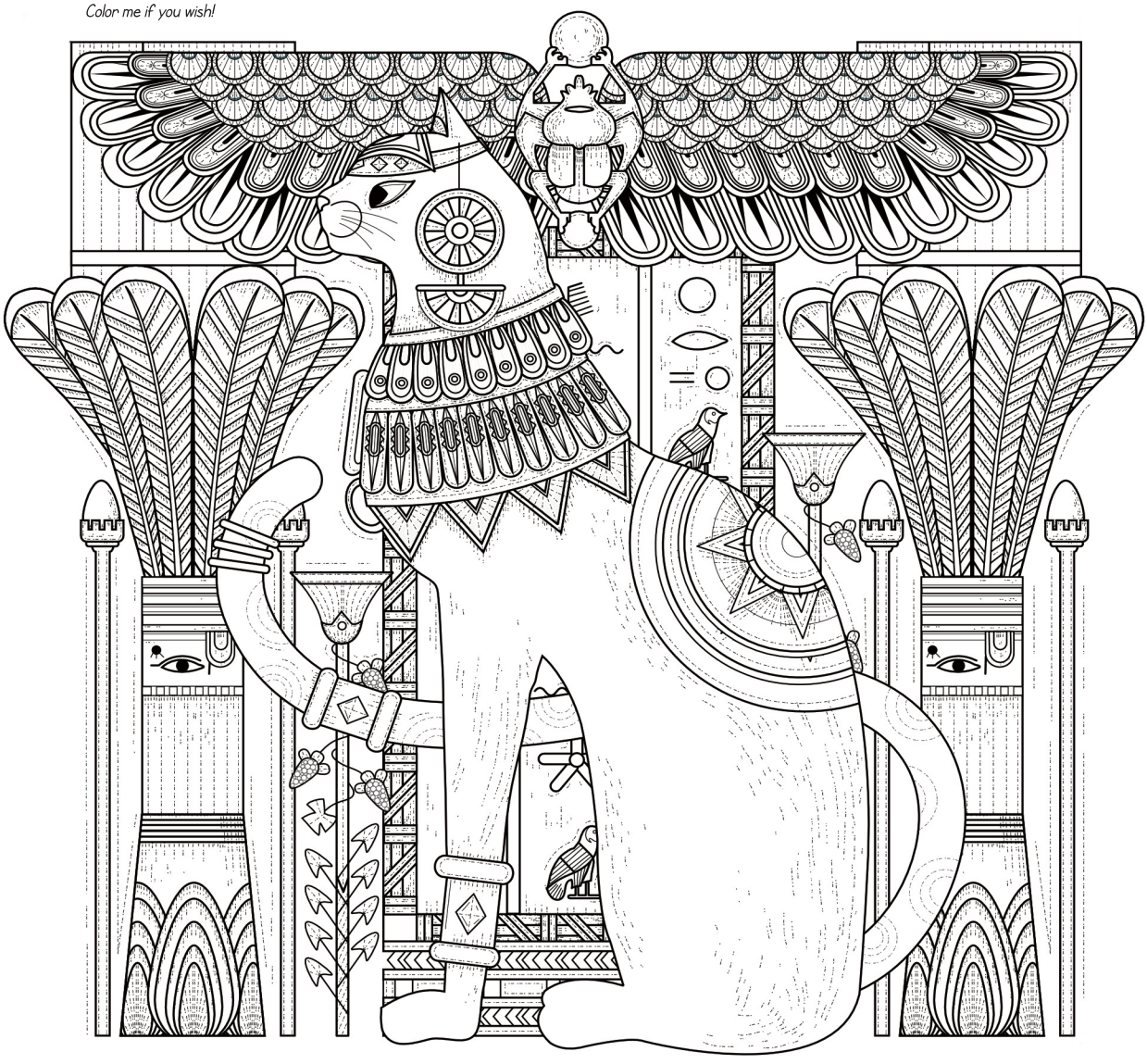


Color me if you wish!

3. Why was the Old Kingdom of Egypt protected from major incursions from the areas of Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean?

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

*Color me if you wish!*



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 1

## MESOPOTAMIA MAP




Label the following places on the map:

- ☐ Black Sea
- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ Levant
- ☐ Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Persian Gulf
- ☐ Lower Egypt
- ☐ Upper Egypt
- ☐ Nile River
- ☐ Phoenicia
- ☐ Mesopotamia
- ☐ Fertile Crescent
- ☐ Tigris and Euphrates
- ☐ Anatolia
- ☐ Assyria



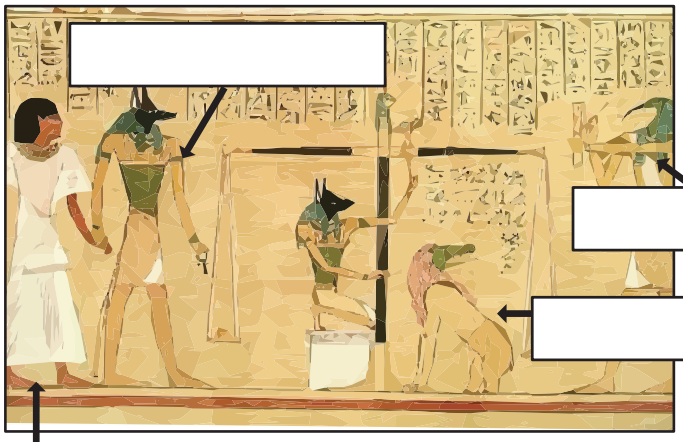
# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## First Intermediate Period 2181-2055 BCE

1. Label the Egyptian and the gods in this panel from the Book of the Dead. Use the image in the text to help you.



# WEEK 2

## The Middle Kingdom 2055-1650 BCE

1. ☐ True ☐ False No new pyramids were built after the Old Kingdom.

## Second Intermediate Period 1650-1550 BCE

1. What group of settlers overthrew the king of Egypt, seized power in Lower Egypt, and established the Hyksos dynasty?

_____

## The New Kingdom 1550-1069 BCE

1. Pharaoh means: _____

2. Do the map assignment that shows the extent of Egypt's territory during the New Kingdom. The map is at the end of week two's workbook questions.

3. What was unique about Amenhotep IV, also known as Akhenaten?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Who is considered the last great pharaoh and also supervised the construction of the Great Temple of Abu Simbel?

_____



This limestone relief of a royal couple in the Amarna style has variously been attributed as Akhenaten and Nefertiti.

## Life in Ancient Egypt

1. Why did Egyptian kings often marry their sisters and daughters?

_____

_____

2. What was the result of this?

_____

_____

3. Circle the correct answer:

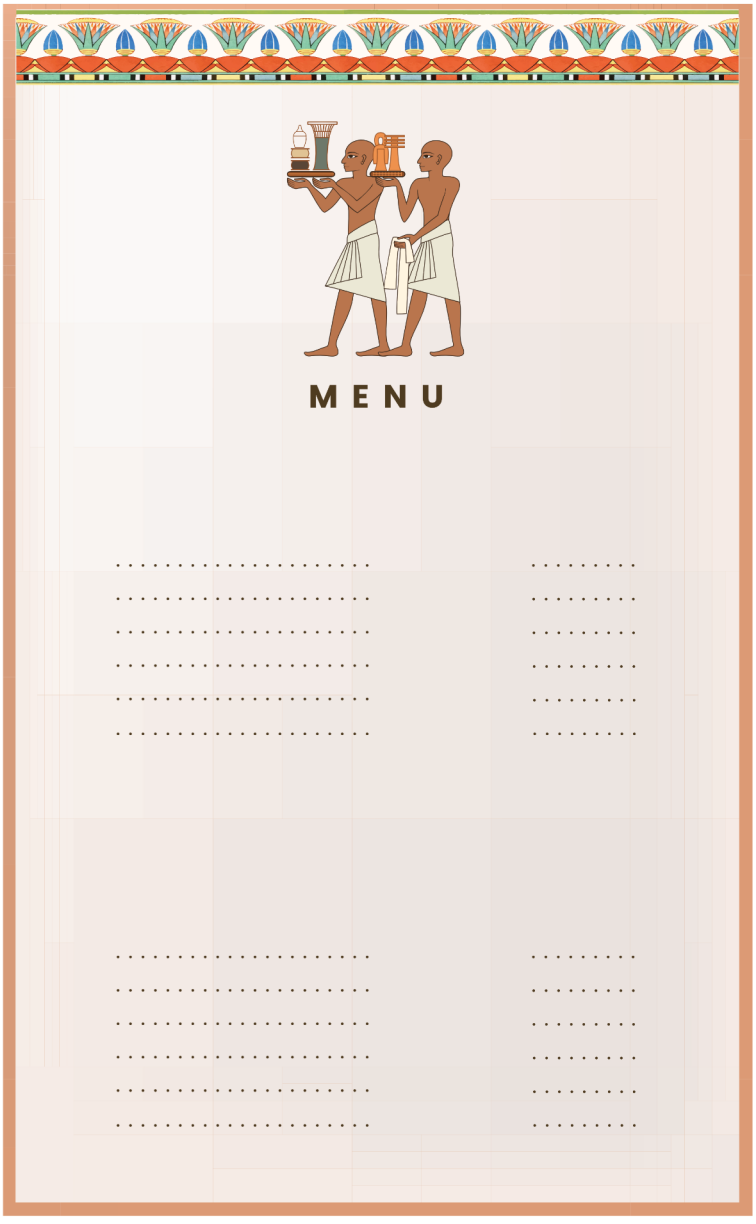
Peasants in Egypt were serfs free peasants



4. In the Egyptian social rank, which group ranked higher than the other: scribes or engineers?

5. ☐ True ☐ False In Egyptian society women were nearly the equals of men.

6. Create a menu for an ancient Egyptian restaurant. Use foods mentioned in the text.






A woman pours beer for her mistress.

## ANCIENT INDIA

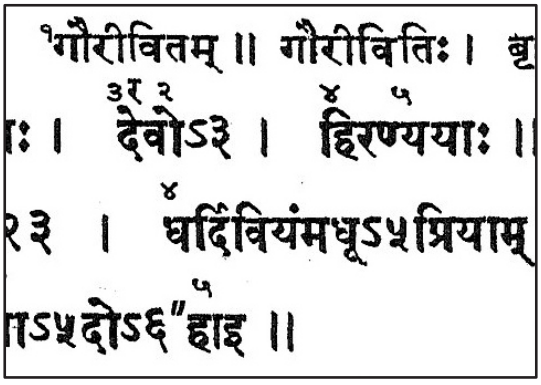
1. When studying history, the area of ancient India includes which seven modern countries today? Label them on the map. The map is near the end of week two's workbook questions.

### *Indus Valley Civilization 3300-1300 BCE*

1. List 5 facts from this section of text.

### *The Vedic Age 1700-600 BCE*

1. What is the Vedic Age named after?

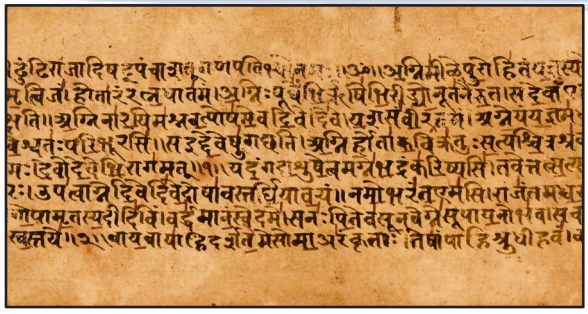



Text of a melody from the Samaveda

## Fast Fact

Ancient Indians played the game Snakes and Ladders. They also used shampoo and practiced yoga.

## The Early Aryan Settlement of Northern India 1700-1000 BCE



Manuscript page, Mandala 1, Hymn (Sanskrit, Devanagari script)

1. What text is used as a primary resource for information pertaining to the Vedic Age?

_____

2. The term Aryan means:

a. white or pink
b. noble or respectable
c. warrior-like
d. Vedic



A Raja holds a flower.

3. Are there currently any first language speakers of Sanskrit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. What was a raja? _____

## The Later Vedic Age 1000-600 BCE

1. Circle the correct answer: Towns along the Ganges started to form during the

Early Vedic Period  Late Vedic Period




2. Greek and Latin roots: Monogamy comes from the Greek word monos meaning _____ and gamos meaning _____.
Monogamy means: _____.

3. Greek and Latin roots: Polygyny comes from the Greek polys meaning _____ and gyne meaning _____.
Polygyny means: _____.

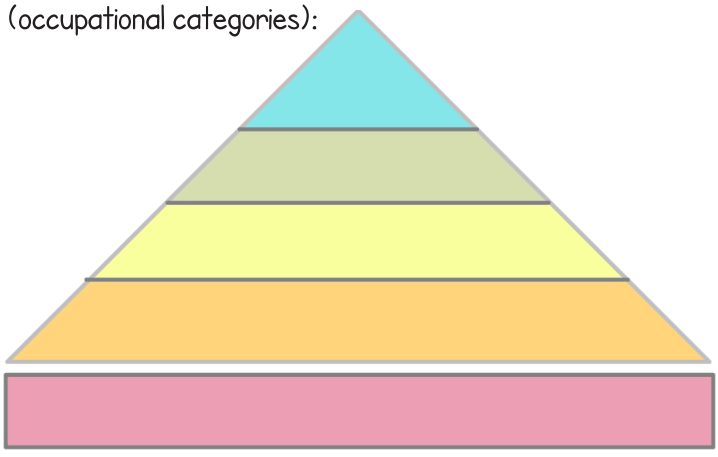
4. Greek and Latin roots: Polyandry (more than one husband) comes from the Greek polys meaning _____ and aner meaning _____.
Polyandry means: _____.

5. Aldous Huxley named the drug in his book Brave New World _____ after the religious drink popular in Vedic society.



In the Vedic tradition, soma was important to the early Vedic Indo-Aryans and was prepared by extracting the juice from a plant or similar substance. Some researchers believe Amanita muscaria was used - a toxic and hallucinogenic mushroom.

6. Fill in the triangle showing the name of the varnas (occupational categories):



8. According to the ancient belief of transmigration, good acts bring about a better _____.

## Transition to Empire - States, Cities, and New Religions 600-321 BCE

1. What system gave Indian society one of its most distinctive traits? _____

## The Caste System

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: What are the potential problems organizing society via a person's caste? Bonus: If you are curious to see how this ancient practice affects people in current day India, this is a good video to watch: https://youtu.be/P8idvu5zJ8c

Some people find it interesting that a three-thousand-year-old practice still rules people's lives, even though it's been made illegal. If you watch the video, think about the reasons why it must be difficult to break out of thousands of years of tradition. How would you propose getting people to change their minds about this tradition?

## The Challenge to Brahmanism: Buddhism

1. What was the new religion that challenged the dominance of Brahmanism?

_____



A new religion challenged Brahmanism in India.



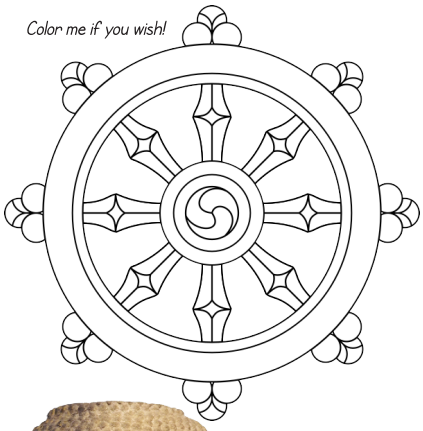

2. Buddha means:

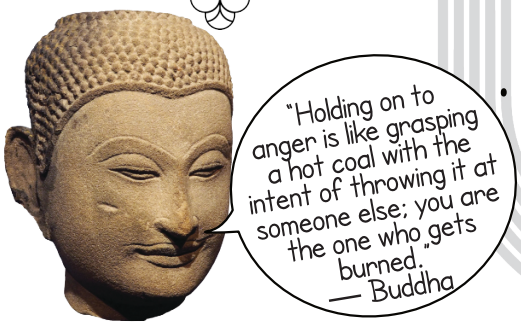
a. Gentle provider
b. Prince of men
c. Awakened One
d. Gummi Bear

3. What does this wheel symbolize?

_____

*Color me if you wish!*

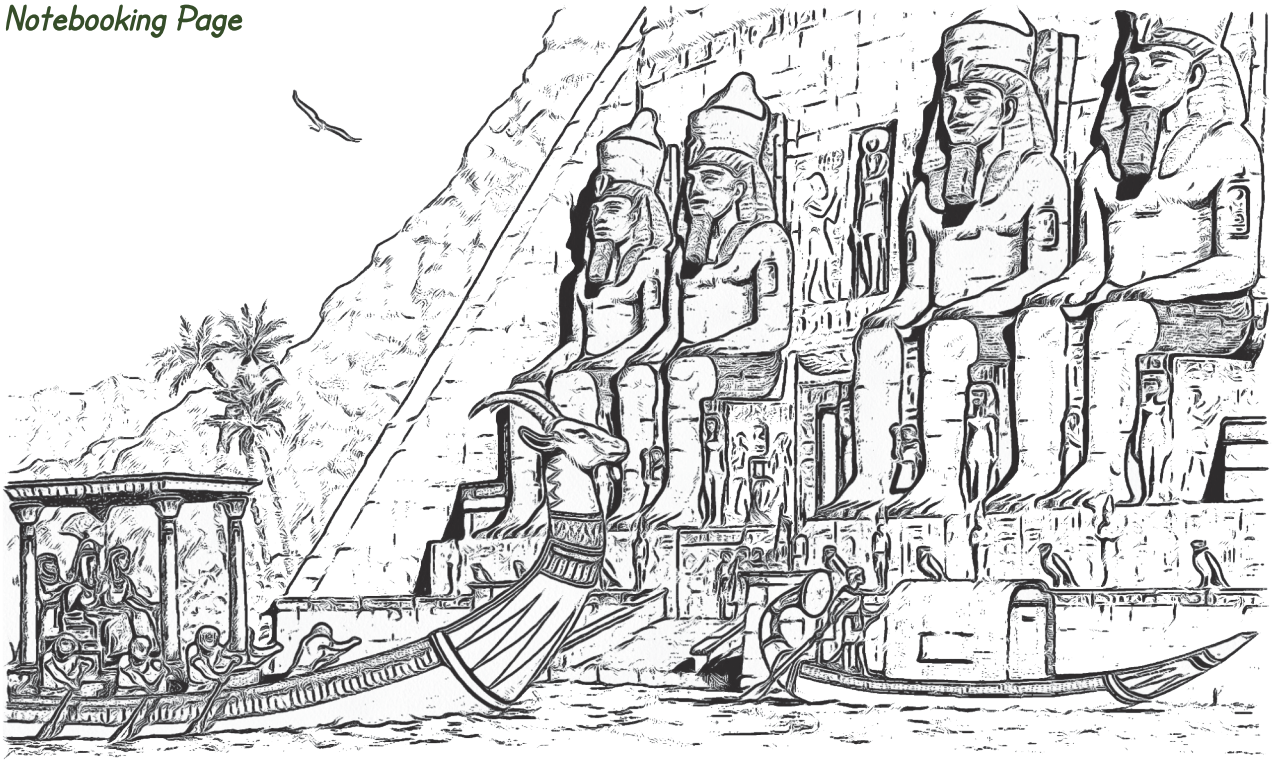





- In an ancient Indian text called the Mahabharata, one of the characters named Gandhari gave birth to 100 children by splitting a embryo into 100 parts and growing them in separate containers. This is the idea behind embryo splitting in modern day cloning (although only 2-4 clones can be made from a single egg).
- An ancient Indian know as Shushruta practiced cosmetic surgery, including reconstruction of the nose. The nose in Indian society has remained a symbol of dignity and respect throughout antiquity. Rhinoplasty was an especially important development in India because of the long-standing tradition of rhinotomy (amputation of the nose) as a form of punishment. Convicted criminals would often have their noses amputated to mark them as untrustworthy, but amputation was also frequently practiced on women accused of adultery - even if they were not proven guilty. Once branded in this fashion, an individual had to live with the stigma for the rest of his or her life. Reconstructive surgery offered a hope of redemption and normalcy.
- Shushruta also wrote about techniques used for c-section births, cataract removal, and other surgeries. His book describes over 300 surgical procedures, over 1000 diseases, and more than 700 medicinal herbs.



Notebooking Page



## Notebooking Page

Color me if you wish!



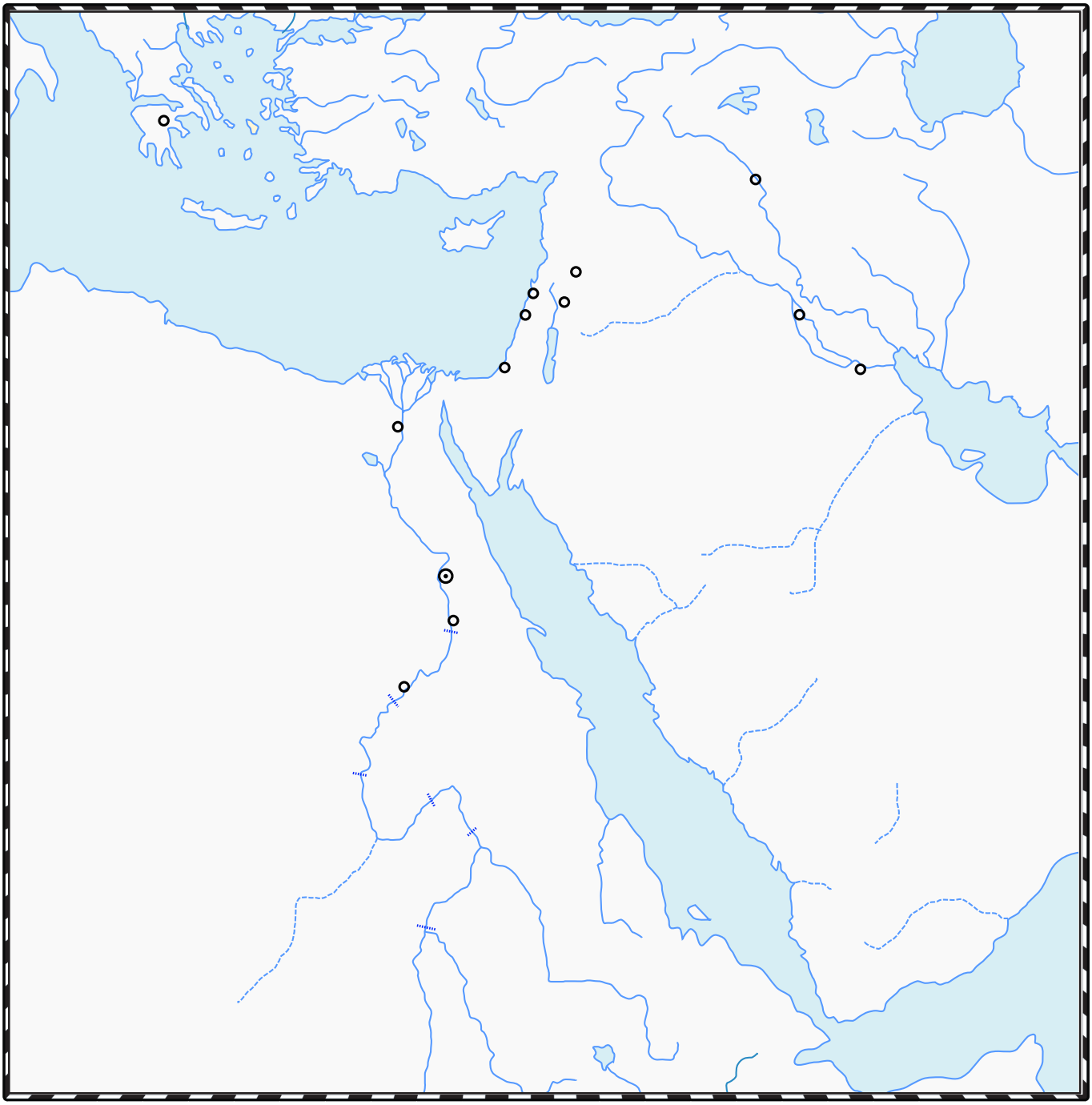
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 2

## EGYPT'S TERRITORIAL CONTROL DURING THE NEW KINGDOM MAP

Color the map to show the extent of Egypt's territory during the New Kingdom. Label the following:

- ☐ Mycenae
- ☐ Hittite Empire
- ☐ Assyria
- ☐ Nineveh
- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Mesopotamia
- ☐ Babylon
- ☐ Ur
- ☐ Kadesh
- ☐ Damascus
- ☐ Sidon
- ☐ Tyre
- ☐ Gaza
- ☐ Canaan
- ☐ Sinai
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Egyptian Empire
- ☐ Arabia
- ☐ Thebes
- ☐ Aswan
- ☐ Abu Simbel
- ☐ Kush
- ☐ Punt



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



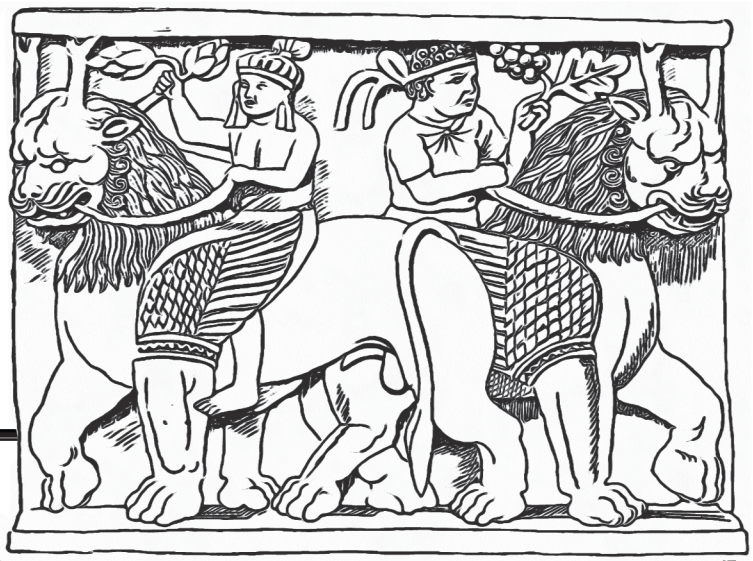
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 2

## ANCIENT INDIA VS. MODERN COUNTRIES MAP




When studying history, the area of India includes which seven modern countries today? Label them on the map.







*Color me if you wish!*

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:

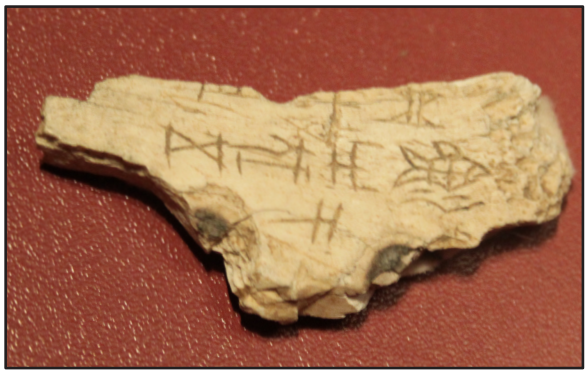


## ANCIENT CHINA

WEEK 3

### *The Shang Dynasty 1600-1046 BCE*

1. What is this item that is associated with the Shang Dynasty? _____



This item was used for divination.
Over 200,000 similar fragments were found.

2. China's three major premodern philosophical and religious traditions are:

_____

_____

### *Philosophy in a Time of Turmoil: Confucianism and Daoism*

1. Confucianism and Daoism were both responses to the crisis presented by the breakdown of the Zhou feudal order and escalating _____ in China.

### *Confucianism*

1. Think and discuss this section from the text:

*"Young men should be filial at home and respectful to their elders when away from home."*

*Filial piety is central to Confucius's thought. He taught how a person becomes moral because a good society only develops when composed of and led by virtuous people. He saw the practice of morality in the family as the root.*

*Should a young man learn to be respectful and reverent towards parents and elders, he will become a humane person, and humane people are far more likely to contribute in a positive way to society.*

### *The Zhou Dynasty 1045-256 BCE*

1. Circle the correct answer: The Zhou Dynasty was the shortest longest dynasty in Chinese history.

2. It was believed a ruler lost the Mandate of Heaven when _____ occurred in great number.

天

Tian (heaven)

### *The Warring States Period 475-221 BCE*

1. Look at the map from this section of the text. Which two warring states of China were the largest during the Warring States Period?

_____



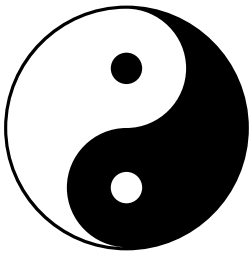

Do you think this belief is true? Why or why not? Do you think most criminals are respectful of their elders or people in general? Are you respectful to your elders? How does life go in general when you are or are not respectful?

Bonus: Find a news article online (or in another resource such as a newspaper or magazine) or video that shows evidence for or against this belief.

## ~~Daoism (Taoism)~~ Daoism (Taoism)

1. What is this symbol?
1. What is this symbol?

_____



## The Qin Dynasty 221-207 BCE and the Transition from Ancient to Imperial China

1. The First Emperor Qin Shi Huang is famous for placing these in his tomb:

_____



These figures (of which there are more than 800 of them) were discovered in 1974 and included chariots as well as horses. Other pits contained musicians, acrobats, and officials. Bronze cranes and ducks were also set in an underground park.

## THE ISRAELITES AND ANCIENT ISRAEL




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word monotheism comes from the Greek monos meaning _____ and theos meaning _____.




2. Whose 12 sons became the ancestors of the Twelve Tribes of Israel?

_____

3. Which king formed the first Israelite monarchy?

_____

4. What is the Western or Wailing Wall?

_____

5. Look at the map that shows the United Kingdom of Israel. What river runs through the center of the kingdom? Label it and the capital.

6. Circle the correct answer: Which kingdom was more conservative and poorer?

Kingdom of Israel

Kingdom of Judah







Solomon dedicates the Temple at Jerusalem.

Model of Catal Hoyuk 7300 BCE

## NORTH AMERICA AND MESOAMERICA



1. Olmec means _____ in Nahuatl.

2. Greek and Latin roots: The prefix meso comes from the Latin mesos, meaning _____.




3. Which civilization was the earliest in Mesoamerica?

_____

4. Why do some scholars say the Olmec were not an empire?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Greek and Latin roots: The word theocratic comes from the Greek theos, meaning _____, and kratos, meaning a _____.

6. What is a theocratic state?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. ☐ True ☐ False The Olmec were possibly the first civilization in the Western Hemisphere to develop a writing system.

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*This stella comes from a center of epi-Olmec culture called Cerro de las Mesas, which means "hill of the alters."*

*Color me if you wish!*

*Notebooking Page*



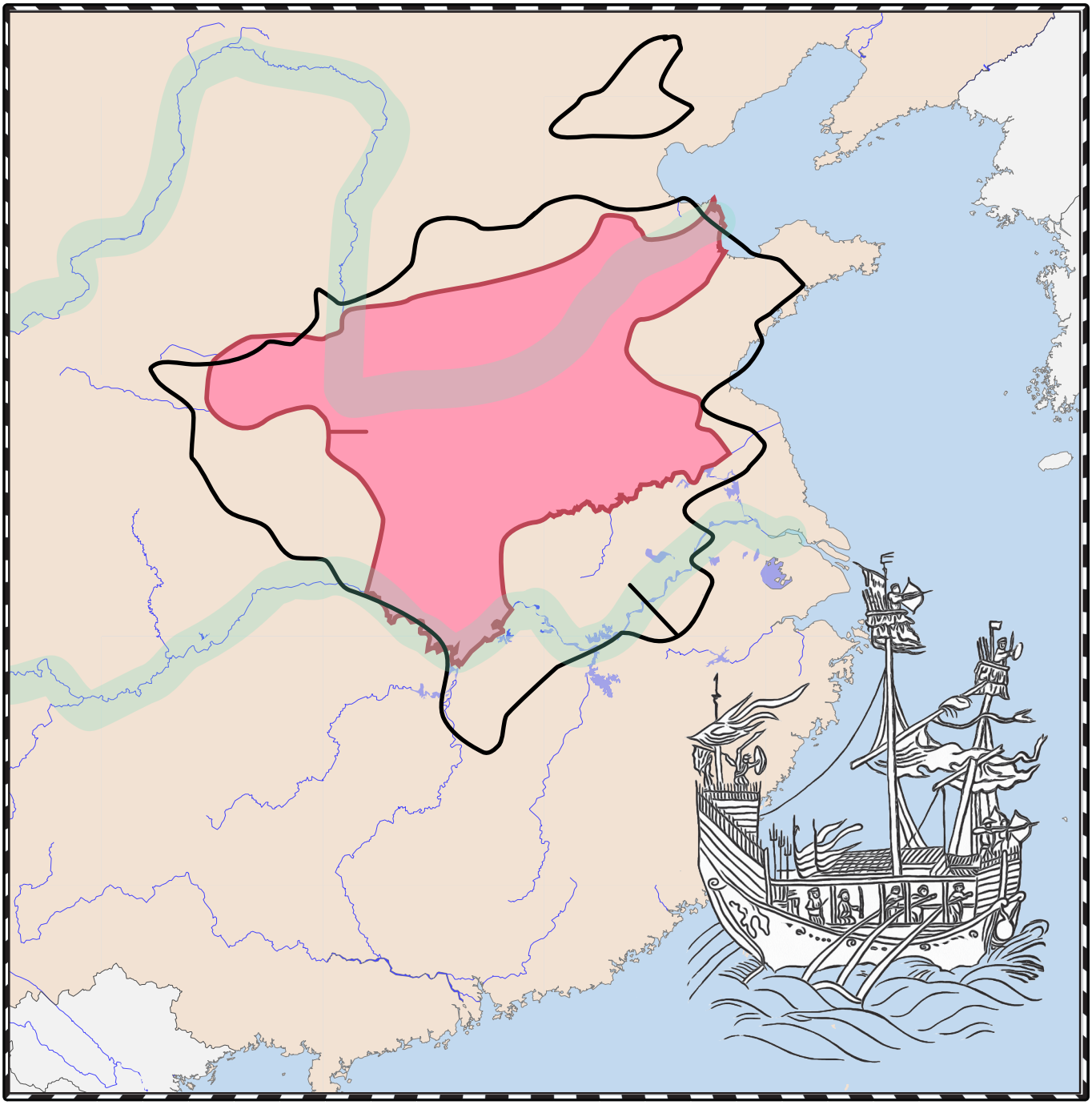
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 3

## ANCIENT CHINA MAP

Label the following:

- ☐ Shang Dynasty territory
- ☐ Zhou Dynasty territory
- ☐ Yellow Sea
- ☐ East China Sea
- ☐ Quin Ling Mountains
- ☐ Yangtze River
- ☐ Huang He River (Yellow River)
- ☐ Yellow River Valley



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

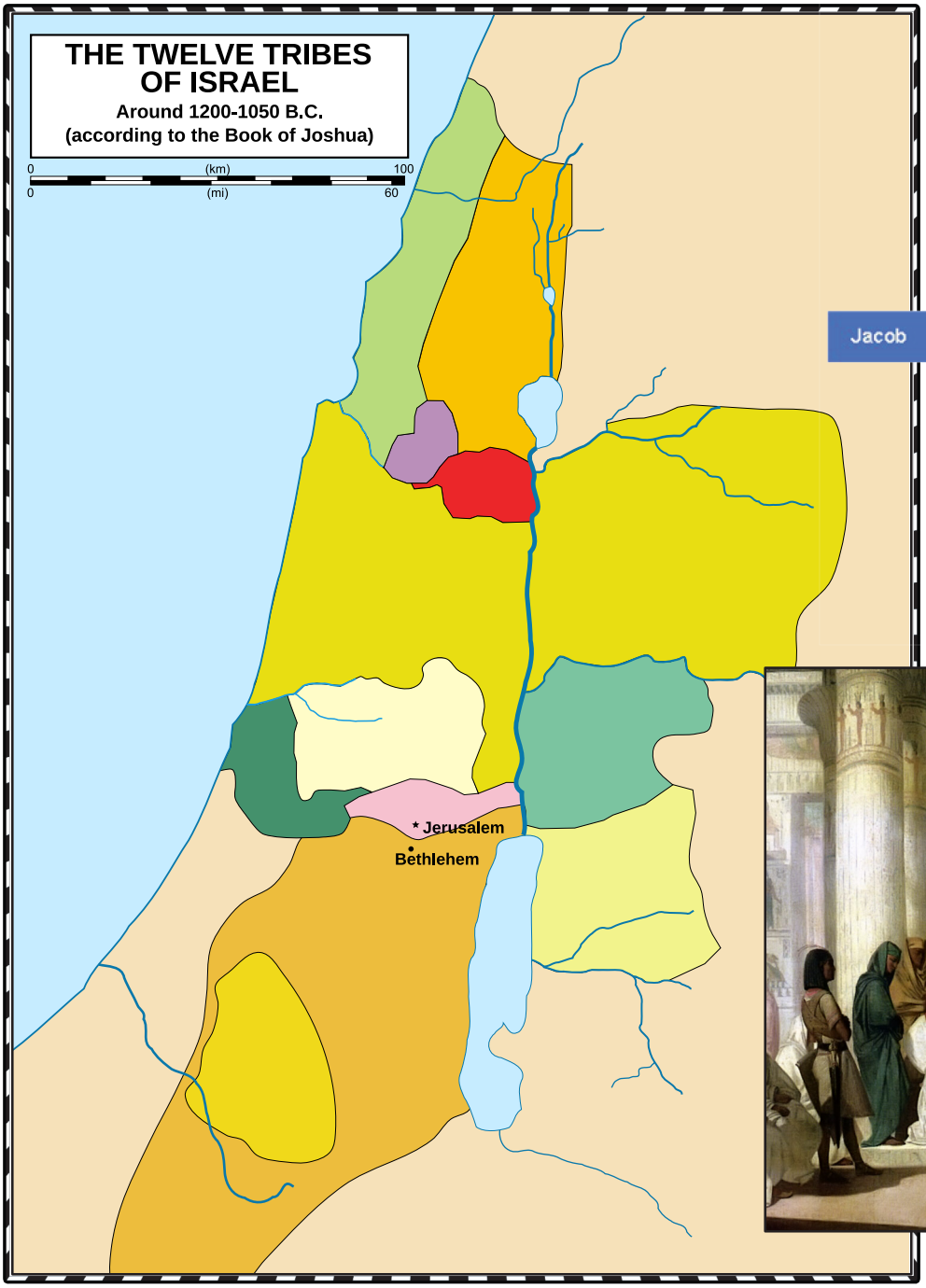
## WEEK 3

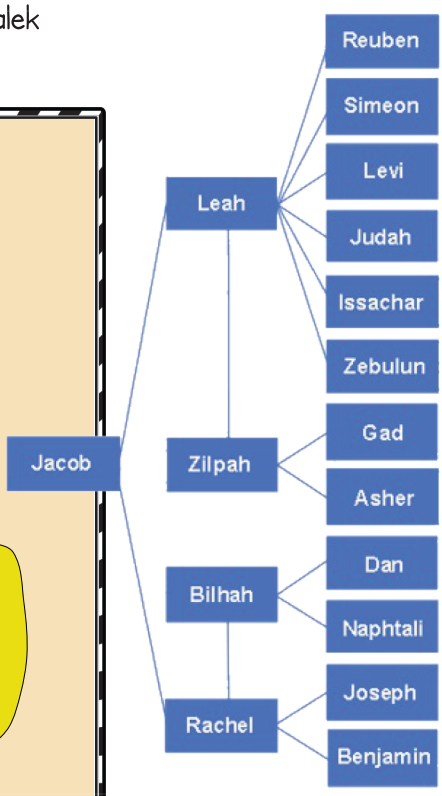
## 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL MAP




Label the following:

- ☐ Asher
- ☐ Naphtali
- ☐ Zebulun
- ☐ Issachar
- ☐ Manasseh
- ☐ Gad
- ☐ Ephraim
- ☐ Dan
- ☐ Benjamin
- ☐ Judah
- ☐ Simeon
- ☐ Reuben
- ☐ Dead Sea
- ☐ Arameans
- ☐ Ammon
- ☐ Moab
- ☐ Edom
- ☐ Amalek
- ☐ Philistia
- ☐ Jordan River
- ☐ Wilderness of Zin



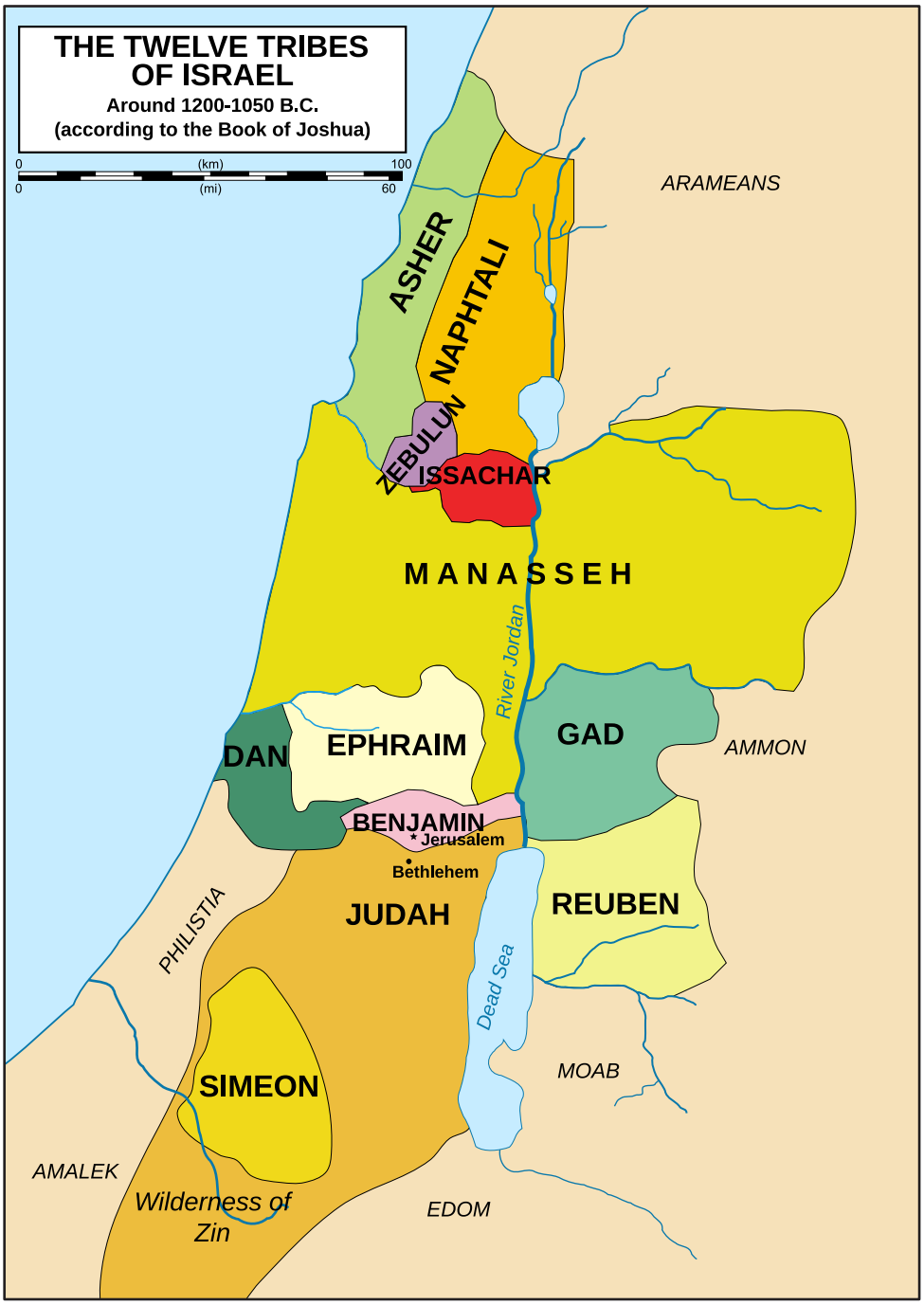






Joseph Interprets the Dream of Pharaoh

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 3

## MESOAMERICA MAP

Color in the approximate area of the Olmec Civilization. Label the following:

- ☐ Mesoamerica
- ☐ Aztec Civilization
- ☐ Gulf of America
- ☐ Olmec Civilization
- ☐ Mixtec
- ☐ Zapotec
- ☐ Yucatan Peninsula
- ☐ Maya Civilization
- ☐ Pacific Ocean









# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## THE PHOENICIANS

WEEK 4

1. Who was the most significant people of the ancient Canaanites? _____

2. ☐ True ☐ False The Phoenicians were a war-like people.

3. What was the most prominent Phoenician city in North Africa? _____

4. What was the most important and lasting influence of the Phoenicians? _____

| Word | Proto-Sinaitic | Phoenician | Latin |
|---|---|---|---|
| *'alp* ("ox") |  |  | A |
| *mem* ("water") |  |  | M |
| *'en* ("eye") |  |  | O |

## THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE AND THE NEW BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

### *The Assyrian Empire c. 900-612 BCE*

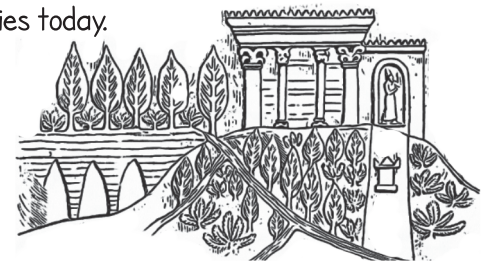
1. During the Iron Age, the _____ became the most powerful empire the world had ever seen.




2. What were the two innovations in military technology introduced by the Assyrians?

_____

3. Circle the correct answer: Did Assyrian women have a high social status? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Note: The Assyrian Empire occupied the modern countries of Iraq, parts of Iran, parts of Turkey, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey. Bonus: Research women's rights in those countries today.



### *The New (Neo) Babylonian Empire c. 626-539 BCE*

1. Fill out the Neo Babylonian Empire map in this week's map section.

### *Nebuchadnezzar II Ruled 605-562 BCE*

1. Nebuchadnezzar II gained notoriety for destroying the Hebrew city of _____.

2. Which project of Nebuchadnezzar's was thought of as one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

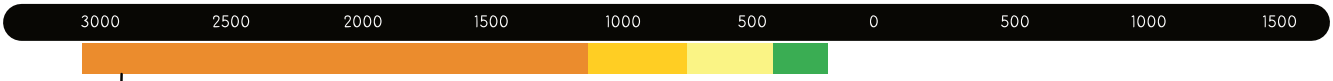
_____

3. The Neo-Babylonians were conquered by:

a. Persians
b. Assyrians
c. Hittites
d. Elamites

## GREECE

1. Label the Greek history timeline. The first time period has been labeled for you.




3,300-1150 BCE
The Bronze Age

### *Minoans and Mycenaeans*



1. Label the island where Minoans lived.

2. Draw a minotaur using the instructions on this website: https://tinyurl.com/drawaminotaur
Research and write a brief summary about the legend of the Minotaur.

# Minotaur



3. Circle the correct answer: Which of these was extremely warlike? Minoans Mycenaeans



4. What is the name of this famous Mycenaean mask?

_____



What is an embargo?

5. Root words: Embargo comes from the Spanish word embargar which means to _____.

The Spanish is from Colloquial (informal) Latin barra meaning _____.

_____

_____

_____

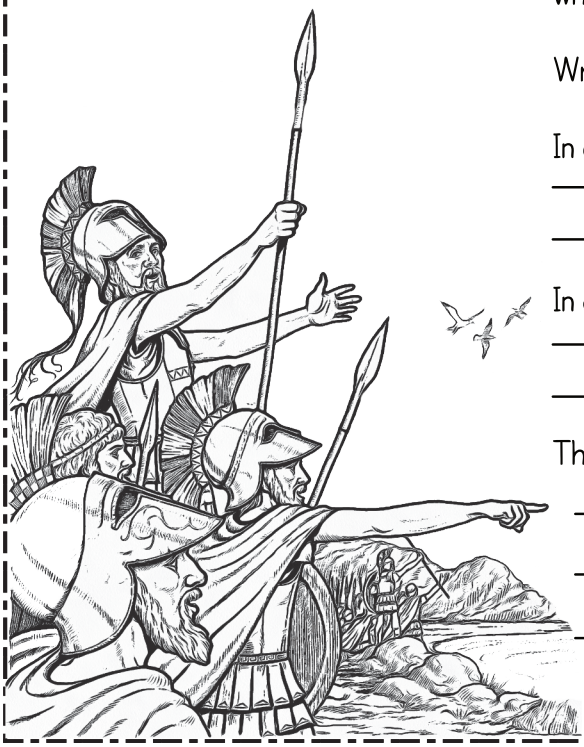
_____

## *The Greek Dark Age 1100-750 BCE*

1. Of all the regions and cultures hit hardest by the collapse of the Bronze Age, which was hit the hardest? _____

2. The Greeks are descendants of:

a. Egyptians
b. Hittites,
c. Mycenaeans
d. Assyrians



*Color me if you wish!*

## *The Archaic Age and Greek Values 750-490 BCE*

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: One of the meanings of Arete was to fulfill one's potential, which was almost always the highest goal espoused in Greek philosophy. Do you think this should be a person's highest goal? Why or why not?

Write down your goals for the following:

In one month, I want to:

_____

_____

In a year my goal is to be able to:

_____

_____

Three things I'd like to achieve in my lifetime:

_____

_____

_____

2. The Greeks of the Archaic Age believed a man had to master these two things:

_____




3. Greek and Latin roots: The word rhetoric comes from the Greek rhetor meaning _____.

What is rhetoric?

_____

_____

4. Choose a nonfiction book or article you've read recently and fill out this rhetorical analysis worksheet: https://tinyurl.com/3mapyftk

5. From the text: Greek competitions (in everything from athletics to poetry) had no second-place winners, and the losers were openly mocked in the aftermath of the contests.

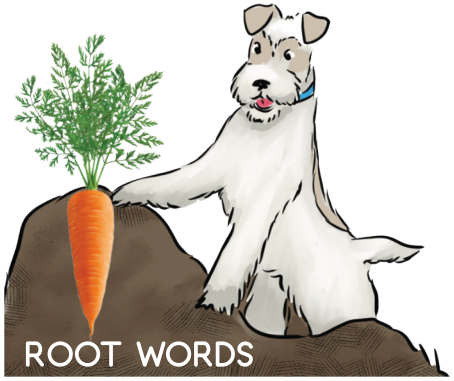
Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: How does the way the Greeks thought about competition compare to society's current day beliefs about competition?

Read this article: https://tinyurl.com/2wnz5rfv

How do you think competition should be approached? Do you think it's good or bad? Should there be winners and losers, or should everyone win? Why or why not?

6. What English word is derived from the Greek word "polis"? _____
What was a polis? _____

7. Greek and Latin roots: The word aristocrat comes from the Greek words aristos ,meaning _____
and kratos meaning _____.




8. From the text: Even in poleis in which citizens did not directly vote on laws, however, there was a strong sense of community, out of which developed the concept of civic virtue: the idea that the highest moral calling was to place the good of the community above one's own selfish desires.

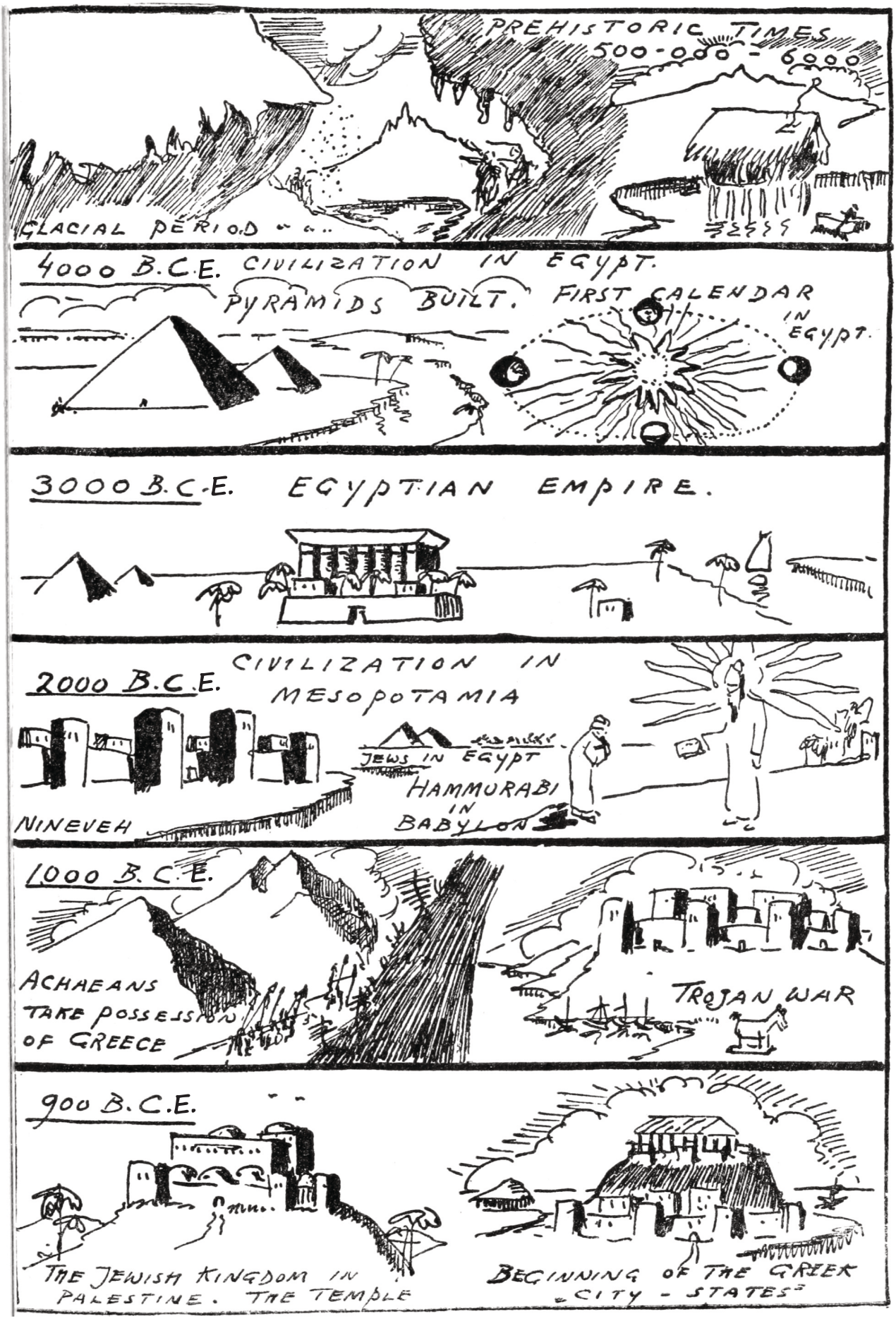
Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Examples of modern-day civic virtues include: voting, volunteering, organizing groups, military service, getting vaccinations (this is currently controversial and some, not all people believe it is a civic virtue), obeying traffic laws, serving on a jury, paying taxes, etc. Do you think civic virtue is important? Why or why not? Is a society's needs more important than an individual's? When might an individual's needs be more important than a society's needs?

9. Circle the correct answer: Greek society was: matriarchal patriarchal

10. Greek and Latin roots: The word misogyny comes from the Greek miso, which means _____and gyne, which means _____.
What is misogynist? _____

Notebooking Page




PREHISTORIC TIMES
500-000 - 6000
GLACIAL PERIOD
4000 B.C.E. CIVILIZATION IN EGYPT.
PYRAMIDS BUILT.
FIRST CALENDAR IN EGYPT.
3000 B.C.E. EGYPTIAN EMPIRE.
2000 B.C.E. CIVILIZATION IN MESOPOTAMIA
JEWS IN EGYPT
HAMMURABI IN BABYLON
NINEVEH
1000 B.C.E.
ACHAEANS TAKE POSSESSION OF GREECE
TROJAN WAR
900 B.C.E.
THE JEWISH KINGDOM IN PALESTINE. THE TEMPLE
BEGINNING OF THE GREEK CITY - STATES

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 4

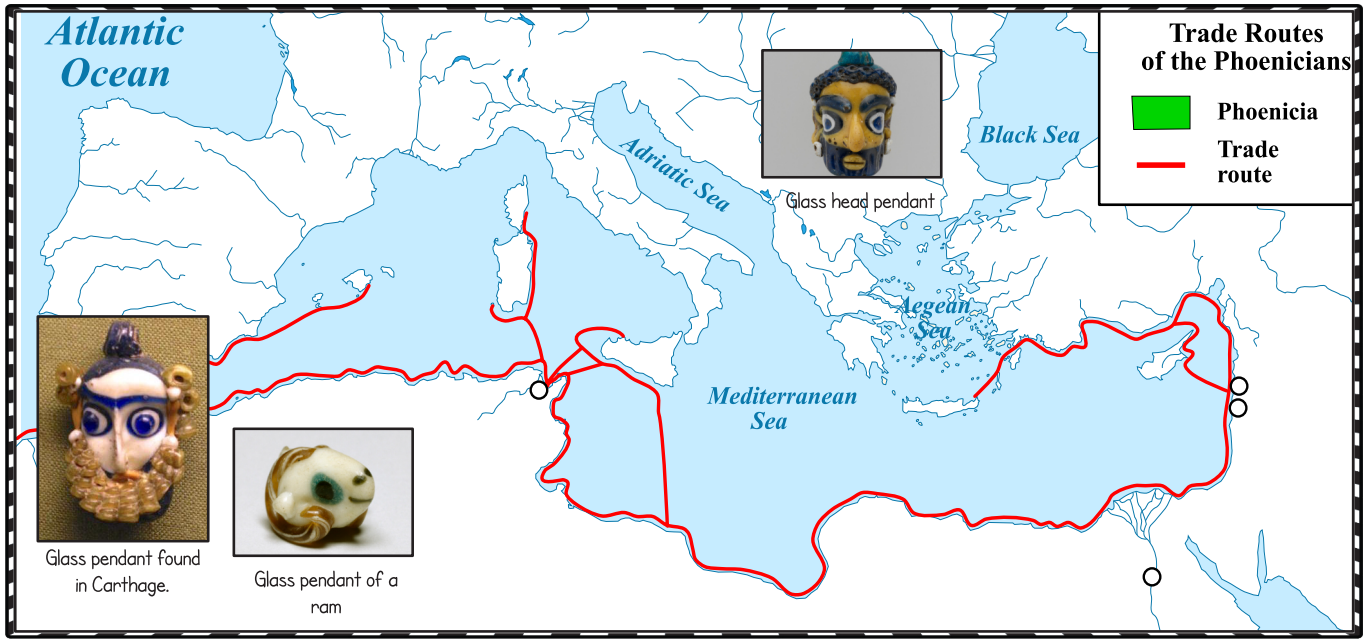
## PHOENICIAN TRADE ROUTES MAP

Color Phoenicia. Label the following:

- ☐ Iberia
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Sardinia
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Sicily
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Sidon
- ☐ Tyre
- ☐ Carthage
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Mediterranean Sea

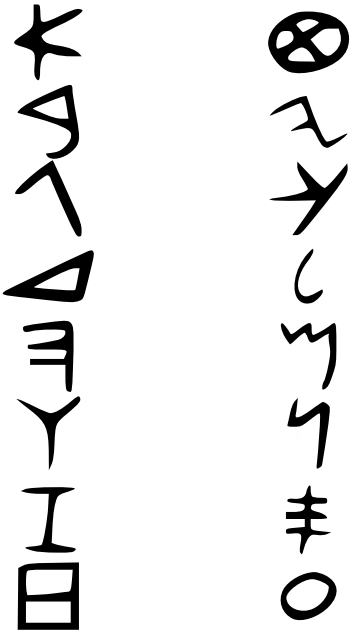


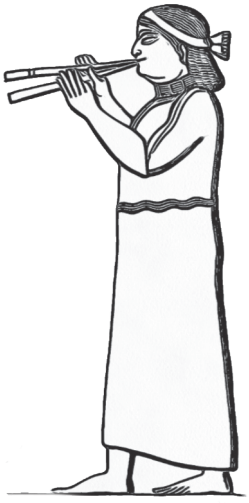
*This picture is from an engraving of a Phoenician dentist. Color me if you wish!*




Use the graphic in the text to show the modern equivalent of the Phoenician alphabet.

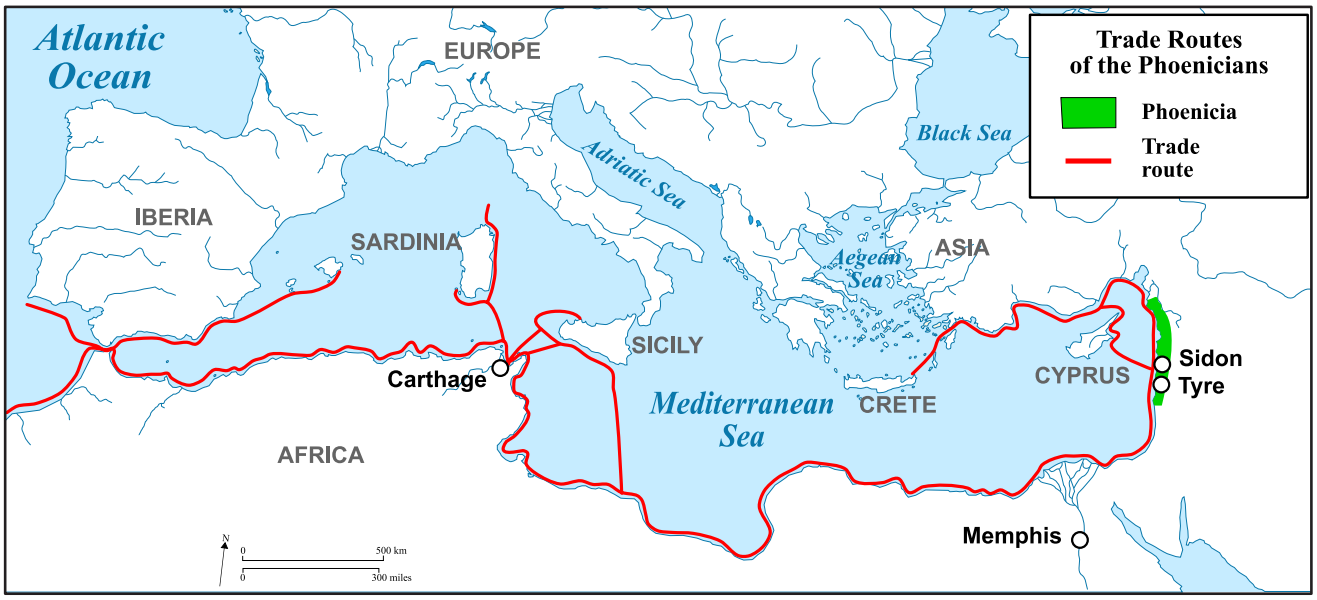






# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 4

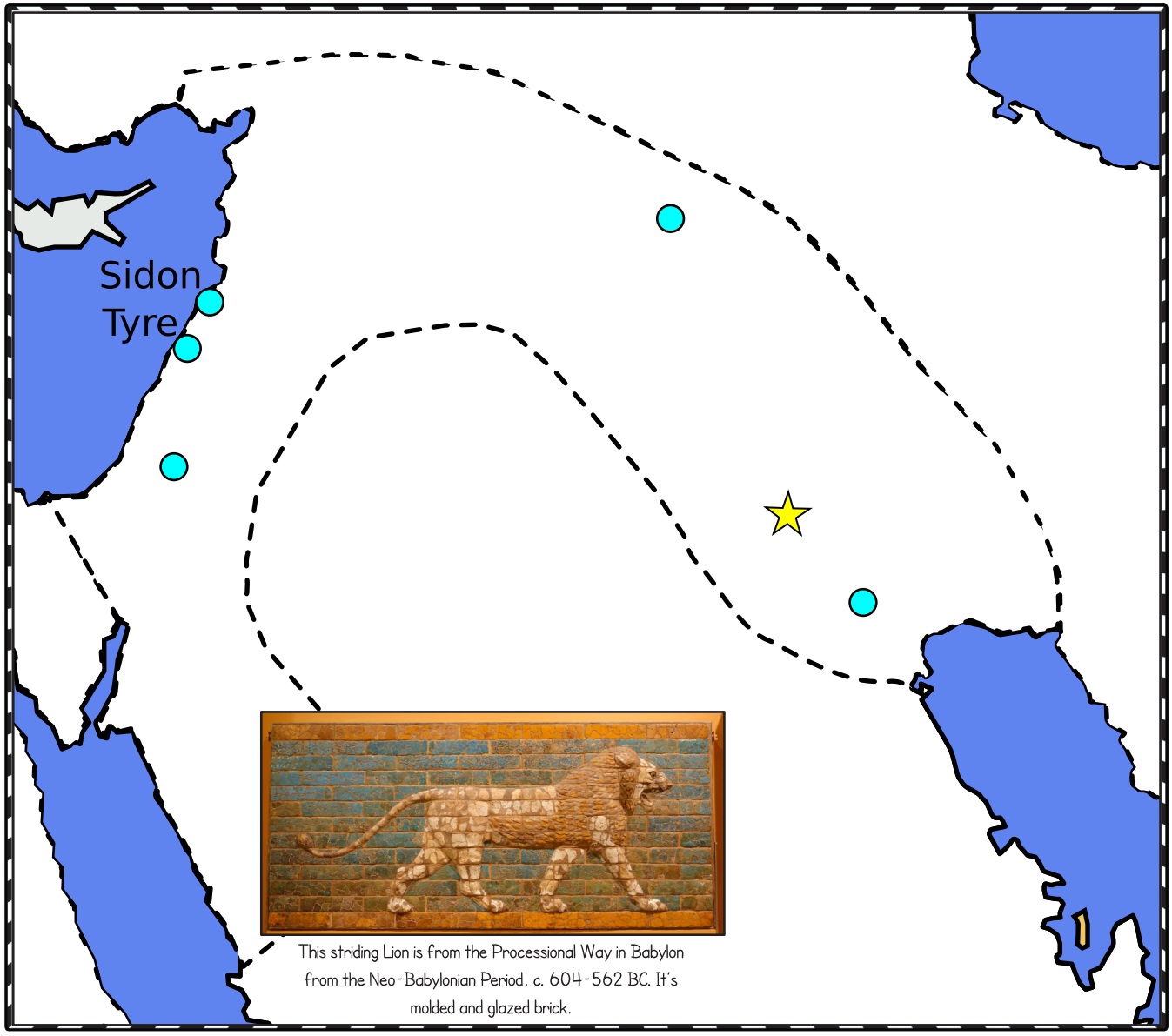
## NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE MAP

Color the map to show the Neo-Babylon Empire. Label the following:

- ☐ Phoenicia
- ☐ Assyria
- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Persian Empire
- ☐ Babylon
- ☐ Mesopotamia
- ☐ Judah
- ☐ Nineveh
- ☐ Jerusalem
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Neo-Babylonian Empire



This diorite head statue was brought from Mari to Babylon as war booty during the Neo-Babylonian period.

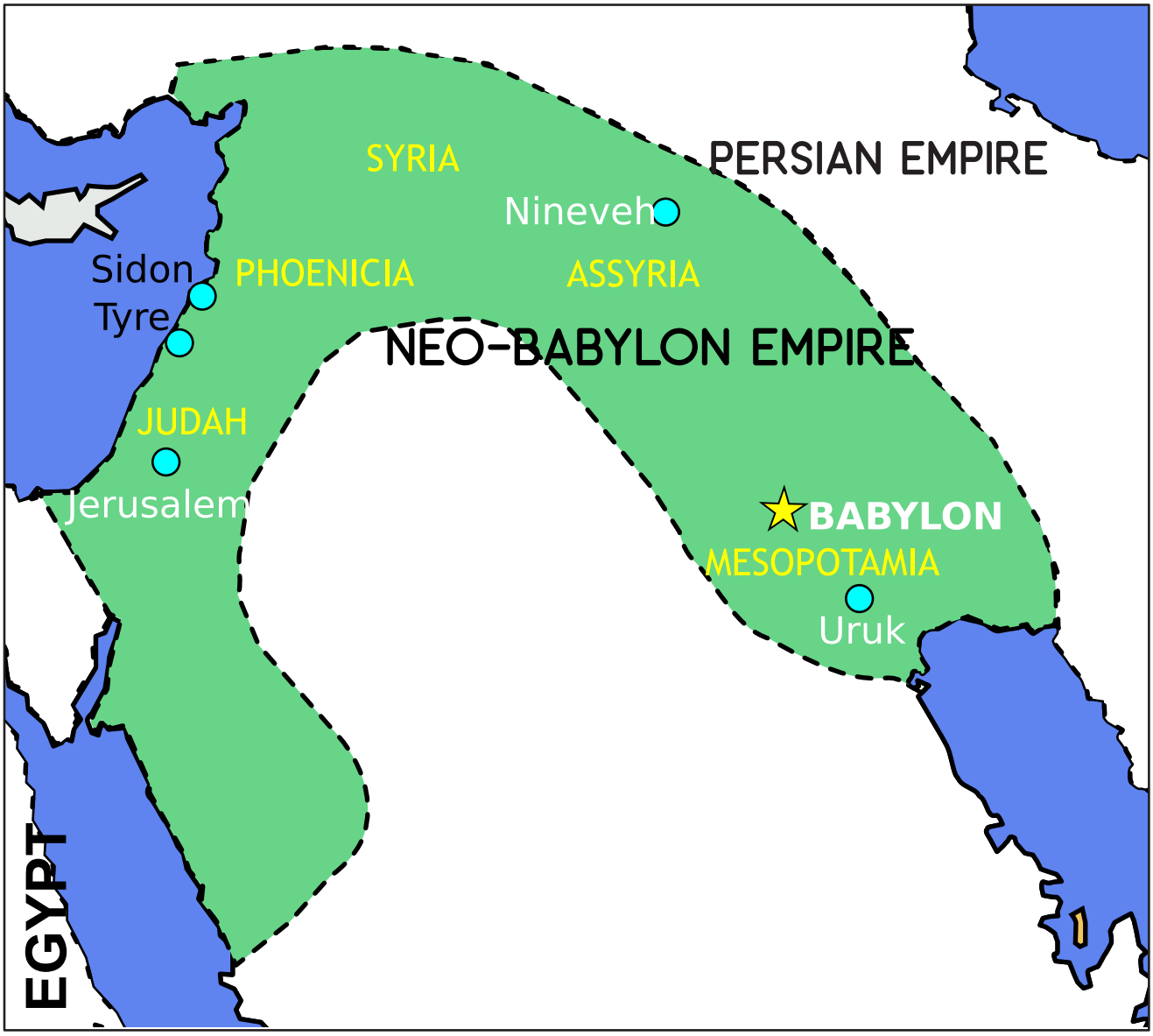





This striding Lion is from the Processional Way in Babylon from the Neo-Babylonian Period, c. 604-562 BC. It's molded and glazed brick.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

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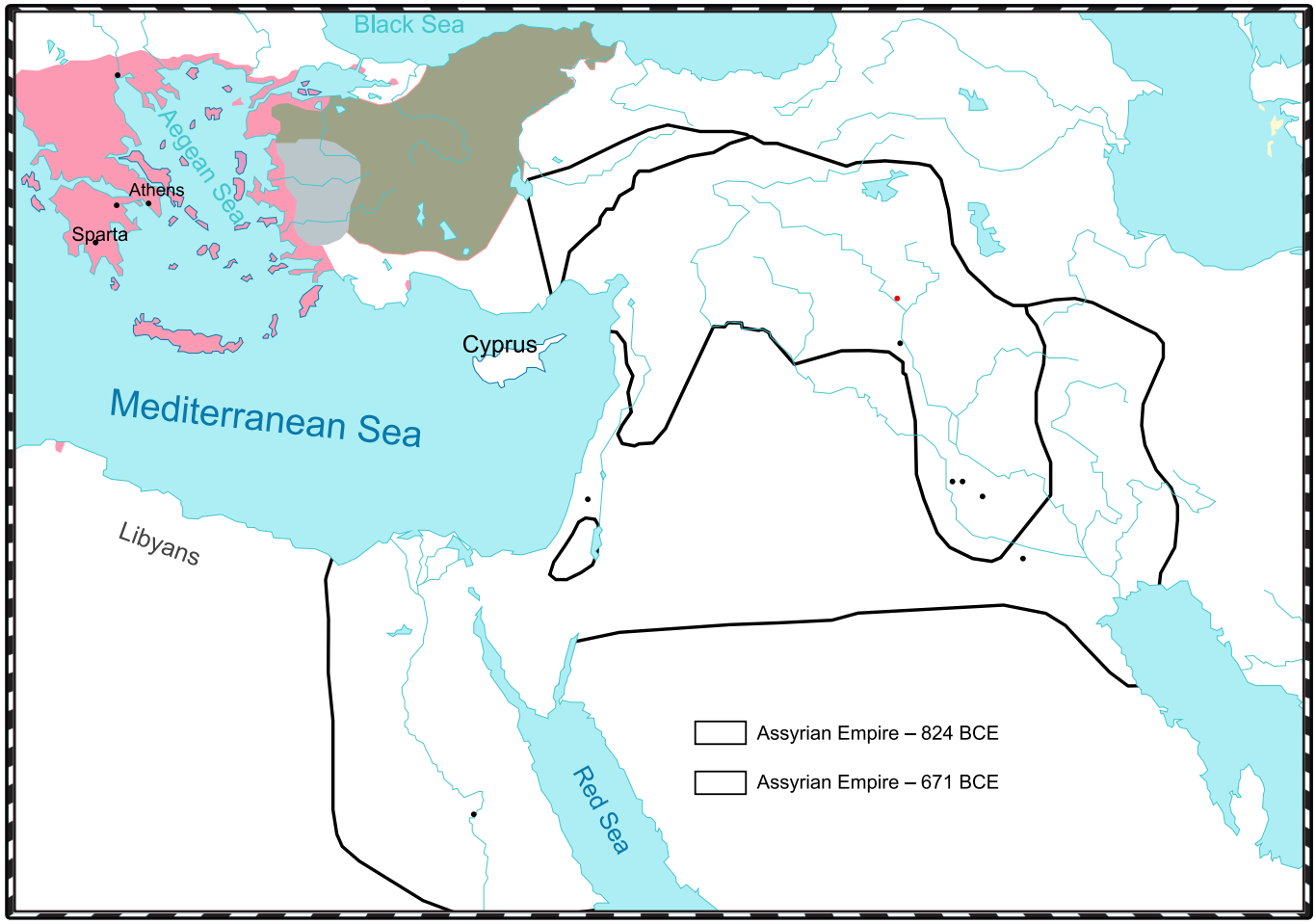
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 4

## ASSYRIAN EMPIRE MAP

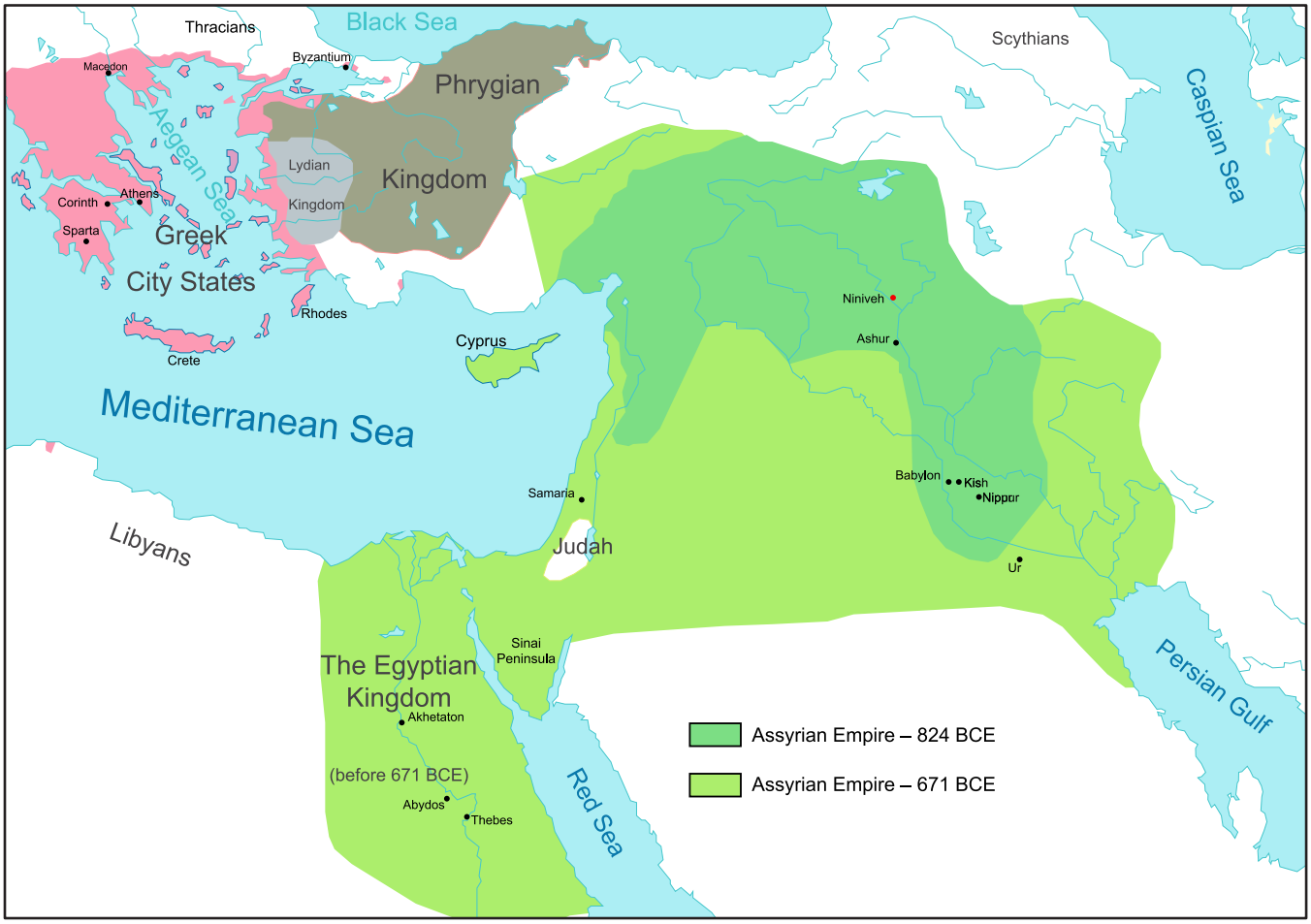
Color in the extent of the Assyrian Empire during the different time periods. Label the following:

- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ Persian Gulf
- ☐ Libyans
- ☐ Samaria
- ☐ Judah
- ☐ Sinai Peninsula
- ☐ Thebes
- ☐ Ur
- ☐ Nippur
- ☐ Kish
- ☐ Babylon
- ☐ Ashur
- ☐ Nineveh
- ☐ Judah
- ☐ Scythians
- ☐ Phrygian Kingdom
- ☐ Lydian Kingdom
- ☐ Greek City States
- ☐ Corinth
- ☐ Thracians
- ☐ Macedon
- ☐ Rhodes

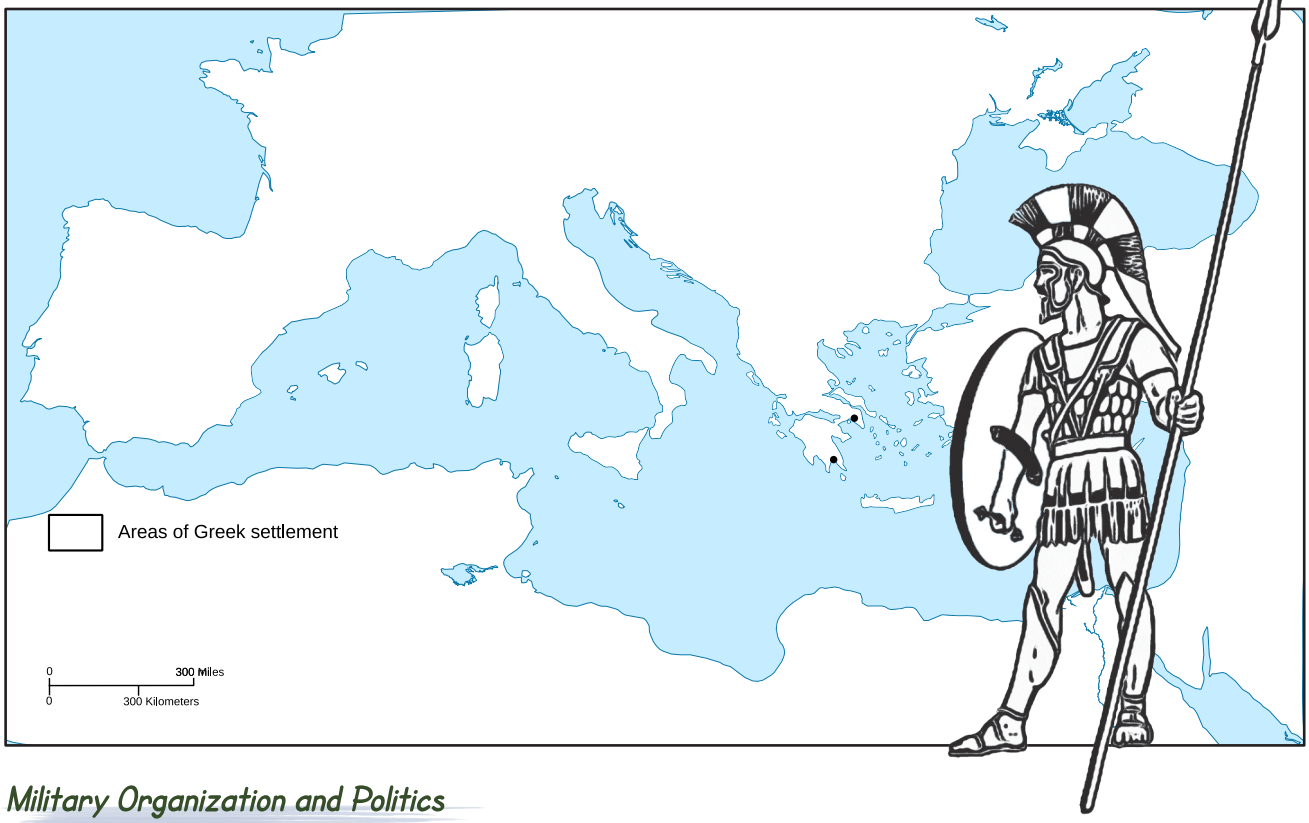


# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

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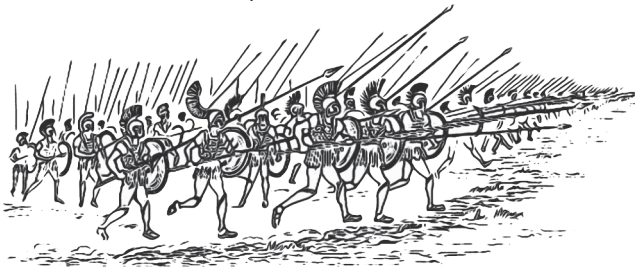


1. Use the map in the text to color in the approximate areas of Greek settlement. Label Sparta and Athens.




## *Military Organization and Politics*

1. What kind of military formation is shown in the illustration below? _____



2. An individual Greek soldier in a phalanx was called a _____.

3. ☐ True ☐ False To the Greeks, a tyrant was always an unjust ruler.




4. Greek and Latin roots: The word oligarchy comes from the Greek word oligarkhia, meaning "_____."

What is an oligarchy? _____

_____

## *Sparta*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Spartan culture was among the most extreme forms of militarism the world has ever seen.

2. Summarize some of the Spartan traditions that set them apart from other cultures. Make sure to list at least 5.

_____

_____

_____

3. From the text: Every year, the Spartans would "declare war" on the helots, rampaging through their river valley, and part of the training of young Spartans was serving on the Krypteia, the Spartan secret police that infiltrated Helot villages to watch for signs of rebellion. Adolescent Spartans in training would even be dispatched to simply murder any helots they encountered. All of this was to ensure that the helots would be too terrified and broken-spirited to resist Spartan domination.

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Can you think of any other times in history when one group dominated another by causing terror? Why do you think people will submit to harsh conditions instead of fighting back? Think of your current situation. If the government started creating harsh laws, at what point would you be willing to sacrifice your comfort, access to food and housing, etc., to fight back?

### *Athens*

1. Athens is also remembered as the birthplace of _____.

## PERSIA AND THE GREEK WARS

### *Persian Expansion*

1. Which ally to Babylon helped take part in the rebellion that resulted in the downfall of the Assyrian Empire?

_____

### *Cyrus the Great Ruled 590-529 BCE*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Babylon's conquest by Cyrus was bloody and brutal.

2. Cyrus ended the captivity of the _____.

3. What is this famous item from antiquity? _____

_____



4. Watch the First Declaration of Human Rights video in the text and answer the following question:

a. Cyrus believed it's better to be _____ than _____.

b. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Cyrus the Great believed in freedom of religion, as did the founding fathers of the United States of America. Do you believe this is an important right? Why or why not?

If you like writing stories, consider writing a short story about a dystopian world where the citizens are forced to practice a single religion (that is different from the religion you practice, if you do practice one) and what consequences might be caused by such a policy.



The four-winged guardian figure represents Cyrus the Great. The bas-relief was found on a doorway pillar, on top of which was once inscribed in three languages the sentence "I am Cyrus the king, an Achaemenian."

### *Darius I Ruled 550-486 BCE*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Darius I had the same great-great grandfather as Bardiya and Cambyses II.

2. Which 3 river systems of ancient history did Darius rule over?

_____

## The Persian Government

1. "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Who said this quote and who is it about?

_____

2. What was the ancient Persian army's weakness that would become a serious issue in the conflicts between Persia and Greece?

_____

_____

## Zoroastrianism



1. What was the spiritual justification for the expansion of the Persian Empire?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. According to Herodotus, the Persians taught their children these 3 things:

_____

_____

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: What things do think are the most important things to teach children?

## The Persian War

1. What led to the Persian War?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

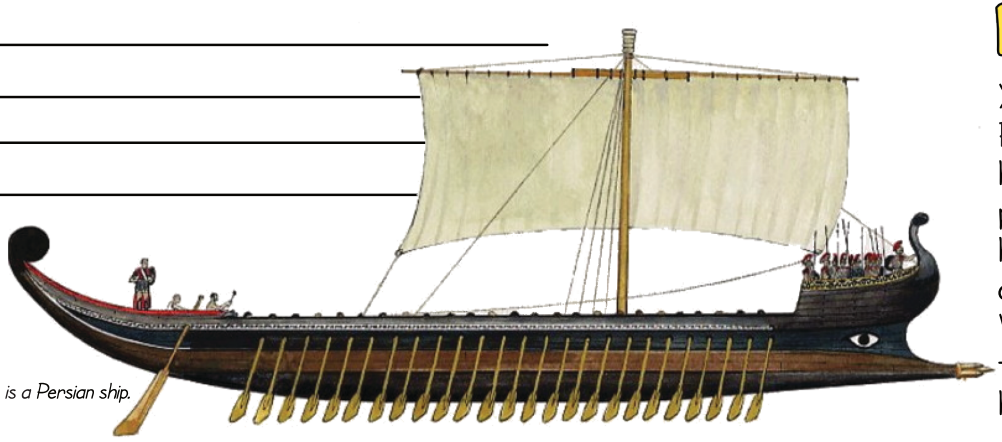
2. What is one main reason the Persian War is remembered?

_____

_____

_____

_____



*This is a Persian ship.*

### Whoops!

Xerxes, the king of Persia, supposedly had his golden throne placed on a hillside so he could watch the defeat of the Greeks. What a disappointment to watch the defeat of his own army, instead!

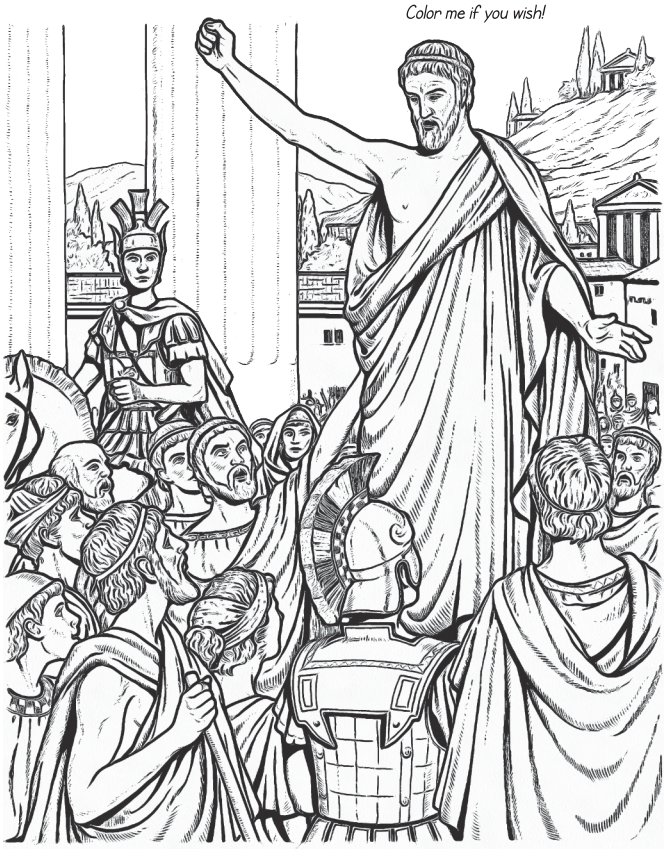
## The Peloponnesian War 431-404 BCE

1. Athens created the Delian League in theory to defend against Persia, but in reality, it was a political tool to create:

_____

2. The irony of the most glorious age of Athenian democracy and philosophy was that it was funded by:

a. slaves
b. extraction of wealth from other Greek cities
c. the Persian treasury
d. Sparta







## The Aftermath

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word mercenary comes from the Latin mercenarius, meaning _____.

The Latin word merces means _____.

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*Color me if you wish!*



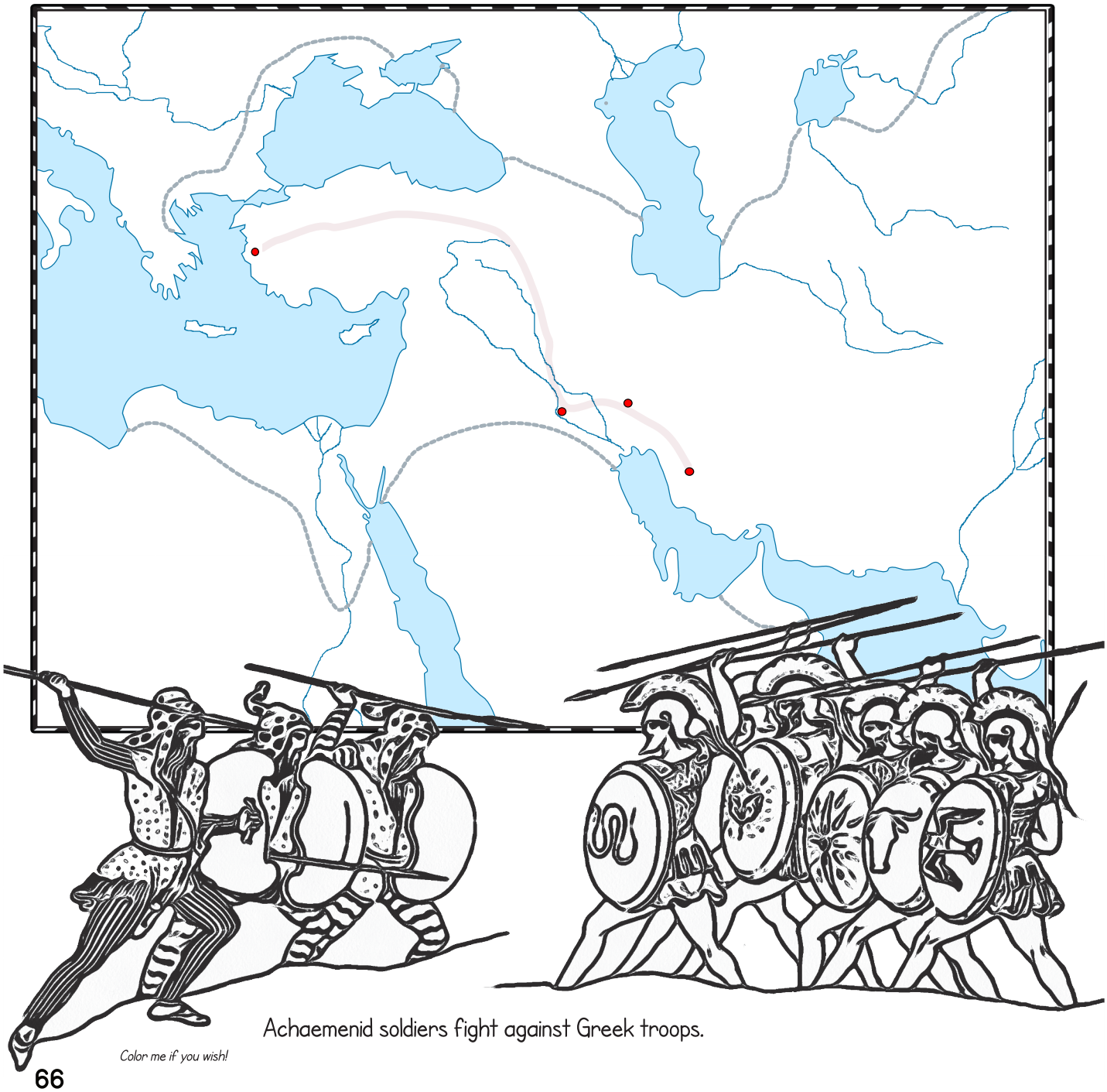
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 5 THE ACHAEMENID EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT MAP




Color in the Achaemenid Empire at its greatest extent under Darius I. Trace the Royal Road. Label the following:

- ☐ The Royal Road
- ☐ Israel
- ☐ Sardes
- ☐ Cappadocia
- ☐ Assyria
- ☐ Babylon
- ☐ Elam
- ☐ Media
- ☐ Susa
- ☐ Persepolis
- ☐ Persia
- ☐ Bactria
- ☐ India
- ☐ Nubia
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Macedonia
- ☐ Arabia

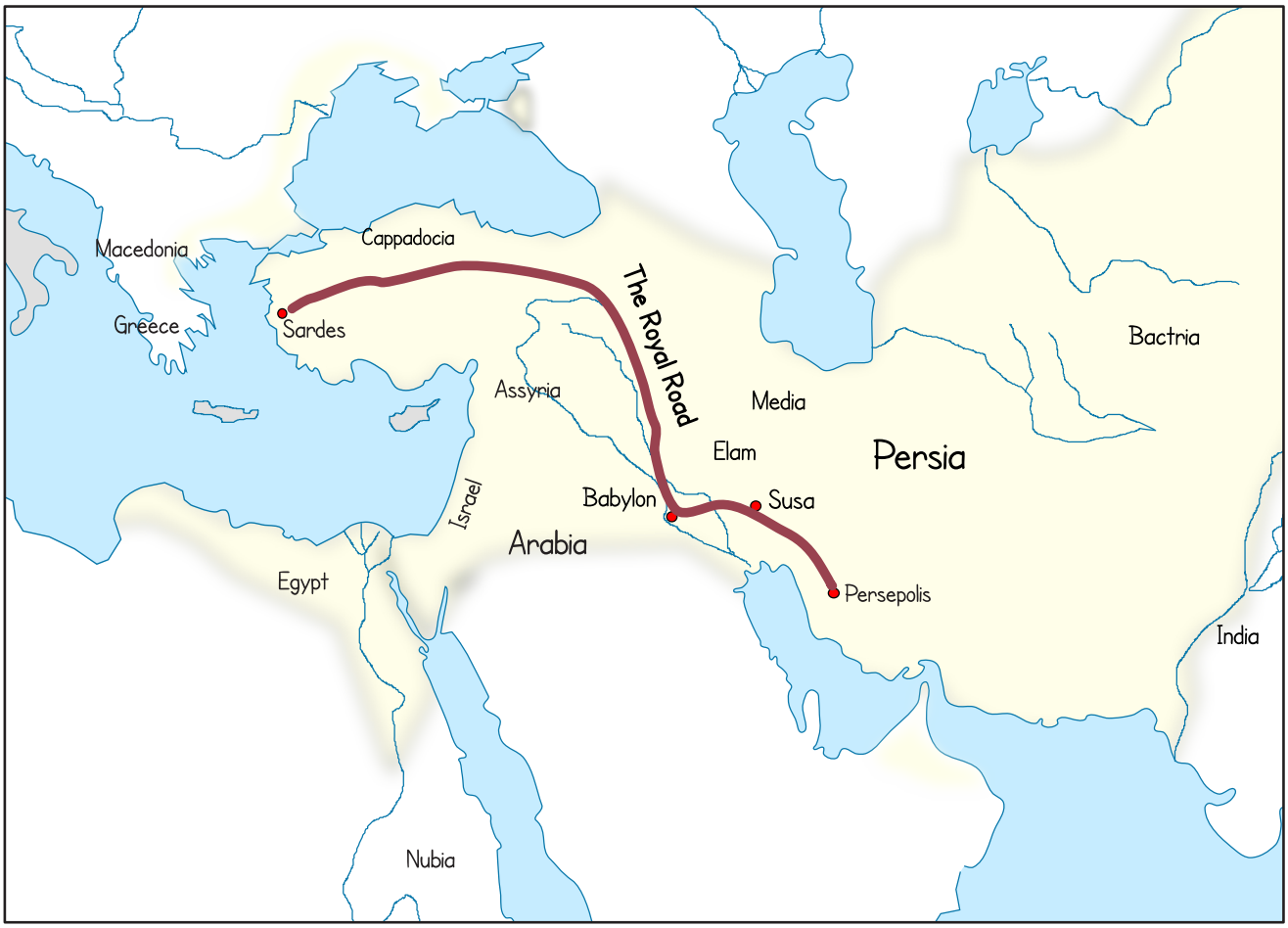


Achaemenid soldiers fight against Greek troops.

*Color me if you wish!*

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



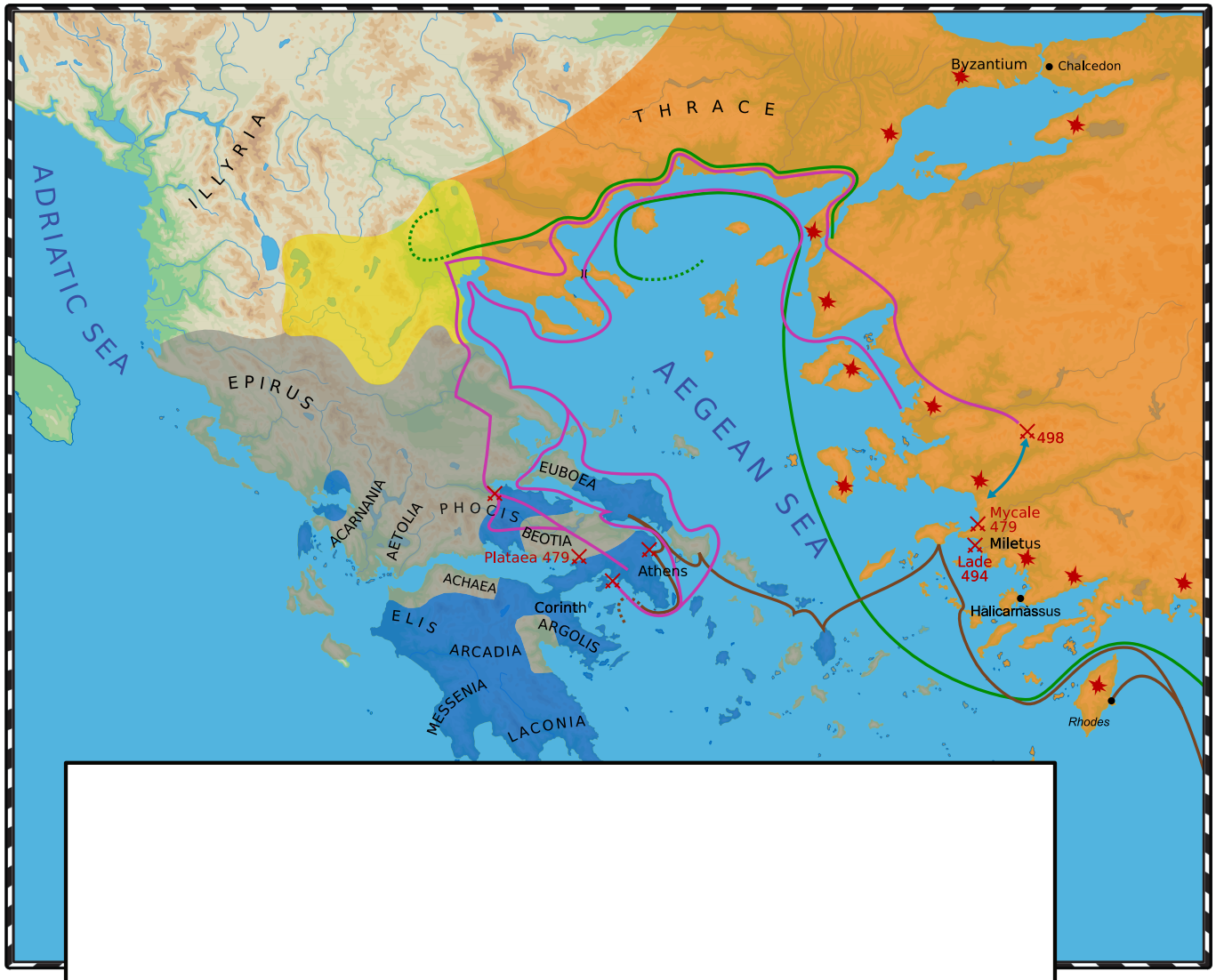
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 5

## THE GREEK WORLD DURING THE PERSIAN WARS MAP

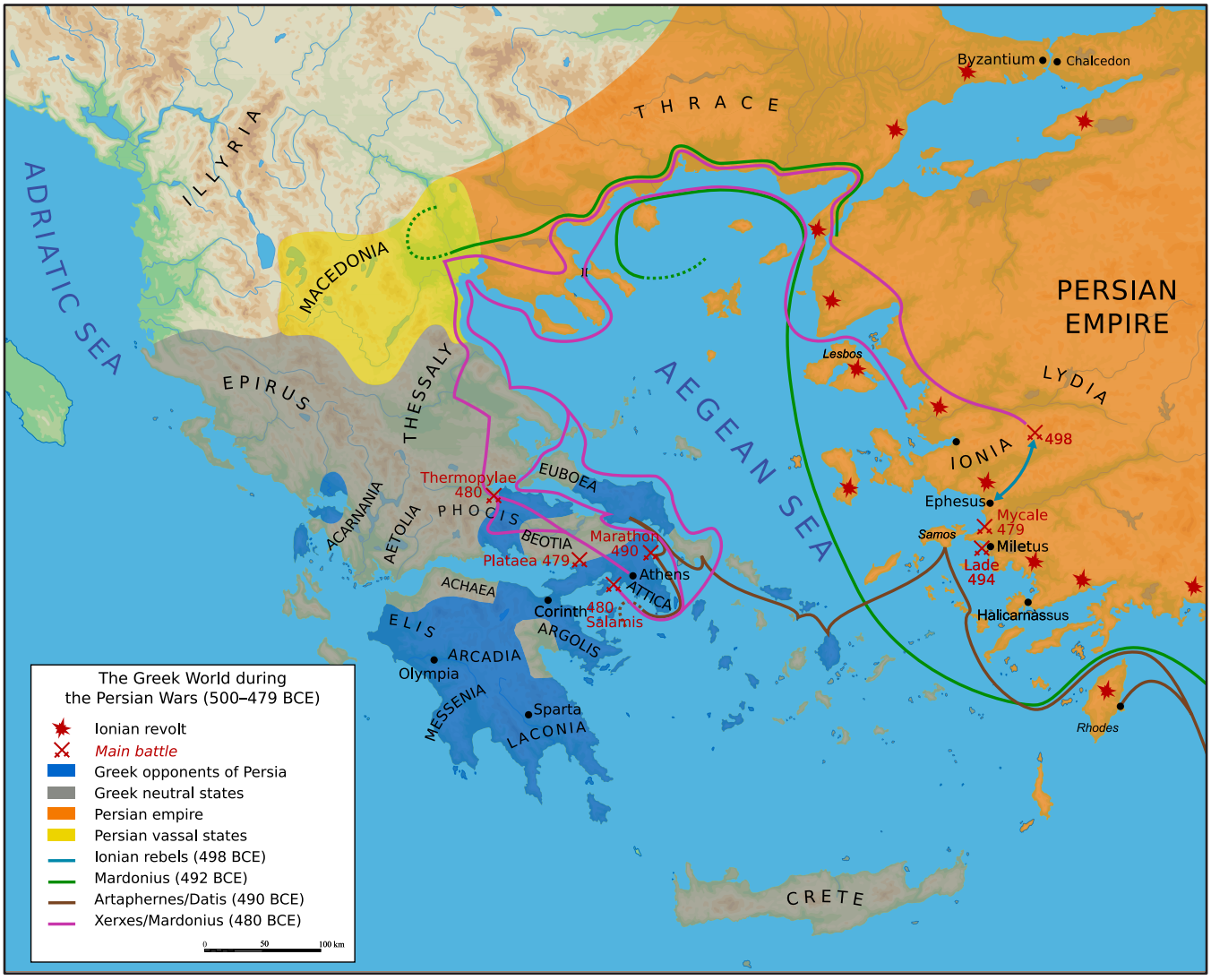
Recreate the map legend. Label the following on the map:

- ☐ Persian Empire
- ☐ Macedonia
- ☐ Thessaly
- ☐ Lydia
- ☐ Ionia
- ☐ Thermopylae
- ☐ Marathon
- ☐ Salamis
- ☐ Attica
- ☐ Ephesus
- ☐ Lesbos
- ☐ Samos
- ☐ Thrace



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## CLASSICAL GREECE 480–338 BCE

## WEEK 6

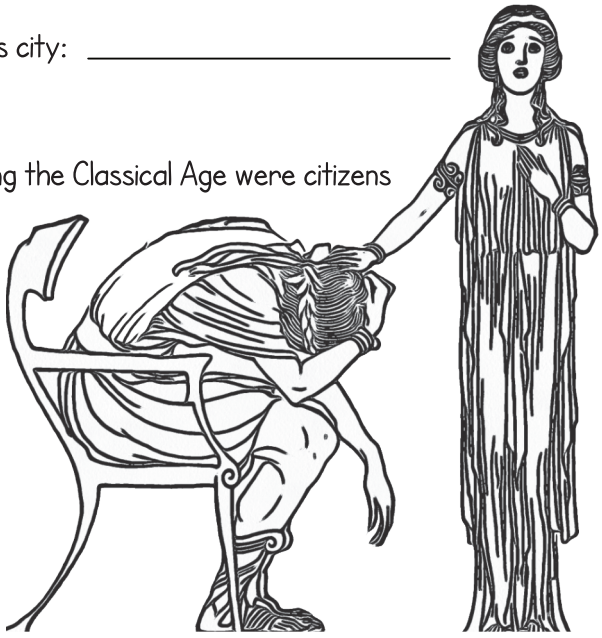
1. ☐ True ☐ False The most frequently studied period of Greek history is the "Classical Age."

### *Athens and the Ironies of Democracy*

1. The most famous Greek philosophers were from this city: _____

### *Women*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Women in ancient Greece during the Classical Age were citizens by birth.



### *Slaves*

1. Circle the correct answer: Greek slaves usually weren't murdered because of,

a. the legal consequences
b. fear of offending the gods

### *Culture*

1. The fundamental concept of Greek thought, as reflected in drama, literature, and philosophy, was _____. Explain this concept:

_____

_____

_____

_____

What is this concept's basic attitude about the idea of the existence of a god or gods?

_____

_____

_____

_____

### *Drama*

1. The first plays were celebrations of the god: _____




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word tragedy comes from tragos meaning _____ and oide meaning _____.

3. What is the definition of hubris, which the Greeks believe could bring about divine retribution?

_____

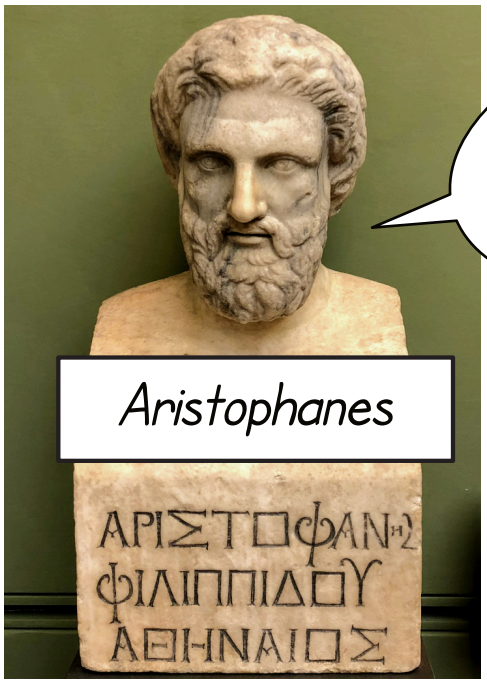
4. Copy this quote from Aristophanes in your best handwriting:

"Open your mind before your mouth."

_____

_____

5. Fill in the speech bubble: I am considered the father of _____.




## Science

1. The word "philosophy" literally means

_____

_____.

## History and Herodotus

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Why do you think primary sources are important documents to use for historical research? Do you think historians can come up with different views of events based on reading the same primary sources? Why or why not?

Read this online article about how to read a primary source: http://tinyurl.com/2p9ycbuj

Based on the article, fill in this acronym:

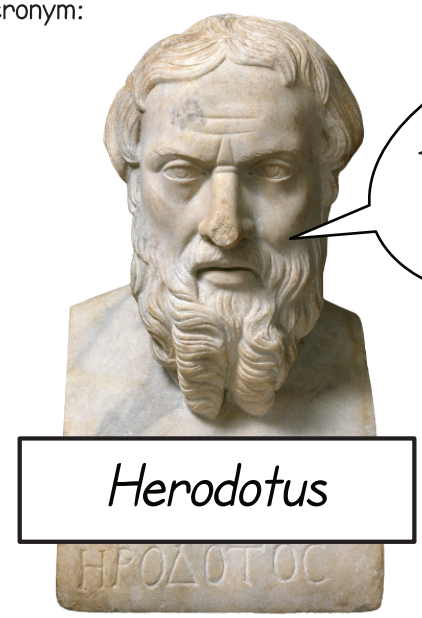
**P**

**A**

**P**

**E**

**R**




2. Fill in the speech bubble: I am the father of _____.

## Philosophy

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word philosophy comes from the Greek word philo meaning _____ and sophia, meaning _____.

## Fast Fact

Some ancient Greeks wouldn't eat beans, because they thought they contained the souls of the dead!



2. The one common sophistic doctrine was that all human beliefs and customs were just _____, that there were no _____, and that it was thus vitally important for an educated man to be able to argue both sides of an issue with equal skill and rhetorical ability.

Watch this video:
https://youtu.be/pMzhzqoQh8c (PragerU: True for You but Not for Me)

The video may be controversial to some. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you think truth is relative? Why or why not?

3. Read this PDF about the Socratic Method: tinyurl.com/2p949fye
Write up a series of at least 5 Socratic questions for the question: Is truth relative?

4. Write a brief summary about each philosopher:

| Socrates | Plato | Aristotle |
|---|---|---|

## Art

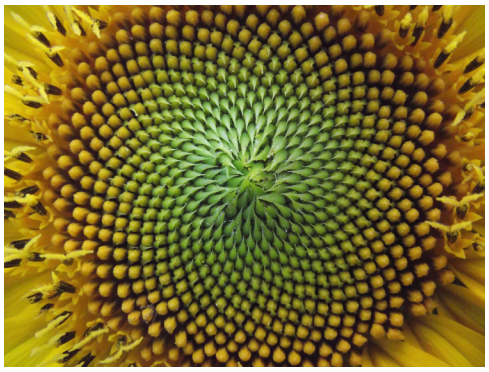


1. The great legacy of Greek art is its celebration of perfection and balance: the human body in its perfect state, perfect symmetry in buildings, and balance in geometric forms. One well known instance of this was in architecture, with the use of a mathematical concept known as the "golden ratio" (also known as the "golden mean") which, when applied to building, creates forms that the Greeks, and many others afterwards, believed was inherently pleasing to the eye.

The Fibonacci spiral creates the golden 16:9 golden ratio. It occurs in many places in nature, such as these examples:



*Disk florets of yellow chamomile*



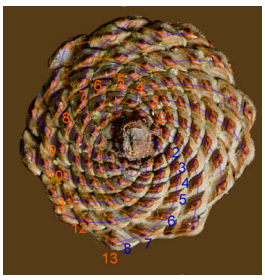
*Fibonacci spiral in a sunflower seeds*



*Spiral aloe*



*Nautilus shell*



*Pinecone*

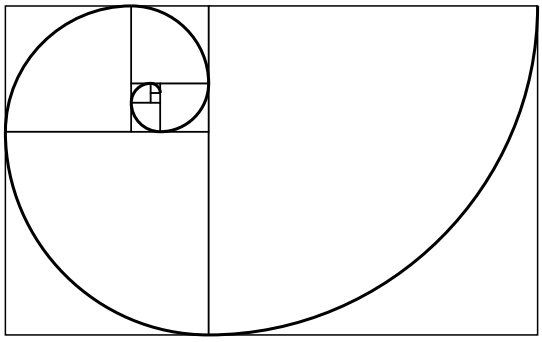


*cactus*



*Whirlpool Galaxy (M51a)*

Read this url: https://tinyurl.com/435y45kz
then create your own art based on the Fibonacci spiral below:



## THE HELLENISTIC AGE

1. What is the ancient Greek word for Greece? _____

### *Macedon and Philip II Ruled 359-336 BCE*

1. Why was Alexander's position as heir less secure once his father married Cleopatra Eurydice?

_____

_____

2. Write a fake Facebook by Alexander right after the wedding banquet of his father and Cleopatra Eurydice. Make sure to write about where he is going (as well as why) and who he will be staying with.






### *Alexander the Great Ruled 336-323 BCE*

1. As a youth, who was Alexander tutored by?

_____

1. Fill in the timeline of Alexander's life at the bottom of the page. Choose the events you think are most interesting and important.

### Fast Fact

Alexander insisted his soldiers were clean shaven in order to have an advantage in hand-to-hand combat (so no one could grab them by the beard). The custom of shaving spread and even became law in some areas.

360 355 350 345 340 335 330 325 320



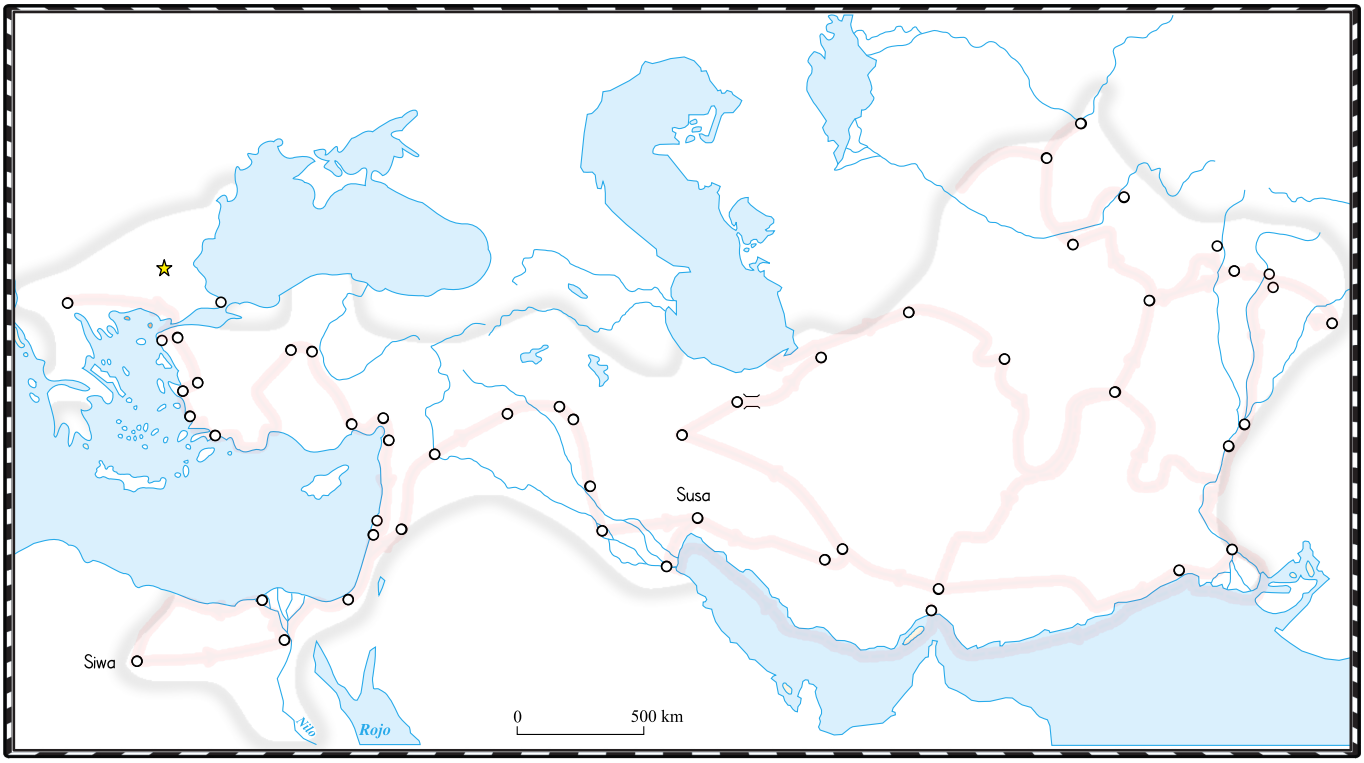
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

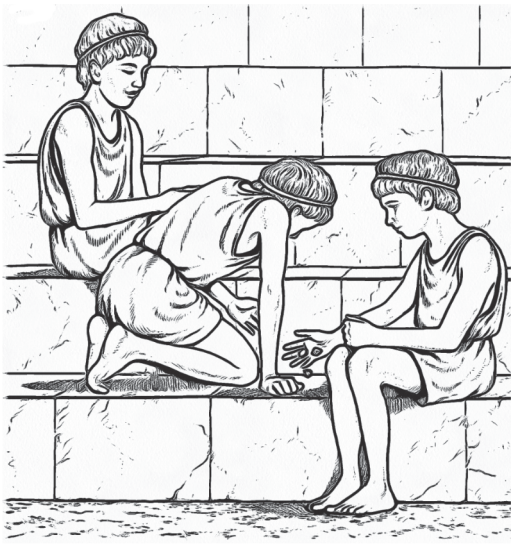
WEEK 6

## ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE

Color in the extent of Alexander's Empire. Put an A next to the cities named after Alexander (these are just a few - there were more!). Trace Alexander's route of conquest. Label the following:

- ☐ Macedonia
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Persia



## Fast Facts

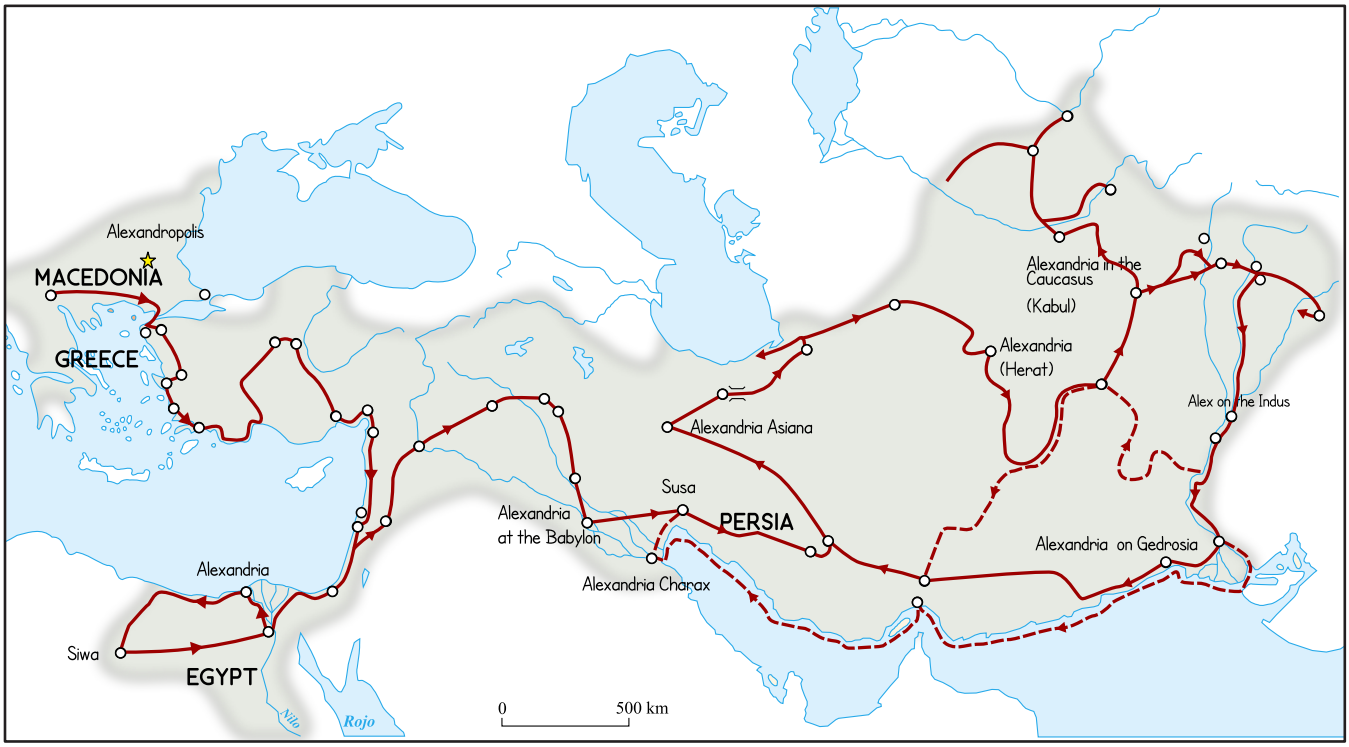
Alexander was a precocious and unruly child. His earliest tutor Lysimachus used role-playing to capture his attention. He was taught to play the lyre, ride, fight, and hunt.

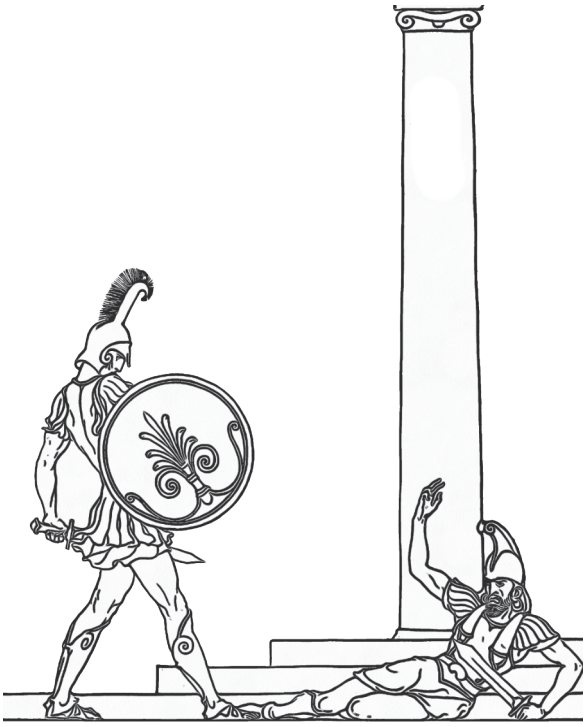
At the age of ten, a trader from Thessaly brought Philip a horse, which he offered to sell for thirteen talents. The horse refused to be mounted, and Philip ordered it away. Alexander, however, detecting the horse's fear of its own shadow, asked to tame the horse, which he eventually managed.

When he was thirteen, Aristotle became his tutor, and he was given a copy of the Illiad. It's said that this epic inspired him and that he carried the book with him on his future campaigns.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## The Hellenistic Monarchies 323-31 BCE

WEEK 7

1. Why did Alexander's empire collapse after his death?

### The Antigonids

1. Circle the correct answer: The Antigonids were the weakest strongest of the Hellenistic monarchies.

### The Seleucids

1. Why was the Seleucid kingdom the most difficult to govern effectively?

2. What famous trade route began during the Hellenistic period in the Seleucid kingdom? Label it on the map below.




3. The Seleucid cities were the first major experiment with what is now called the welfare state. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you think governments should provide for their citizens? To what extent? Should there be government sponsored education, health care, free food, or other services and/or items? Why or what not?

Here is a video to watch: https://youtu.be/ZEz02KoJq2A
(Prager U: What's Wrong with Government-Run Healthcare?)



*Ptolemaic coin showing Alexander wearing an elephant scalp, a symbol of his conquest in India*

### The Ptolemies

1. What benefit did the Ptolmies gain from their rule over Egypt?

**Fast Fact** Many ancient sources claim that Ptolemy was actually an illegitimate son of Philip II of Macedon. If true, this would have made Ptolemy the half-brother of Alexander.

2. Where was Alexander the Great buried?

_____

3. ☐ True ☐ False Egypt under the Ptolemies was its most prosperous in history.

## Philosophy

1. What were the three major schools of Hellenistic philosophy?

_____

_____

## The Epicureans

1. The word "epicurean" as it is used in English means _____, especially in terms of good cooking!

Hummus was eaten by Epicureans in both Egypt and Greece! Here's a recipe you can try:

# HUMMUS



15 oz cooked or canned chickpeas (drained)



½ tsp. cumin, 1 tsp. salt, ground pepper (a couple of shakes or so)



4 Tbsp. Olive oil (or more as needed)



½ cup Tahini

2-3 tsp. water



1-2 lemons



2 garlic cloves

- ☐ Squeeze the lemons until you have about 6 tablespoons of juice. Combine the juice with the tahini.
- ☐ Peel and mince the garlic.
- ☐ Combine chickpeas, garlic, lemon juice and tahini mix, cumin, salt, pepper, and water.
- ☐ Blend until smooth.
- ☐ Add oil and continue to blend until creamy (about a minute or so).
- ☐ Add more seasoning for taste, if needed and add more oil and lemon juice if you need more liquid.
- ☐ Place in a bowl, drizzle with a bit of oil, and enjoy!



## The Cynics

1. Write a brief summary of what the Cynics believed.

_____

_____

_____

## Stoics

1. After reading this section, draw lines to match the schools of philosophy to the ideas/thoughts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Epicureans | You should aggressively reject a social life. The source of virtue and happiness is nature. You should indulge your physical needs without regard to social convention. |
| Stoics | These are philosophers of fate and rationality. Humans have an obligation to get involved in politics. People should not succumb to emotion. You should do your duty in social roles without the distraction of luxury. There is such a thing as fate. |
| Cynics | Humans should turn their backs on the drama of politics and social competition. If gods exist, they have no interest in human affairs. Death is a final release, so there is no need to worry about it. You should indulge in pleasurable things. Emotional love should be avoided. |

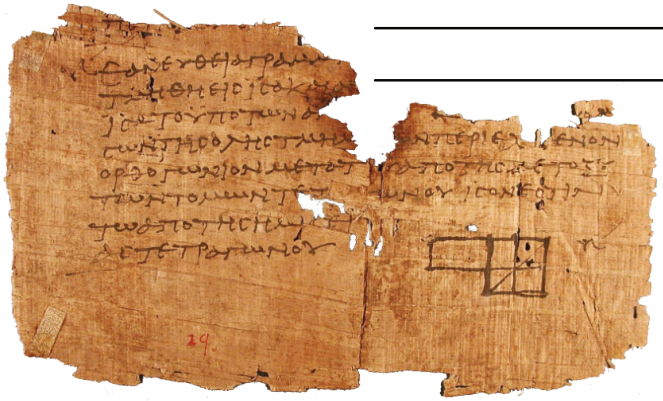
2. Which school of philosophy do you lean towards? _____

## Science and Math

1. Who were the most important Hellenistic mathematicians? _____

## Euclid

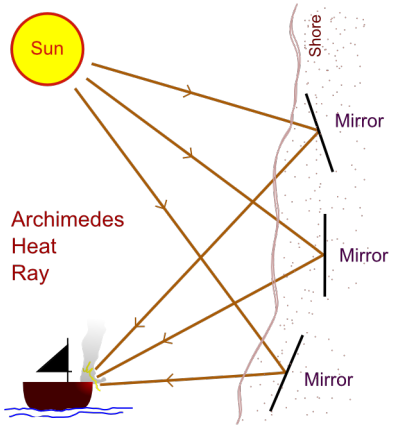
1. Write 3 facts about Euclid. _____



*This is one of the oldest surviving fragments of Euclid's Elements.*

## Fast Fact

Archimedes may have used mirrors acting collectively as a parabolic reflector to burn ships attacking Syracuse. The 2nd century AD author Lucian wrote that during the siege of Syracuse (c. 214-212 BC), Archimedes destroyed enemy ships with fire.



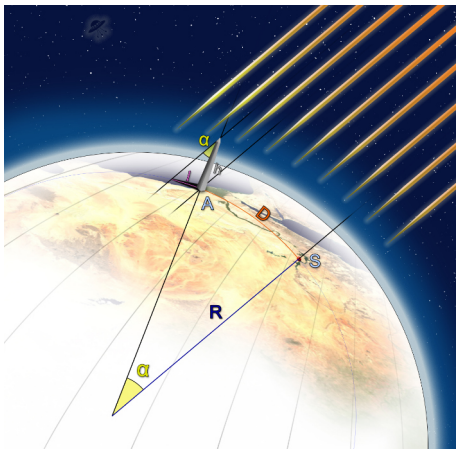

## Archimedes

1. Write 3 facts about Archimedes. _____

Centuries later, Anthemius of Tralles mentions burning-glasses as Archimedes' weapon. The device, sometimes called the "Archimedes heat ray", was used to focus sunlight onto approaching ships, causing them to catch fire. A test of the Archimedes heat ray was carried out in 1973 by the Greek scientist Ioannis Sakkas. The experiment took place at the Skaramagas naval base outside Athens. On this occasion 70 mirrors were used, each with a copper coating and a size of around 5 by 3 feet . The mirrors were pointed at a plywood mock-up of a Roman warship at a distance of around 160 feet. When the mirrors were focused accurately, the ship burst into flames within a few seconds. The plywood ship had a coating of tar paint, which may have aided combustion. A coating of tar would have been commonplace on ships in the classical era.

## *Eratosthenes*

1. Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the _____ , and was only a little off.




## *The Library of Alexandria*

1. Why is the Hellenistic period usually neglected in pre-college history courses?

_____

_____

## THE MAURYA EMPIRE OF INDIA 322-184 BCE

1. Seleucus married off his daughter to Chandragupta to forge an alliance and received _____.



2. After 26 years of rule, Chandragupta became a _____, and abdicated his kingdom to his son.

3. Think and discuss, but don't answer: Do you think it's responsible for a king to abdicate the throne early for spiritual reasons, or any other reason? Why or why not?

4. Why did Ashoka embrace the teachings of Buddhism and renounce war?

_____

_____

5. What did it mean when Ashoka said that (regarding his rule) the sound of the drum would be replaced by the sound of the dharma?

_____

_____



## THE CELTS

1. While the Hellenistic world was flourishing in Greece and the Middle East, and Rome was beginning its long climb from obscurity to power, most of Western Europe was dominated by the _____.

2. Who acted as the priests, judges, sacrificers, teachers, and lore-keepers in Celtic society?

_____

3. Circle the correct answer:
Celtic religion was monotheistic polytheistic

4. ☐ True ☐ False Some Celtic men and women bleached their hair with limewater.

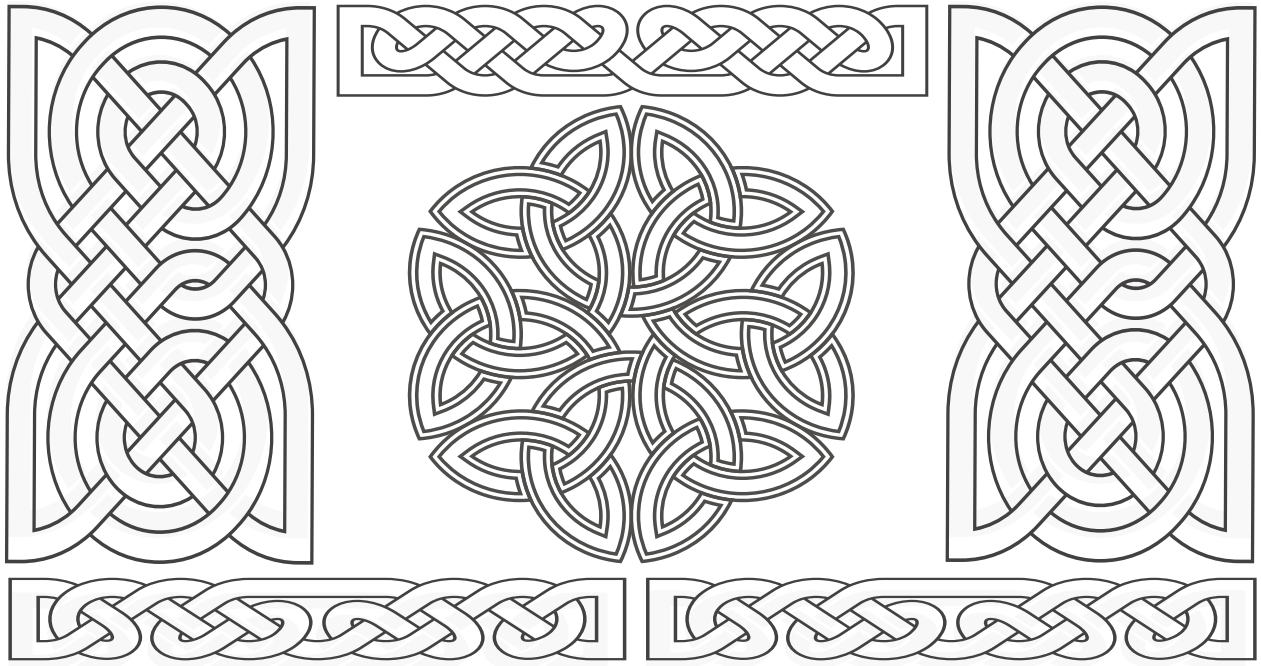
5. The Celts living in what is today France were known as _____ by the Romans.

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*Color me if you wish!*

*Notebooking Page*



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 7

## ALEXANDER'S GENERALS

Alexander's Generals: Label the following map with the names of the generals who established the kingdoms based on the map in the text.

The names to label are: Ptolemy, Antigonus, Seleucus, and Cassander.

Label the dark blue area to the right as the Mauryan Empire.






Al-Khazneh in Petra.

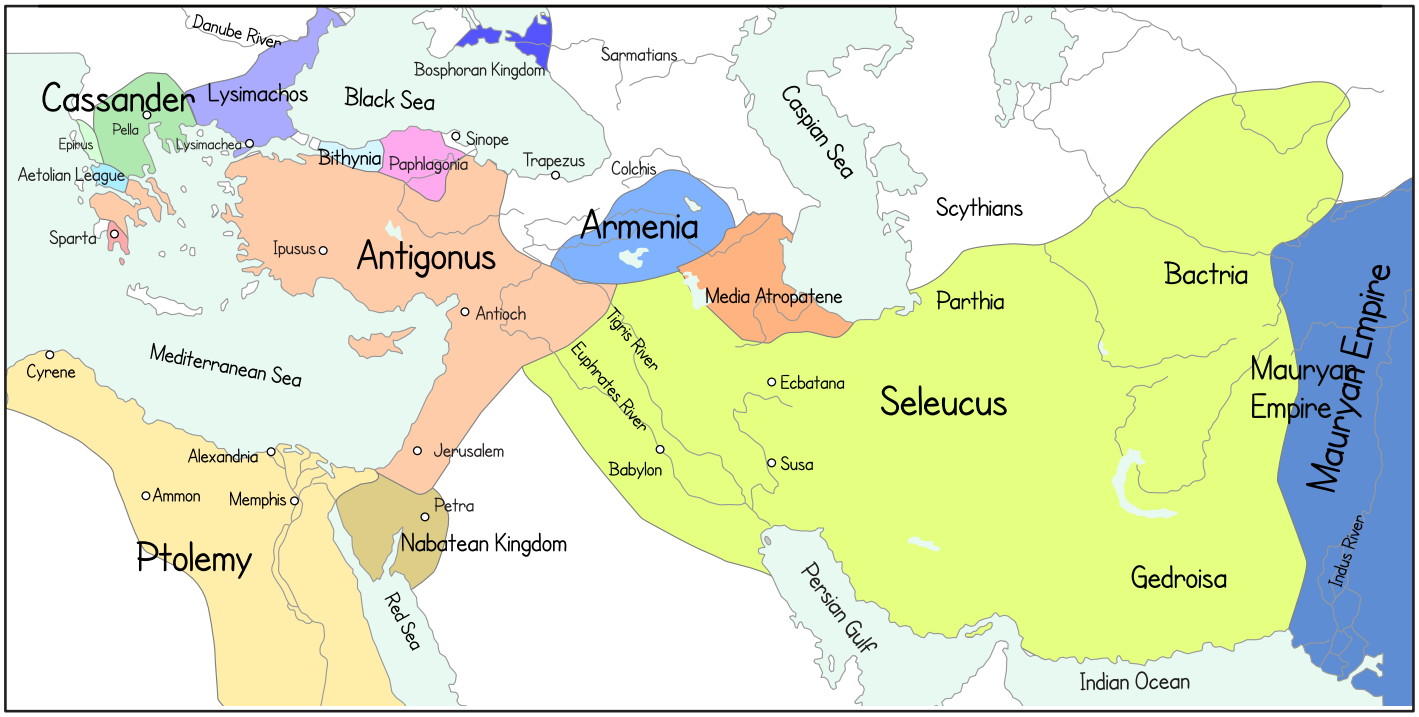
Al-Khazneh in Petra shows the Hellenistic influences on the Nabatean capital city. The Nabatean Kingdom (in tan on the map above) was an Arab state located between the Sinai Peninsula and the Arabian Peninsula. Its capital was the city of Petra, an important trading city on the incense route.

The Nabateans resisted the attacks of Antigonus and also struggled against the Seleucids. They slowly adopted Greek as a language of commerce and began to adopt belief in Greek gods during the Hellenistic period.



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

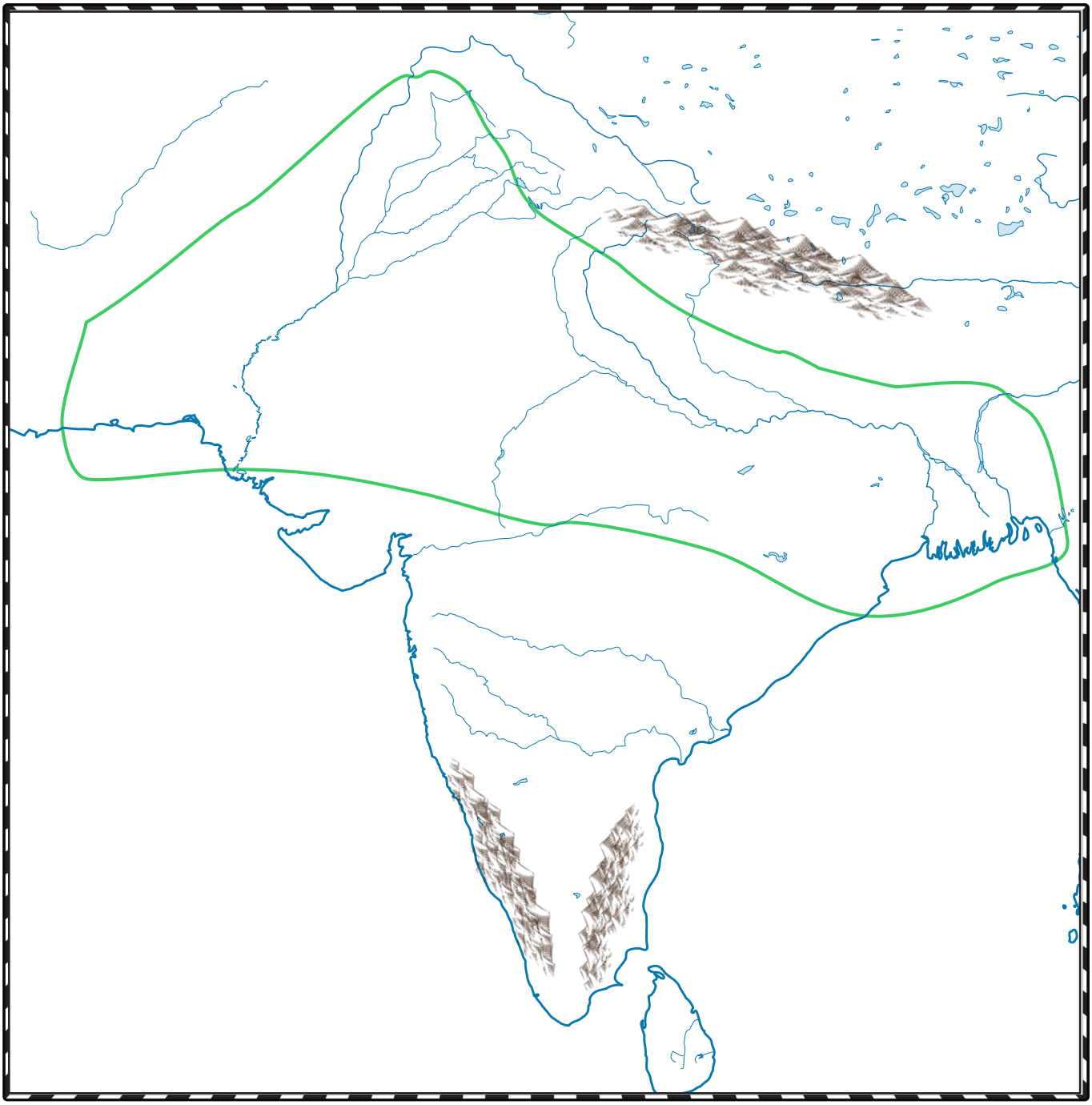
WEEK 7

## MAURYAN EMPIRE MAP



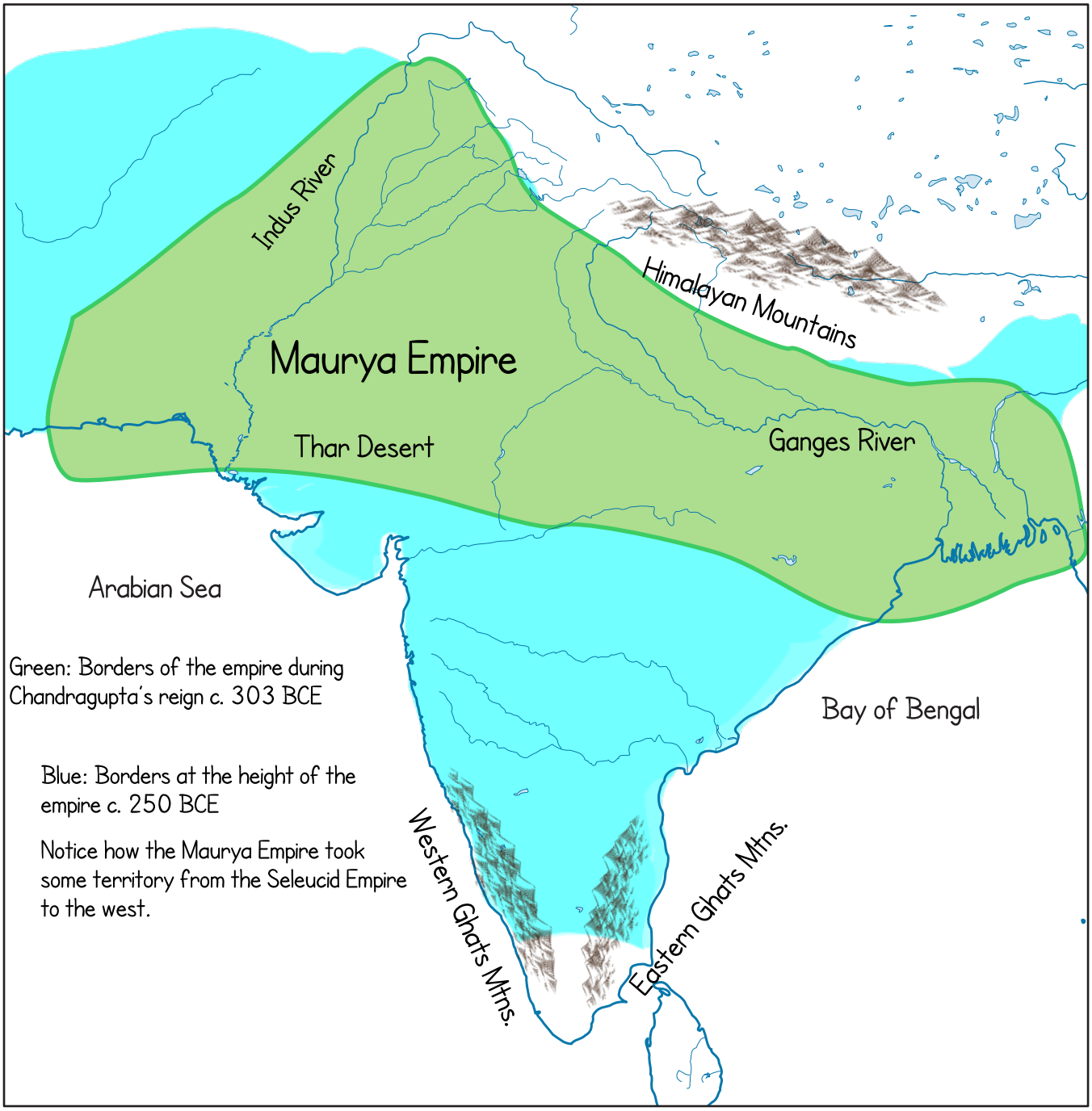

Color in the borders of the empire during Chadragupta's reign. Color in the borders of the empire at its height. Label the following:

- ☐ Maurya Empire
- ☐ Indus River
- ☐ Ganges River
- ☐ Arabian Sea
- ☐ Bay of Bengal
- ☐ Western Ghat Mountains
- ☐ Himalayan Mountains
- ☐ Eastern Ghat Mountains
- ☐ Thar Desert



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



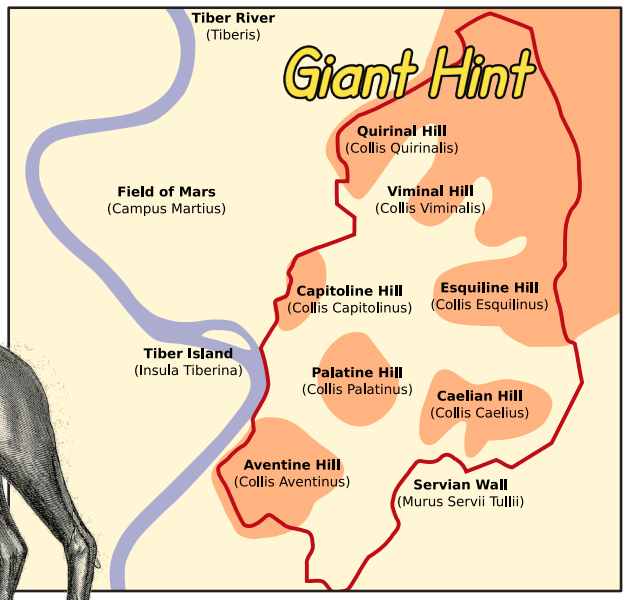
# ROME
## *Origins*

WEEK 8

1. What was a key geographical feature of Rome that made it easy to defend?

2. Write your own version of (or summary of) the legend of Rome's founding. Make sure to mention the main characters from the text. You can choose either of the two legends to write about.



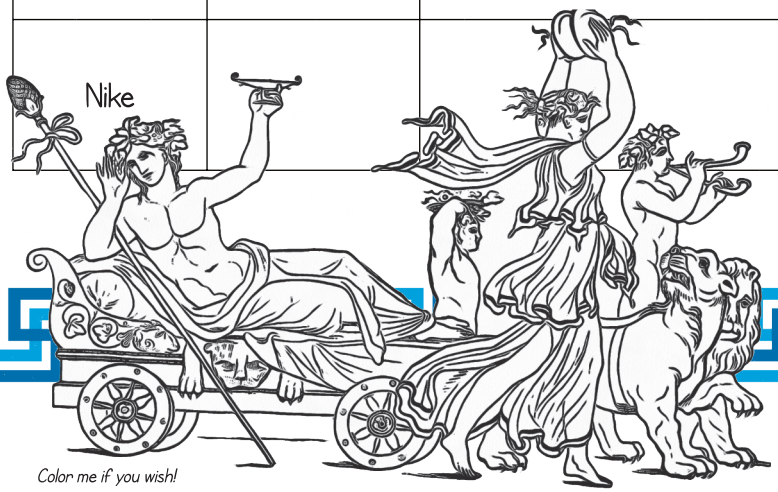


3. Use this PDF to help you fill in the charts:
https://files.romanroadsstatic.com/old-western-culture-extras/greek-gods.pdf

| Greek | Roman | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Zeus | | |
| Poseidon | | |
| Hades | | |
| Hestia | | |
| Hera | | |
| Ares | | |
| Athena | | |
| Apollo | | |
| Aphrodite | | |
| Hermes | | |
| Artemis | | |
| Hephaestus | | |



| Greek | Roman | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Gaea | | |
| Asciepius | | |
| Cronus | | |
| Demeter | | |
| Dionysus | | |
| Eros | | |
| Hypnos | | |
| Rhea | | |
| Uranus | | |
| Nike | | |



*Color me if you wish!*

4. Roman antipathy to kings was so great that no Roman leader would ever call himself _____ , even after the Republic was eventually overthrown centuries later.

## The Republic 509-27 BCE

1. Rich Romans were known as _____ , and had most of the positions of the senate and judiciary in the city.

2. Any citizen that was not a patrician was a _____.

3. The wealthiest class consisted of the _____, so named because they could afford horses and thus form the Roman cavalry. This class would go on to be a leading power bloc in Roman history, well into the Imperial period.




4. Greek and Latin roots: Equus means _____.

## Class Struggle

1. What was the incentive for plebians to serve in the Roman army?

_____

_____

_____

2. ☐ True ☐ False Romans came up with the basis of Roman law, the system of law that, through various iterations, would become the basis for most systems of law still in use in Europe today.

## Expansion

1. Explain the meaning of pyrrhic victory.

_____

_____

_____

_____



Color me if you wish!

## Roman Militarism

1. How often did the Romans engage in war during the republican period when they were acquiring an empire?

_____

2. What was the most important thing to a male Roman citizen during this time?

_____

3. What freed up Roman men to participate in annual invasions of neighboring territories?

_____

## The Punic Wars (3 wars between 264-146 BCE)

1. Rome's greatest rival during the time discussed in the text was:
a. Greece b. the Celts c. Carthage

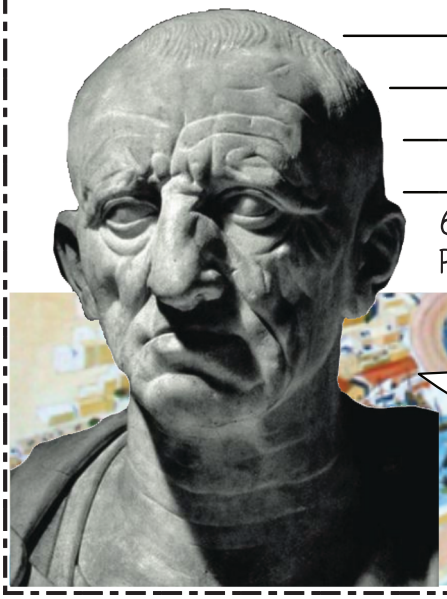
2. Summarize the reason for the 1st Punic War.

3. Punic refers to the Roman term for _____.




4. Greek and Latin roots: The word tribute comes from the Latin word tribuere meaning _____.

5. What was the main reason for the 2nd Punic War? Make sure to include who led the first attack and where the 1st attack occurred.



6. Fill in the speech bubble: Cato the Elder ended every speech in the Roman senate with:

## Rome's Expansion into Greece

In this section of the text it states, "Almost the entire Mediterranean region was under Rome's sway." Which single area remained independent?

## Culture

1. Romanitas was profoundly compatible with this Greek philosophy: _____

## Society

1. Much of Roman social life revolved around the system of _____. This consisted of networks of _____ - people with power and influence - and their _____ - those who looked for support.

Note: There is a modern version of this ancient system online. You can see it in action here: https://www.patreon.com/
Creators of all kinds share their content with patrons who pay for access.



2. Much of the "loot" seized in Roman campaigns was made up of _____.

## The End of the Republic

1. About how many centuries did the Roman Republic last?

_____

## Julius Caesar

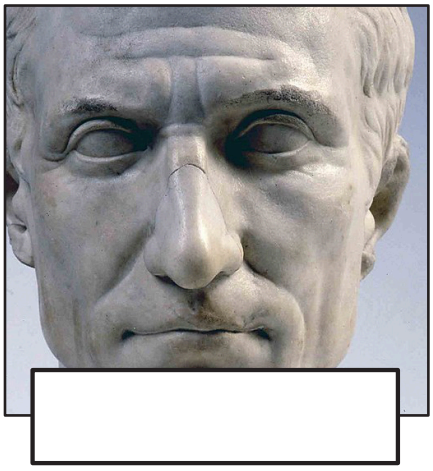
1. What did Pompey and Crassus do that resulted in them being elected as Roman consuls?

_____

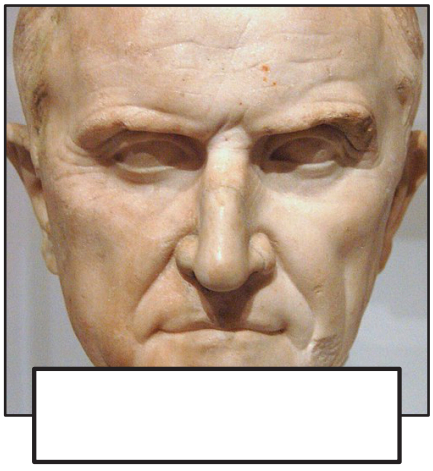
2. Why did the Roman Senate refuse to approve land grants to Pompey's soldiers after they crushed a Jewish revolt?

_____

3. The First Triumvirate was made up of:



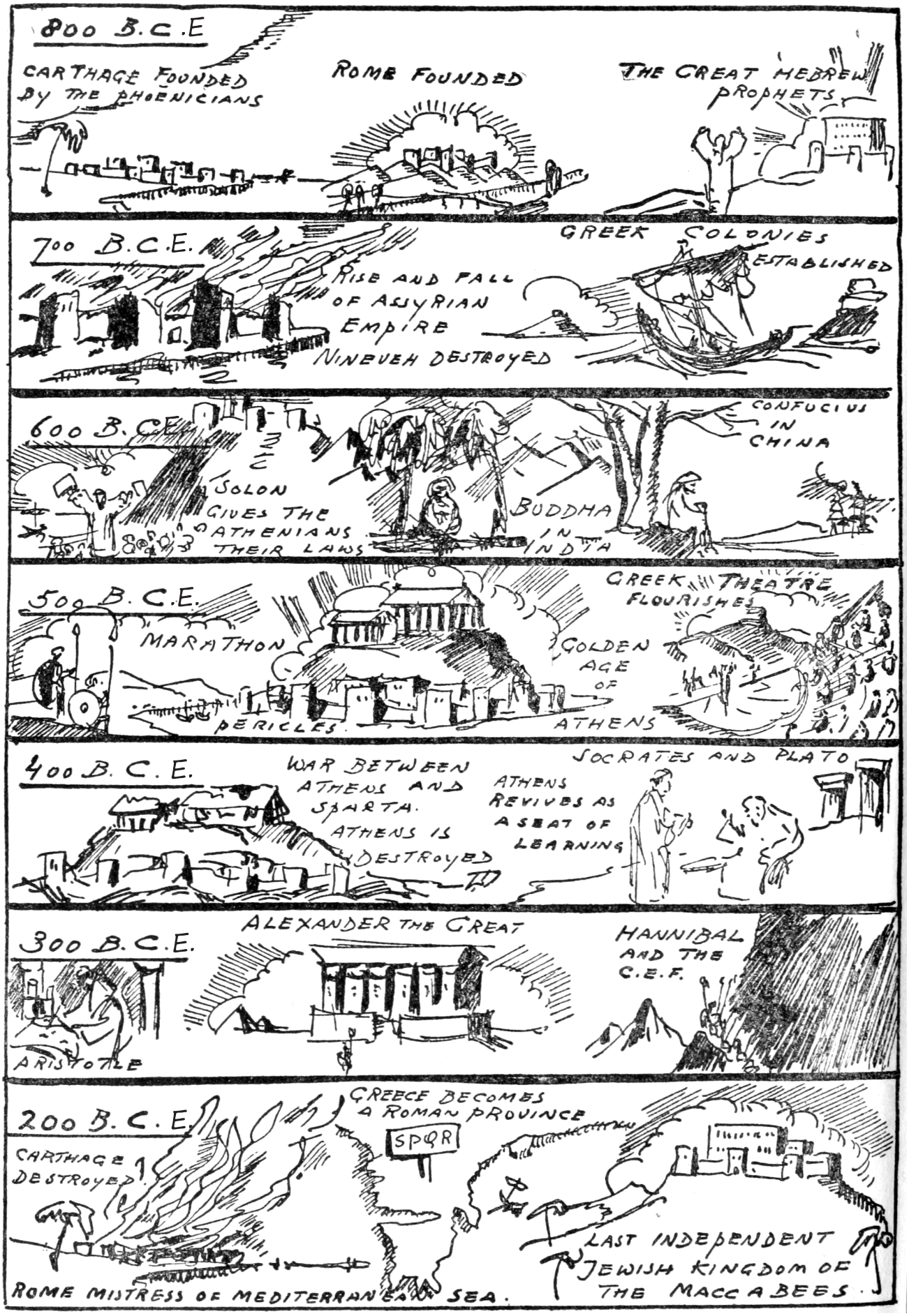


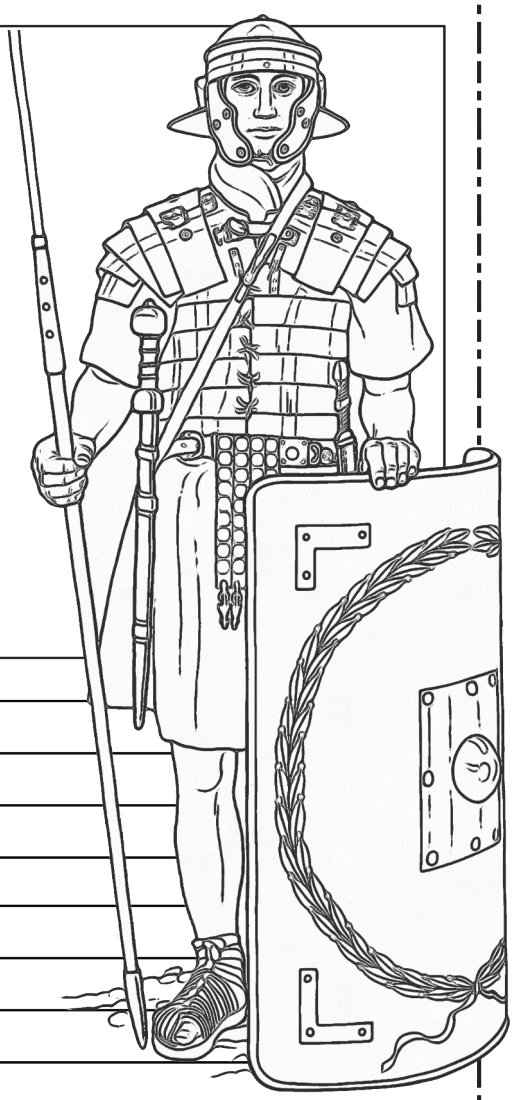


4. Why was Caesar assassinated by a group of senators?

_____

*Color me if you wish!*





# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 8

## ROME'S FOUNDING MAP

Label the following:

- ☐ Greek colonists
- ☐ Apennine Mountains
- ☐ Etruscans
- ☐ Adriatic Sea
- ☐ Tiber River
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Pompeii
- ☐ Bay of Naples
- ☐ Gulf of Taranto
- ☐ Tyrrhenian Sea
- ☐ Corsica
- ☐ Sardinia
- ☐ Sicily



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 8

## HANNIBAL'S INVASION MAP




Label the following:

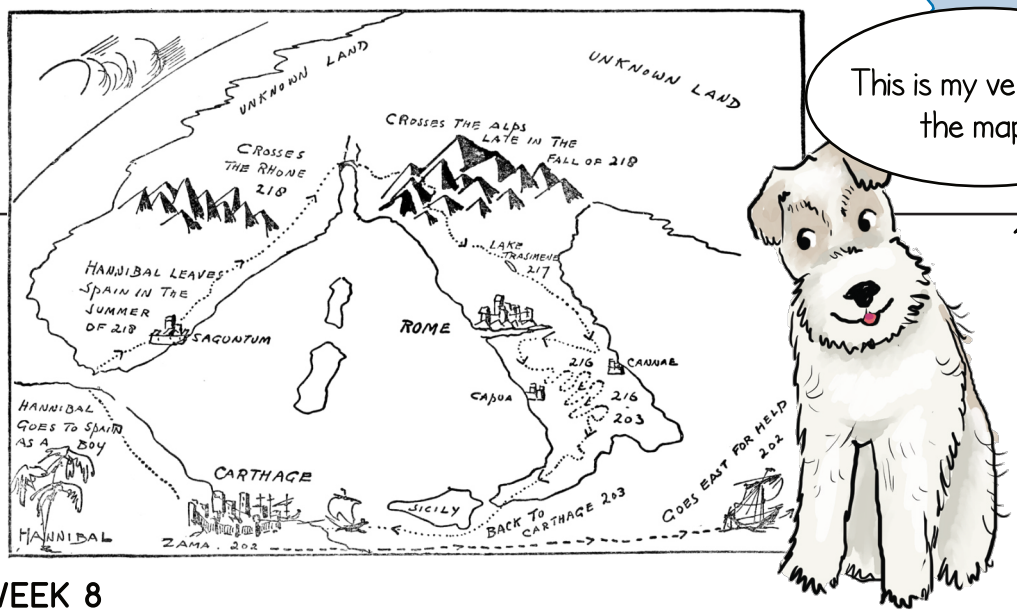
- ☐ Ebro River
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Pyrenees
- ☐ Gaul
- ☐ Alps
- ☐ Rhone River
- ☐ Ticinus River
- ☐ Bay of Naples
- ☐ Trebia River
- ☐ Po River
- ☐ Tiber River
- ☐ Balearic Islands
- ☐ Carthage
- ☐ Tarentum
- ☐ Syracuse
- ☐ Numidia
- ☐ Rome



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 8

## THE ROMAN REPUBLIC AND CONQUESTS MAP

Fill out the map key. Label the following:

- ☐ Britannia
- ☐ Belgae
- ☐ Gaul
- ☐ Hispania
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Macedonia
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Cilicia
- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Judaea
- ☐ Parthia
- ☐ Euphrates River
- ☐ Rubicon River
- ☐ Po River
- ☐ Rhone River
- ☐ Rhine River
- ☐ Loire River
- ☐ Seine River



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## THE ROMAN EMPIRE BEGAN IN 27 BCE

WEEK 9

1. Tsar and Kaiser mean: _____




2. Greek and Latin roots: The English word emperor comes from the Latin word _____, the title of a victorious Roman general in the field. Imperare means: _____.
*Hint: Look in the paragraph above the Greek and Latin roots section in the text for part of the answer.

### *Augustus Ruled 27-14 BCE*

1. Circle the correct answer: The Pax Romana was a time of
famine peace and prosperity

### *The Imperial Dynasties*

1. Match the time periods to their definitions.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Julian dynasty | 96 - 180 CE - A "dynasty" of emperors who chose their successors, rather than power passing to their family members. |
| The Flavian dynasty | 14 - 68 CE - Those emperors related (by blood or adoption) to Caesar's line. |
| The "Five Good Emperors" | A father and his two sons who seized power after a brief civil war. |

### *The Julian Dynasty Ruled 14-68 CE*

### *Jesus and the Beginnings of Christianity*

1. Jesus was born during the reign of _____.

2. Jesus was crucified during the reign of _____.




### *Tiberius Ruled 14-37 CE*

1. Write a brief summary about Tiberius and his reign.

## Gaius, Also Known as Caligula, Ruled 37-41 CE

1. Caligula literally means: _____





2. ☐ True ☐ False
Caligula is remembered as a great ruler.

## Claudius Ruled 41-54 CE

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Claudius was widely considered to be a simpleton because of his limp and stutter. Why do you think some people have prejudices against disabled people (this is called ableism)? Do you treat people with disabilities the same as you would any other person? Here's a good article to read about ableism: https://www.accessliving.org/newsroom/blog/ableism-101/

2. Why was Claudius murdered? Make sure to mention the murderer's name.

_____

_____

## Nero Ruled 54-68 CE

1. ☐ True ☐ False Nero had his mother killed.

2. Nero blamed the huge fire in Rome on _____.

3. Nero took pride in being an _____ and _____, which caused great scandal.

## Jewish Uprising 66 CE and the Siege of Masada 73-74 CE

1. Match the rival groups to their descriptions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sadducees | Emphasized a life of asceticism and mysticism. |
| Pharisees | Advocated for armed revolt against the Roman occupier. |
| Essenes | Insisted that all Jews had to abide by all of the laws of Moses, and also preached that a messiah - a savior - would soon come to bring about a day of judgment and the fulfillment of the Biblical Covenant. |
| Zealots | Claimed that all Jews should follow the 10 Commandments, but only the priests of the Temple needed to follow the 613 laws and injunctions laid down by Moses. |

## The Flavian Dynasty 69-96 CE

There are no questions for this section heading.



## Vespasian Ruled 69-79 CE

1. Circle the correct answer: Did Vespasian have a legal claim to the throne? Yes No

## Titus Ruled 79-81 CE and Domitian Ruled 81-96 CE

1. What three negative events occurred right as Titus began to rule?

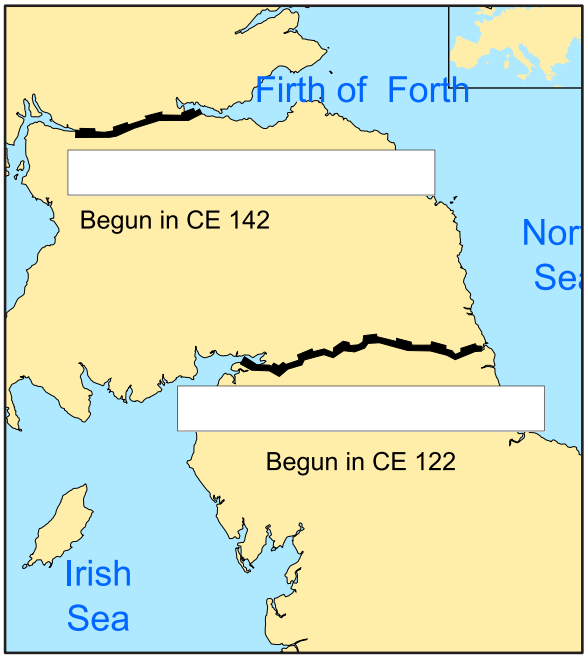



## The "Five Good Emperors" and the Severans 98-235 CE

1. Write a brief summary of this section.

## Beyond the Empire

1. Label the walls built in England during Hadrian's reign. Use the map in the text to help you.




## Persia Under the Parthians 247 BCE-224 CE

1. What is the pink area on the map? Look at the map in the text for the answer: _____



## Farther East and North

1. List the reasons why the Romans didn't want to conquer Germania.



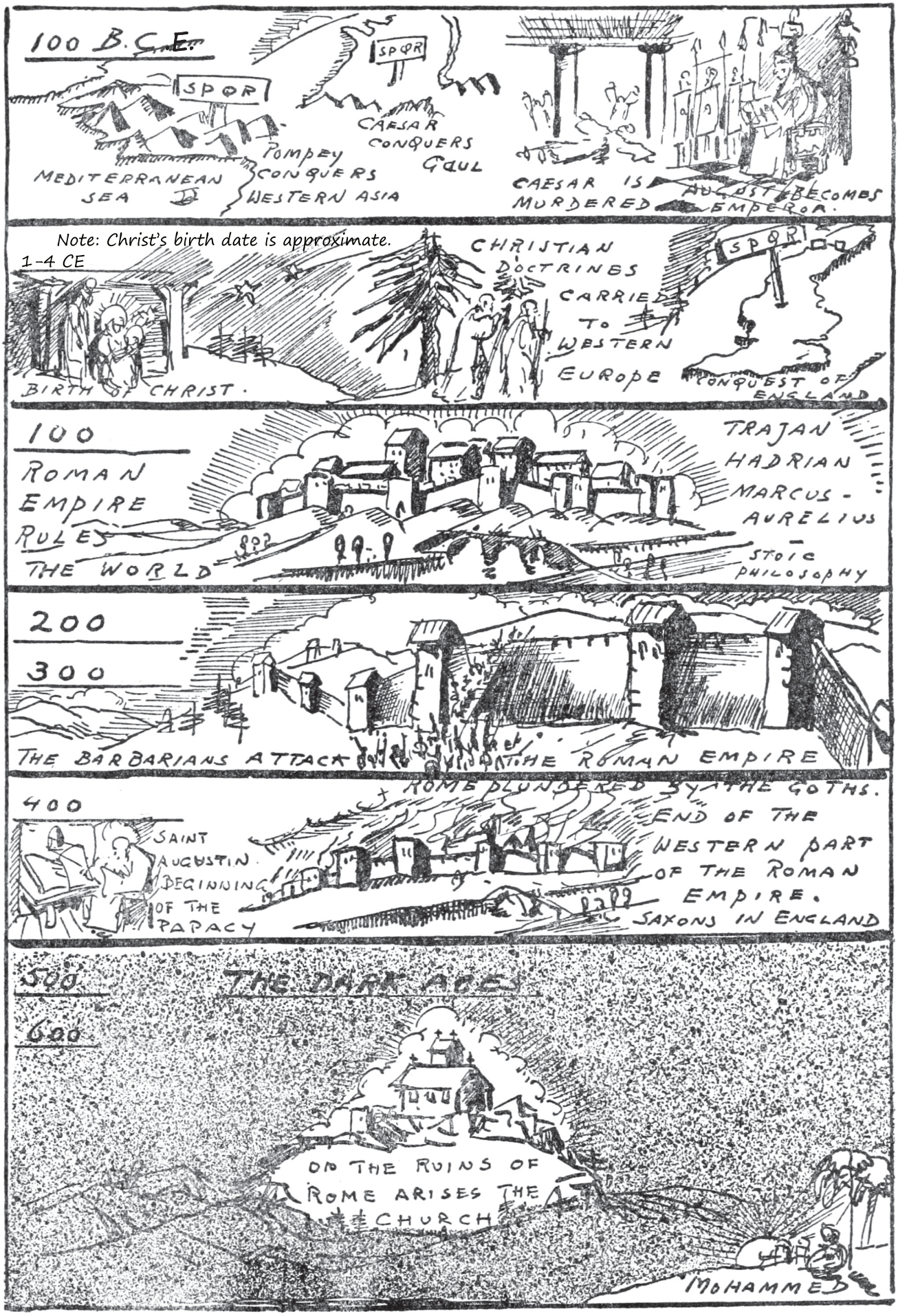
Model of Catal Höyük 7300 BCE

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



Germanic warriors fought the Romans.

Color me if you wish!



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 9

## ROMAN EMPIRE MAP




Look at the map of the Roman Empire in 117 CE. Your challenge is to look at a modern map and try to find any names that are based on their original Roman names. Try to find at least 5. List them in the table below. Think and discuss: Is it surprising that names from antiquity survive in some form today? How many things from the modern age do you think will be retained in the future?

| Roman name | Modern name |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |




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*Notebooking Page*

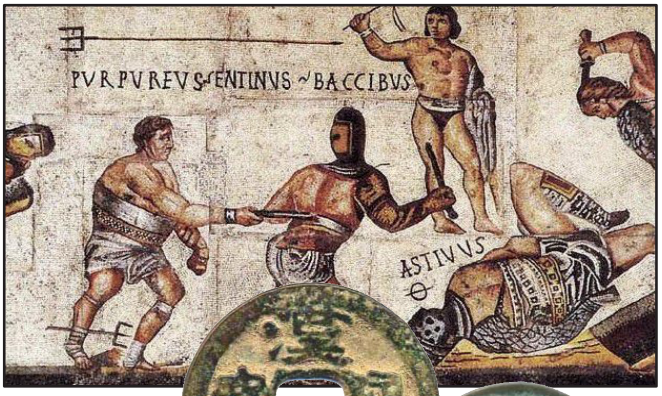
## Roman Society



1. Circle the correct answer: The Romans were famous as scientists architects

2. ☐ True ☐ False Some Roman roads are still being used as roads in the present-day.

3. Explain the Roman imperials state's practice of "bread and circuses."






## THE HAN DYNASTY IN CHINA 202 BCE–220 CE

1. ☐ True ☐ False The Han Dynasty was a time of instability.

2. ☐ True ☐ False During the Han Dynasty, the Chinese operated via the Feudal system.




3. Greek and Latin roots: The word patrilineal comes from the Latin pater, meaning _____, and linea, meaning _____. A patrilineal family traces descent through the _____ line.

4. Greek and Latin roots: The word concubine comes from the Latin con/com, meaning _____, and cubare meaning to _____.

5. Think and discuss: After watching the video about The Han Revival in the text: What do you think of people adopting the clothes of a past culture? Is there a particular type of clothing you would enjoy adopting from the past? What prevents you from wearing it?

## THE LATE EMPIRE AND CHRISTIANITY

### Diocletian Ruled 294-305 CE




1. Why did Diocletian decide to share power with a co-emperor in the west?

2. Diocletian also divided the Empire into smaller provinces so that governors had an easier time with administration. These provinces were grouped into larger units called _____ , overseen by an official called a _____. This practice persists all the way to the present in the administration of the Catholic Church.

3. Diocletian tried to wipe out the _____ because he believed that too many people had turned away from worship of the Roman gods.



## Constantine Ruled 306-34 CE

1. What was Constantine's legacy for 800 years (and what was it based on)?

_____

2. Constantine's greatest historical impact was that he was the first _____ emperor.

## How Constantine's Conversion Changed Things

1. Following Constantine's conversion, being a _____ became a way to get ahead in the Roman power structure, and over time it became a liability to remain a _____.

## The Roman Archbishop Became Known as the Pope

1. The Roman archbishop came to be known as the "pope," meaning simply "_____" of the church.

## Beliefs in the "Old Gods" Fade

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you think it was a good idea for the Christian church to incorporate non-Christian holidays into its own liturgical calendar to ease the transition of new converts? What are the pros and cons of this practice?

2. The term "pagan," comes from the Latin paganus, which means _____ or _____ to describe all worshipers of all other gods.

## Orthodoxy, Heresy, and the Council of Nicaea




1. Explain why the Council of Nicaea was convened, who convened it, and what creed the council came up with.

_____

_____

_____

_____

## Monasticism and Christian Culture

1. The most important development in the beginning of monasticism was the work of _____, an Italian bishop, who wrote a book known as The Rule in about 529 that laid out how monks should live.

1. Where was the capital of the Roman Empire moved to before the "Fall of Rome"?

---

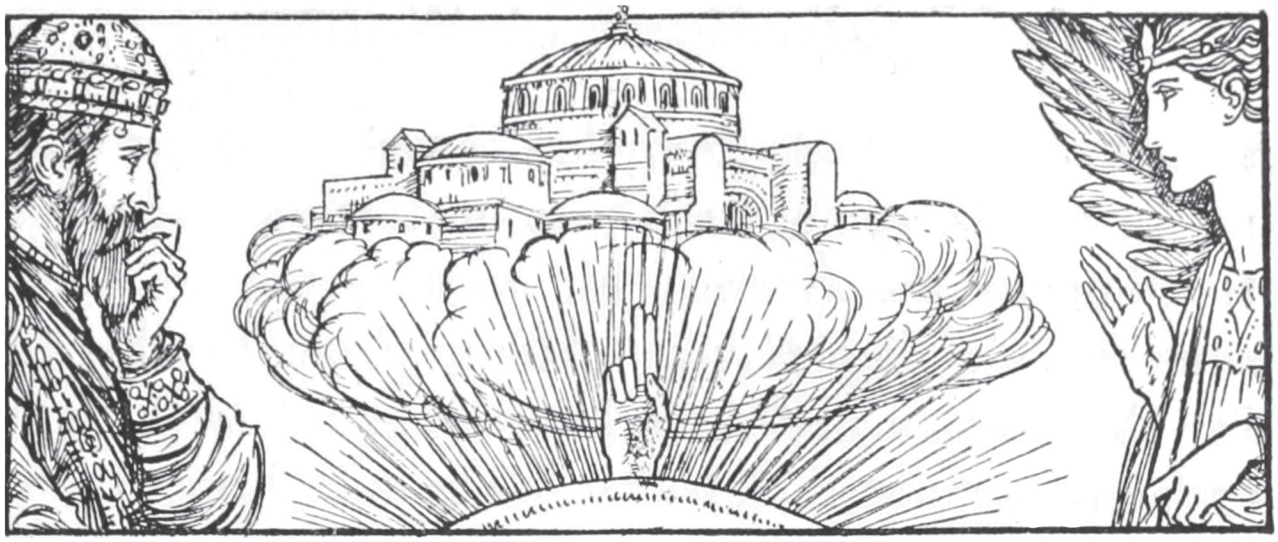
## *Roman Relations with Barbarians*

1. Why did the Roman Empire's tax revenue shrink to a fraction of what it had been?

a. Many citizens refused to pay
b. There was a huge famine
c. Rome began to lose large territories in the west

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

*Notebooking Page*



# Draw a Barbarian

Visit https://tinyurl.com/draw-a-barbarian for instructions on how to draw a barbarian.



*Here's my attempt!*

Notebooking Page

Notebooking Page

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

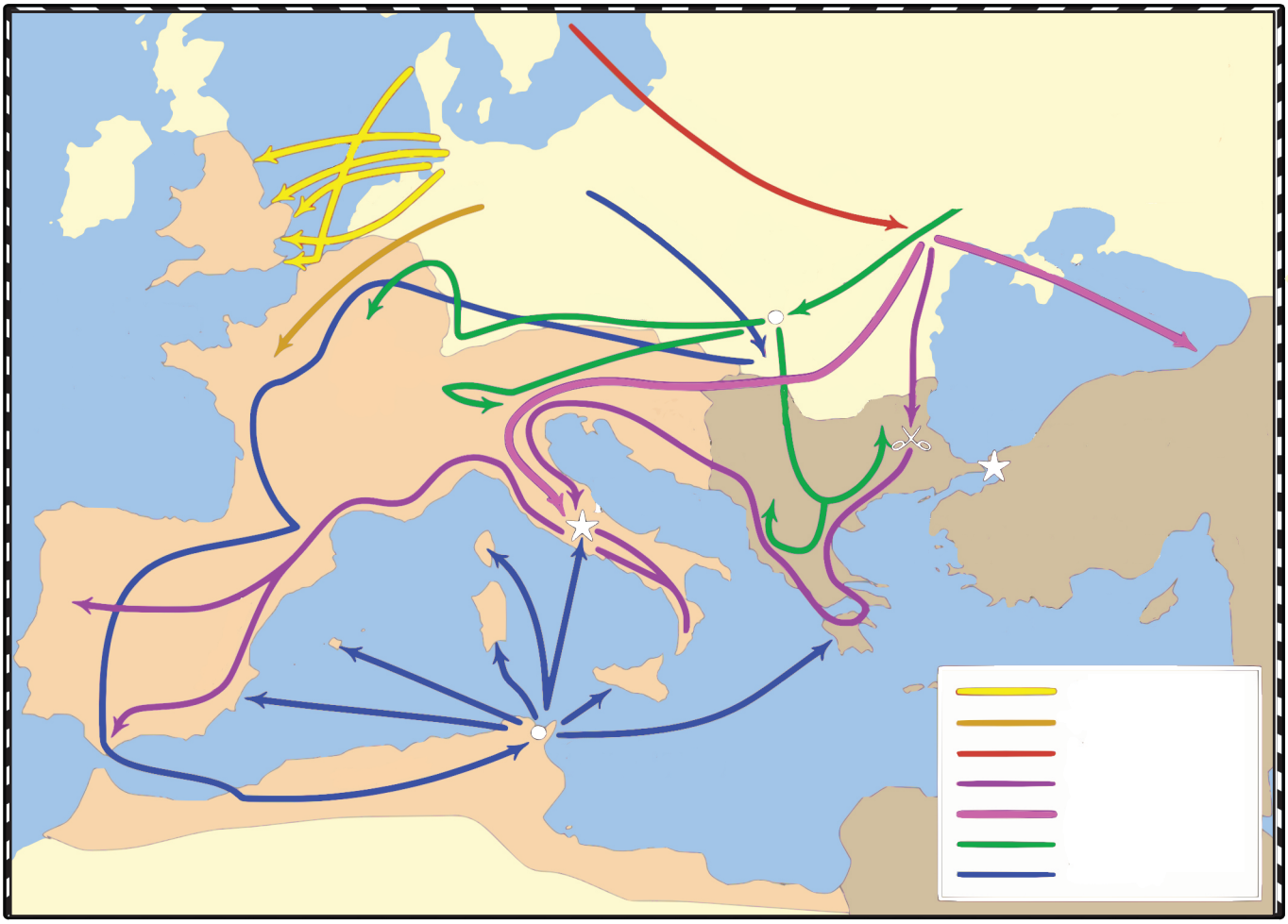
WEEK 10

## INVASIONS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE MAP



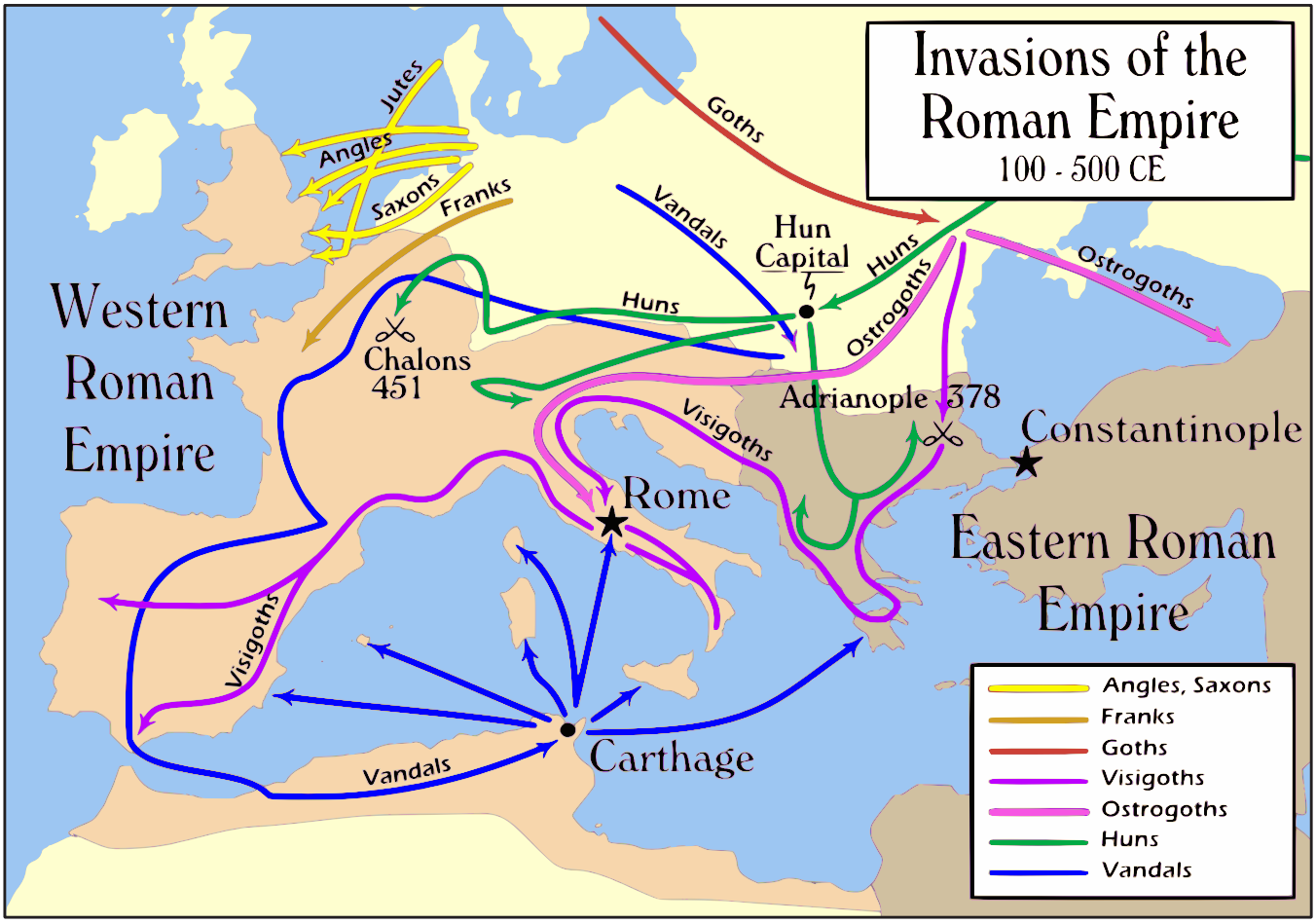

Label the colored lines showing invasions with the names of the various tribes. Fill in the map key. Label the following:

- ☐ Constantinople
- ☐ Western Roman Empire
- ☐ Eastern Roman Empire
- ☐ Carthage
- ☐ Hun Capital



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



Notebooking Page

## *Invasions*

1. The beginning of the end for the western empire was the:
a. Huns
b. Goths
c. Vandals
d. Saxons

2. France derives its name from which fierce tribe?

_____

3. ☐ True ☐ False The Germanic people who ruled the various kingdoms (Visigothic, Ostrogothic, Frankish, and Vandal) wanted to destroy Roman society.




Gizur, Gizurr or Gissur was a King of the Geats. He appears in The Battle of the Goths and Huns, which is included in the Hervarar saga and in editions of the Poetic Edda. Gizur was the foster-father of Heidrek, who made a coup-d'état in Reidgotaland, the land of the Goths.

When Heidrek was dead, Gizur arrived in the Goth capital to pay homage to his foster-son. Heidrek's son Angantyr, who was the new king of the Goths, held a great banquet in honor of his father. Then Heidrek's illegitimate son Hlöd, who had grown up among the Huns, arrived to claim his share of the inheritance. Angantyr offered a great many riches and a third of the Goth kingdom, but before Hlöd could answer, Gizur reminded Angantyr that Hlöd was only a bastard son and did not deserve such riches. This caused an invasion of the Hunnish Horde, which was approximately 350,000 men.

4. Greek and Latin roots: The word rural comes from the Latin ruris, meaning _____ _____ _____.




5. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer. As Europe ruralized and elite values came to reflect warfare rather than literature, schools gradually vanished, leaving the Church as the only real institution providing education. This was the beginning of the Dark Ages.

Imagine if our society was thrown into a terrible war and food supplies, jobs, public schools, transportation, public utilities, etc. became unavailable. What percentage of families do you think would homeschool their children in that type of scenario? Libraries would not exist. Amazon could not deliver books. People would be thinking of survival on a day-to-day basis. Do you think our society would slip into another Dark Age? Why or why not? What institution in our society do you think might provide education in such a time? How long do you think it would take before most people could no longer read or have a basic understanding of science, etc.?

## THE INDIAN

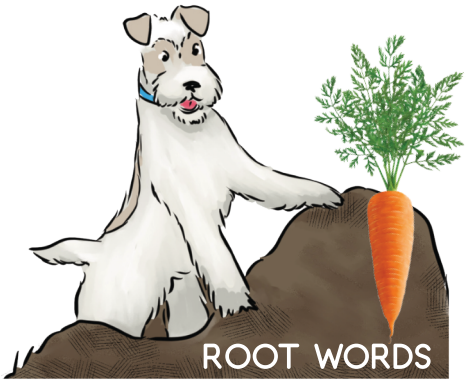
### *The Kushan Empire 30-375 CE*

1. The origins of the Kushan people were in _____.

2. Label and color in the Kushan Empire.



## *Religious Transformations: Buddhism and Hinduism into the Common Era*



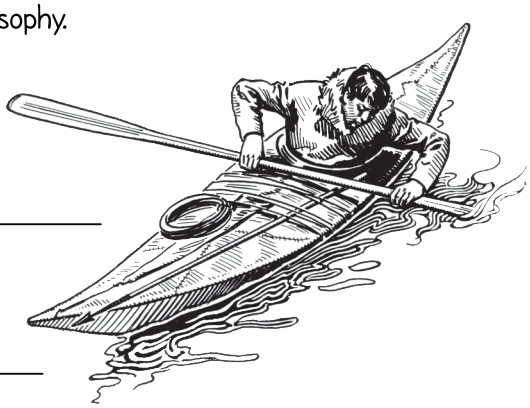

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word renunciant comes from the Latin renuntiare, meaning to _____.

A renunciant _____
or _____ something.

## *The Gupta Empire 320-550 CE*

1. The period of the Gupta Empire is considered the _____ of India because of the considerable achievements of Indians in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, science, religion and philosophy.

## THE AMERICAS



1. Which group of indigenous people had the first known contact with Vikings?

_____

2. What creature played a central role in the diet and culture of Northwest Indians?

_____

3. Which native Mesoamerican culture had a system of written numerals? _____

4. Think, but don't write an answer: If you could choose to go back in time and live with a type of native American, which type would you choose and why?

Use this space for any additional notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

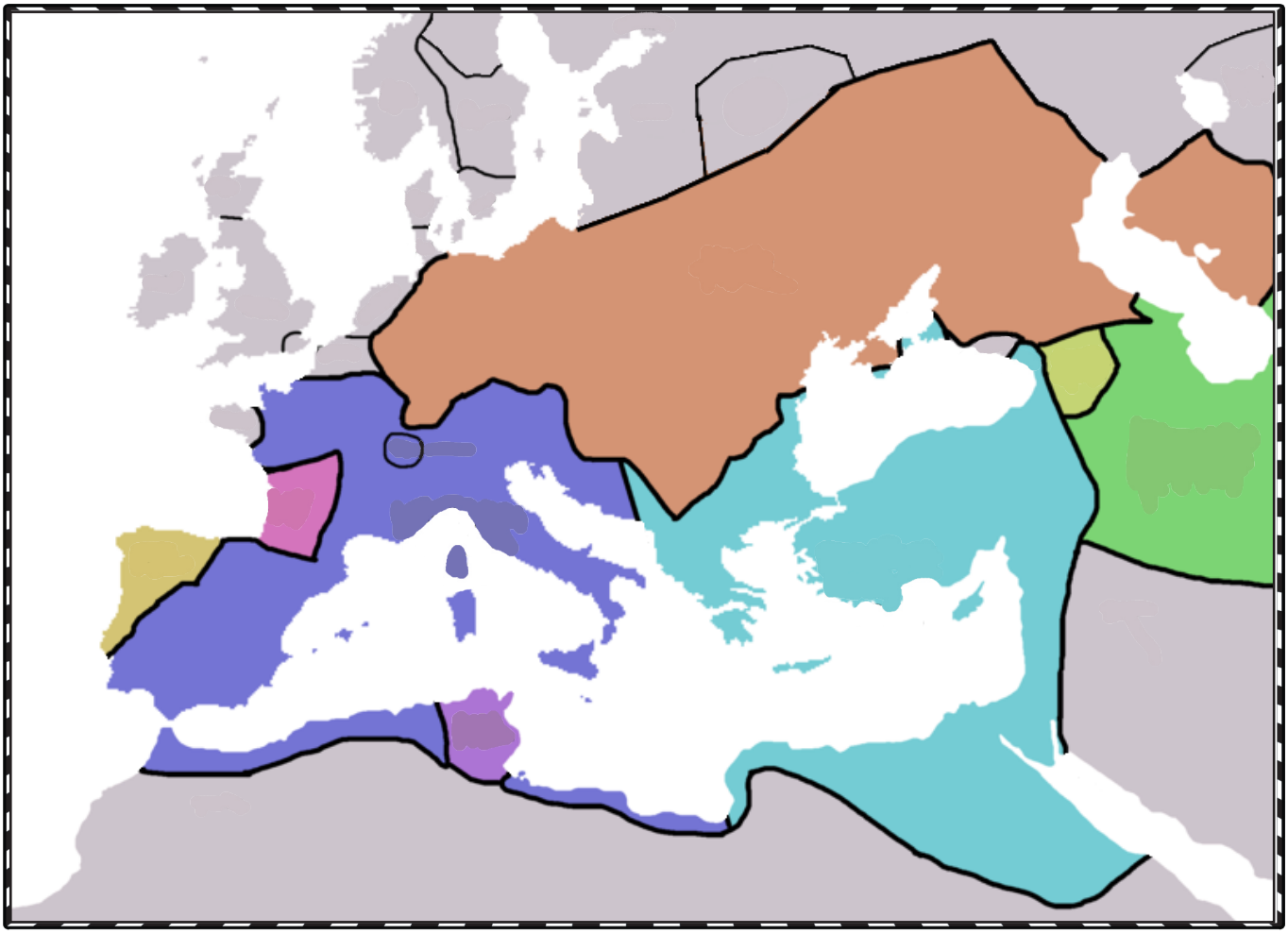
WEEK 11

## EUROPE IN 450 CE MAP



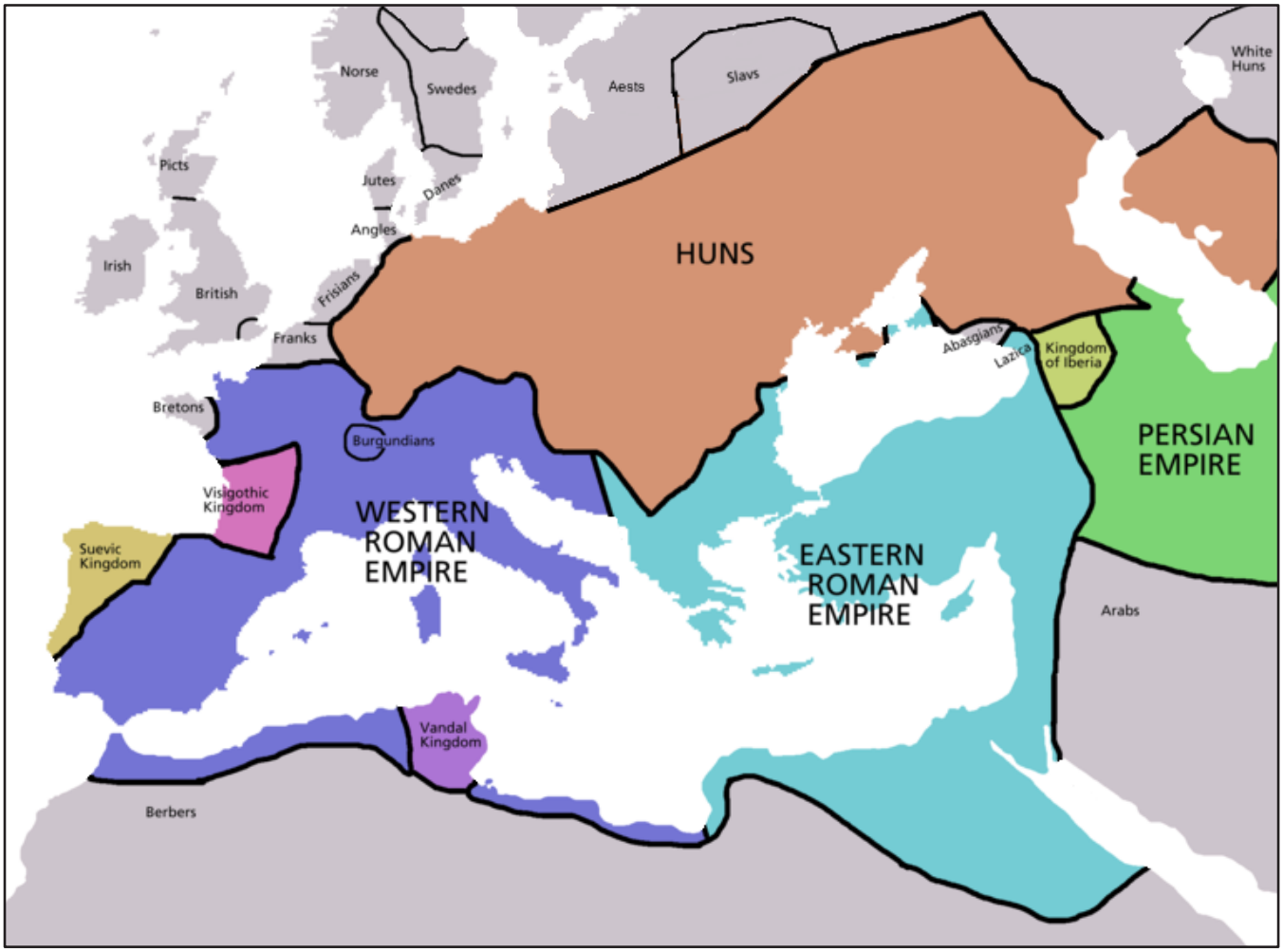

Label the following:

- ☐ Huns
- ☐ Eastern Roman Empire
- ☐ Western Roman Empire
- ☐ Visigothic Kingdom
- ☐ Suevic Kingdom
- ☐ Berbers
- ☐ Kingdom of Iberia
- ☐ Vandal Kingdom
- ☐ Franks
- ☐ Frisians
- ☐ British
- ☐ Irish
- ☐ Picts
- ☐ Angles
- ☐ Jutes
- ☐ Norse
- ☐ Swedes
- ☐ Aests
- ☐ Slavs
- ☐ White Huns
- ☐ Arabs
- ☐ Bretons
- ☐ Danes
- ☐ Finns
- ☐ Persian Empire



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



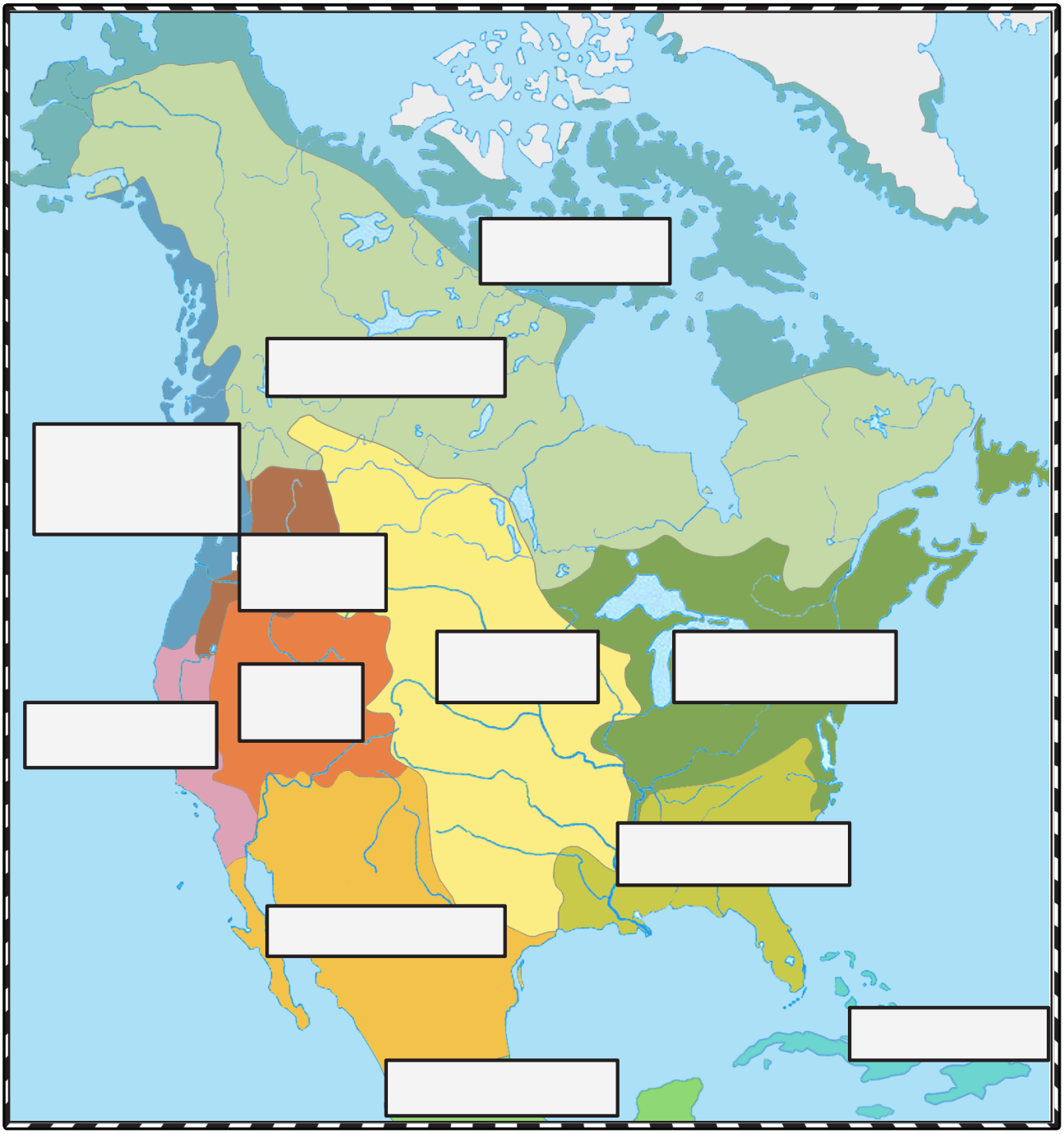
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 11 THE CULTURAL AREAS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN NORTH AMERICA MAP




Fill in the cultural area labels based on the map in the text.

- ☐ Northwest Coast
- ☐ Subarctic
- ☐ Arctic
- ☐ Northwest Coast
- ☐ Plateau
- ☐ Great Basin
- ☐ California
- ☐ Southwest
- ☐ Mesoamerica
- ☐ Plains
- ☐ Northeast
- ☐ Southeast
- ☐ Caribbean



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:

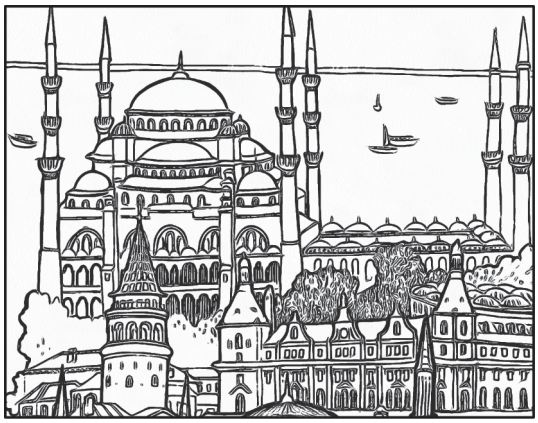


# BYZANTIUM

WEEK 12

## East vs. West

1. Circle the correct answer: Which part of the Roman Empire was richest? East West



## Justinian Ruled 527-565 CE

1. ☐ True ☐ False Justinian was the last Roman emperor to speak Latin as his native tongue; afterwards, all emperors spoke Greek.

2. What is the name of this famous building sponsored by Justinian that is now a mosque?

_____




3. Greek and Latin roots: The word persecution comes from the Latin persequi, meaning _____.

4. ☐ True ☐ False Justinian's project (the Justinian Code) forms the direct textual antecedent for most of the legal systems still in use in Europe.

5. Greek and Latin roots: The word antecedent comes from the Latin antecedere, meaning _____ or _____.
The word precede comes from the Latin prae, meaning _____, and cedere, meaning _____.

6. ☐ True ☐ False The Persians were conquered by Rome only once

## Constantinople

1. Constantinople (the capital city of the Byzantine Empire) had as many as a million people in the late eighth century. Look at the list of cities and their populations on this page: (https://tinyurl.com/citylistbypopulation)

Which U.S. city in this list has a similar current day population? There may be several. Choose your favorite and write it here: _____

## The Final Decline

1. List 3 reasons why Byzantium declined.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## THE ORIGINS OF RUSSIA



1. What is the name of the alphabet in the picture that was created by St. Cyril, and is still used in many Slavic languages including Russian?

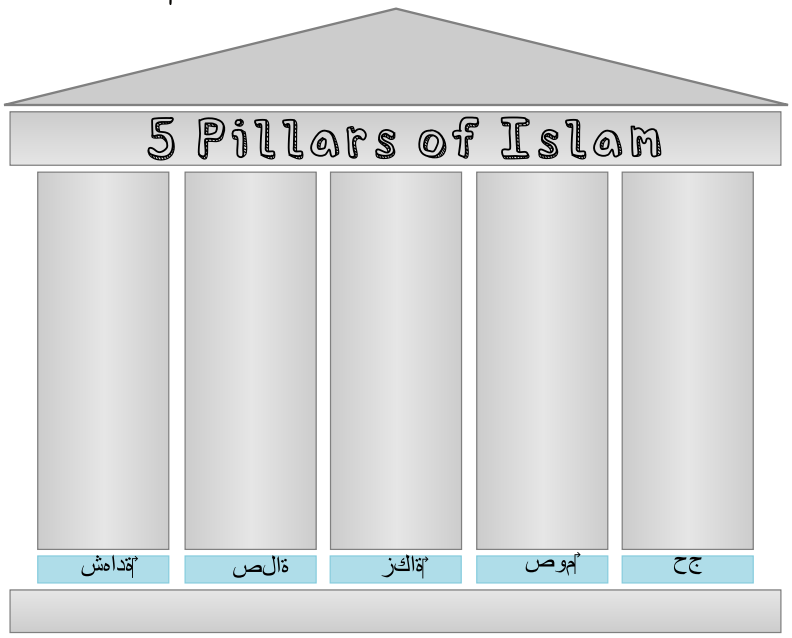
_____

## ISLAM AND THE CALIPHATES

### *Islamic Beliefs*

1. The word Islam means _____.

2. Fill in the 5 pillars of Islam.




3. Circle the correct answer: Jihad means:

holy war struggle

4. Sharia is:

_____

_____

_____

_____

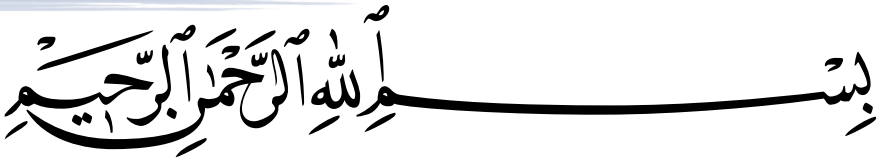
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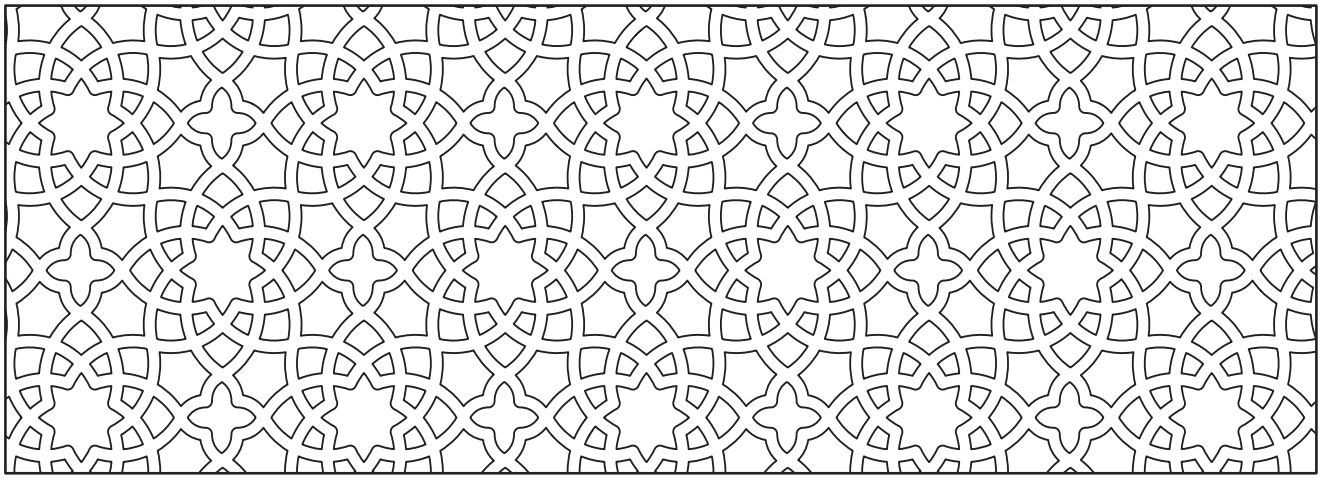
### *The Political History of the Arabs After Muhammad*

1. Caliph means:
a. ruler
b. successor
c. devoted one
d. spiritual leader



*Naskh-Basmala as normally seen in Qur'an manuscripts. It says: "In the name of God the most Merciful, the most Compassionate."*

*Color me if you wish!*



Notebooking Page



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

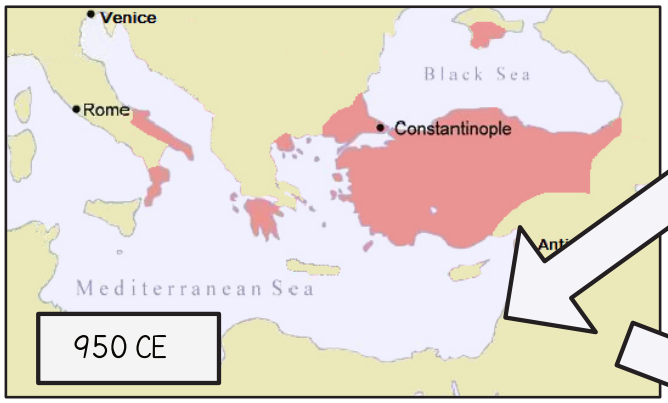
## WEEK 12

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE THROUGH TIME MAP



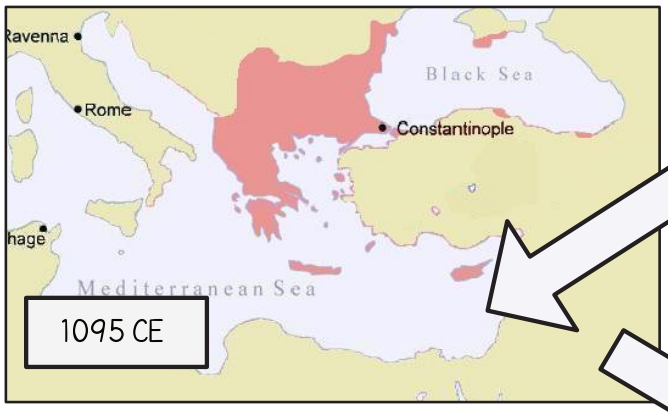

Look at the maps that show the Byzantine Empire and how it changed over the years.
















Write in order the dates on the maps from greatest territory to least:

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## The Umayyad Caliphate and the Shia 661-750 CE

1. Explain the difference between Shia and Sunni Muslims.

## The Umayyad Government and Society

1. What was a major problem for the Umayyads?

## Other Faiths

1. By the tenth century, most Zoroastrians who had not converted to Islam migrated to _____.

## The Abbasids




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word concomitant comes from the Latin con, meaning with or _____ and comitar meaning I _____.

Something that is concomitant happens _____, and is _____ (accompanying).

2. ☐ True ☐ False At its height, the Abbasid Empire covered more land than the Roman Empire had possessed.

## The Seljuks Take Power 985-1243

1. The Seljuks were a _____ group.

a. Turkish
b. Greek
c. Indian
d. Russian


A Seljuk tile


A Seljuk gold dinar

## Part of Europe Under Muslim Rule

1. Which two parts of Europe came under Arab rule?

_____




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word medieval comes from the Latin medi, meaning the _____ and aevum, meaning _____.
List 4 other words that use *medi* as a root:

_____

_____

_____

## The Latin Church and Medieval Christianity

1. Latin went from being the vernacular of the Roman Empire to being, instead, the language of the _____ all across Europe.

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Latin was used by educated people to communicate with others in different countries. Why do you think English has become a global language and the most widely used for international trade, diplomacy, mass entertainment, etc.?

## The Papacy

1. Write a brief summary about Gregory the Great.

_____

_____

_____

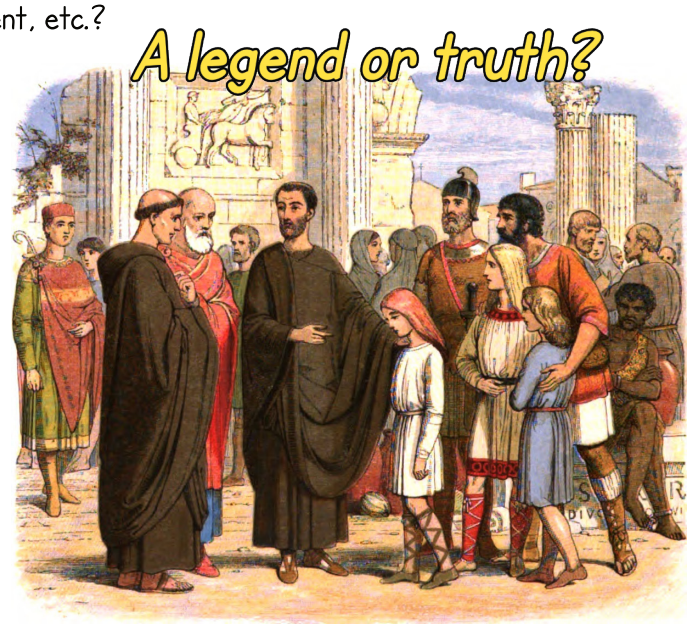
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There is a story about Pope Gregory at a slave market in Rome. He saw some fair-skinned, blue-eyed boys being sold and asked, "Who are these boys and where are they from?"

"They are Angles," was the reply.

"Non Angli sed Angeli," replied Gregory. "No, not Angles, but Angels."

## Characteristics of Medieval Christianity

1. List the 5 sacraments important to medieval Christians:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____




During medieval times, animals could be tried and convicted for crimes, and if found guilty sentenced to death.

Driving on the left side of the road originated in Medieval England. Knights would ride their horse on the left so their sword hand would be on the correct side if encountering an enemy.

Most modern countries that drive on the left side were once English colonies.

1. Fill in the chart based on the chart in the text:

# FEUDAL SYSTEM



Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

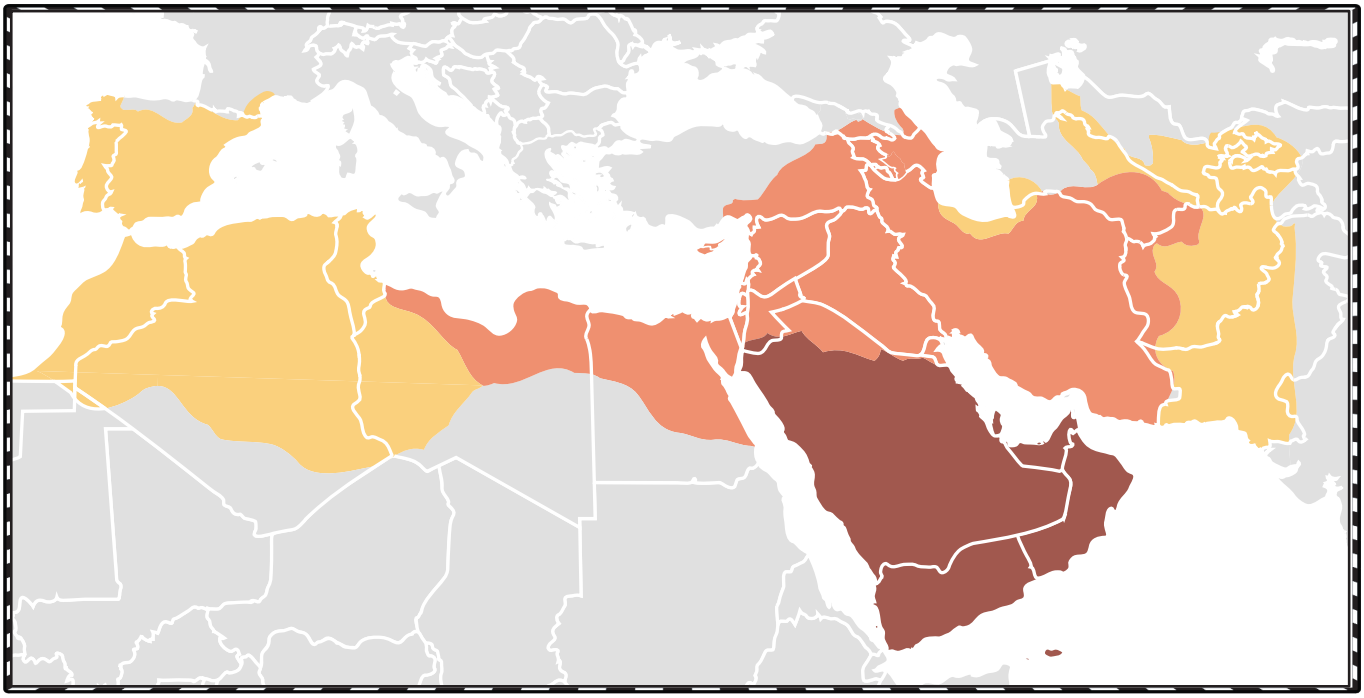
## WEEK 13

## UMAYYAD CALIPHATE 661–750 MAP




Label the modern-day countries that exist in territory that once belonged to the Umayyad Caliphate. Think and discuss: If you've studied geography, what do you think is common among these countries in modern times that is influenced by previous centuries?

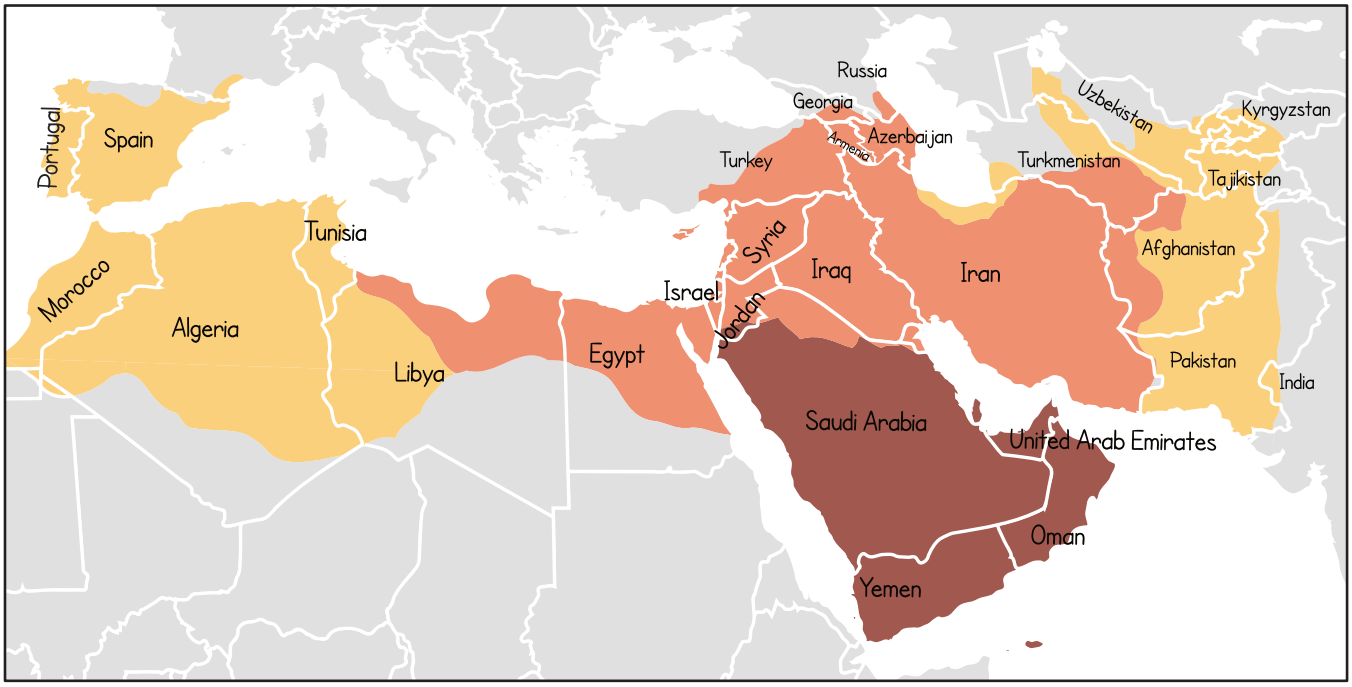
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Morocco
- ☐ Algeria
- ☐ Tunisia
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ India
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Israel
- ☐ Jordan
- ☐ Saudi Arabia
- ☐ Yemen
- ☐ Oman
- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ United Arab Emirates
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Turkey
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Uzbekistan
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Pakistan
- ☐ Turkmenistan
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan

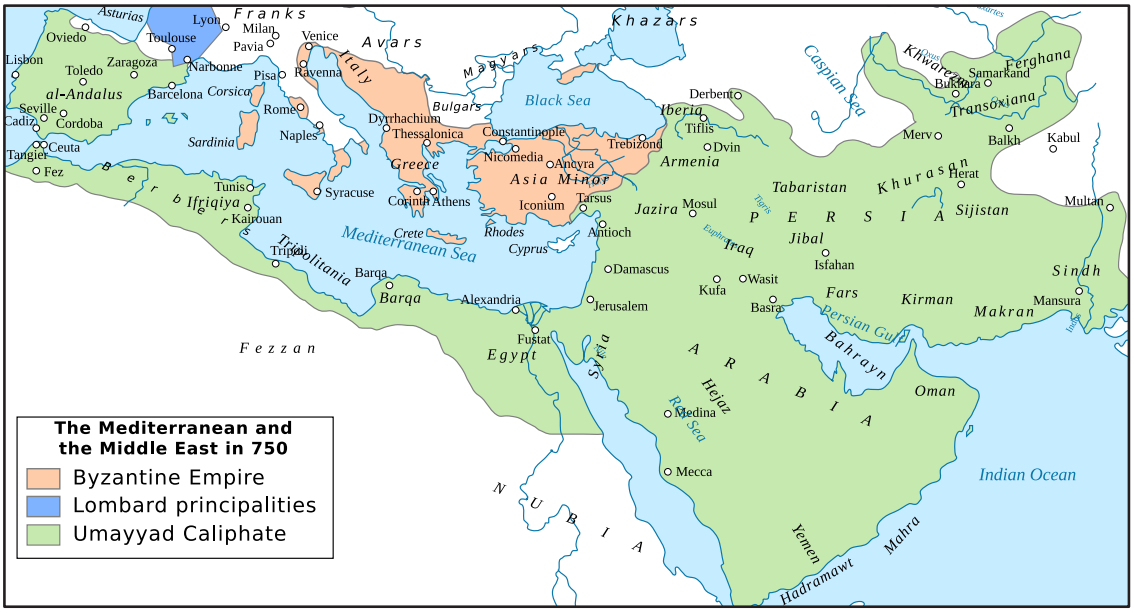




# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:




The original location names of the Caliphate

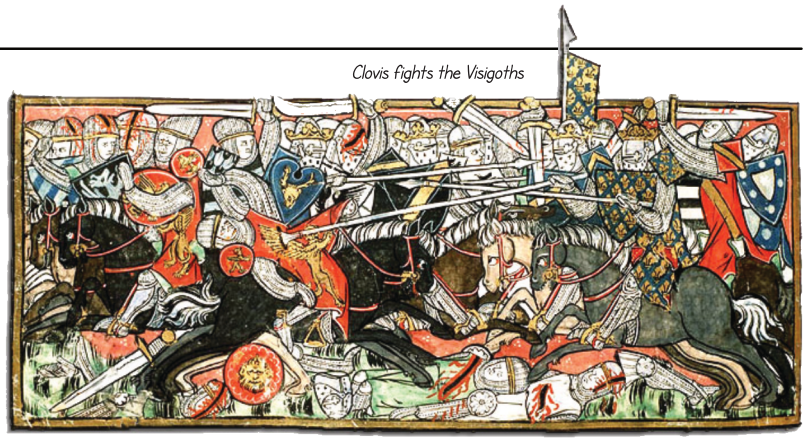
## France

WEEK 14

1. What two events left the Franks as the dominant power of Western Europe?

## Clovis Ruled 481-509

1. What major thing did Clovis do?



Clovis fights the Visigoths

## Charles Martel Ruled 718-741

1. What major thing did Charles Martel do? Name the battle and also write the date.

## Charlemagne Ruled 68-814 and the Start of the Holy Roman Empire

1. What huge state arose from Charlemagne's conquests? How long did it last?




Look at the paragraph to the right to see what writing might look like if Charlemagne had never intervened:

2. Greek and Latin roots: The word county comes from the Latin comitatus, meaning _____.

3. What are lasting remnants of Charlemagne's reforms on how we write?

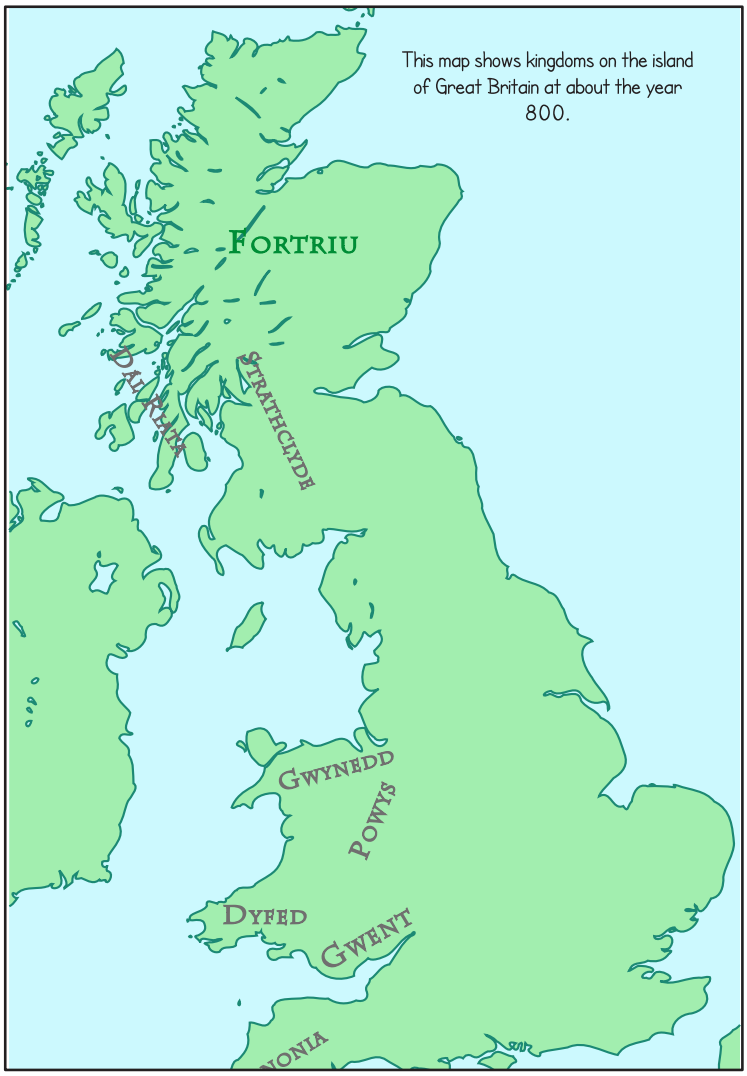
*oneinnovationofnotethataroseduringthecarolingianrenaissancen*
*stitutedamajorreformofhanduritingreturningtotheroman*
*practiceoflargeclearlettersthatareseparatedfromoneanotherans*
*andpunctuationratherthanthecursive*
*scrawlofthemerovingianperiodthisnewhanduritingintroducedthep*
*erandlowercaselettersandthepracticeof*
*startingsentenceswiththeformerthatweusetothisday*

## Anglo-Saxon England

1. What place was the most thoroughly de-Romanized of the old Roman provinces in the west?

_____

2. Label the following on the map: East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, Wessex, Essex, Kent, Sussex




3. Circle the correct answer:

The areas you just labeled belonged to the:

Anglo-Saxons Celts Picts

4. Circle the correct answer: The Picts lived in which part of England?

north south

5. Circle the correct answer: The Celts lived in which part of England?

east west

6. Research St. Patrick and write a short summary about him:

_____

_____

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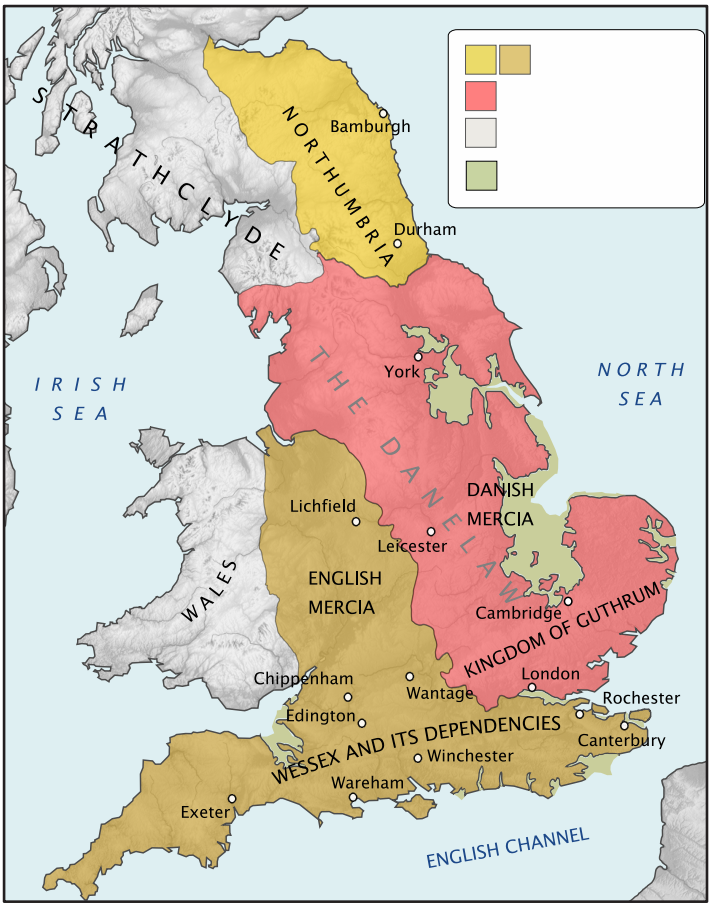
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## Alfred the Great Ruled 871-886, Wessex, and the Danelaw

1. Fill in the map key using the Map of England in 878 showing the extent of the Danelaw from the text.




2. The Danelaw was the area ruled by _____.

3. A burh was a _____.

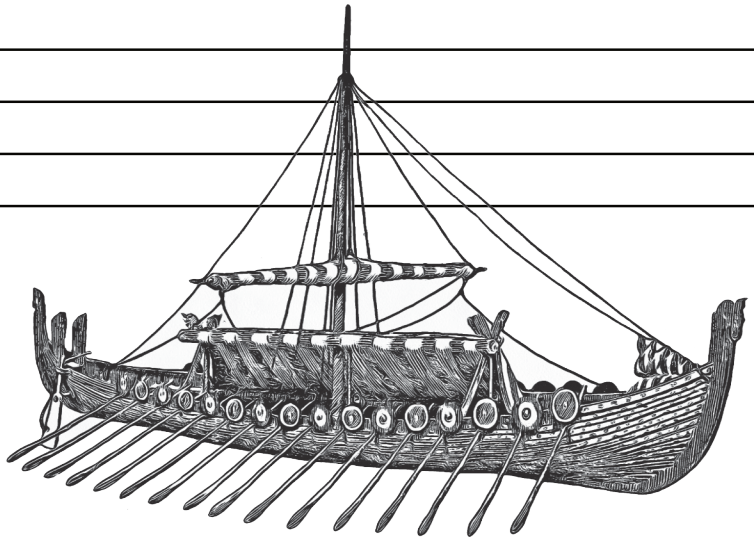
## Invaders

1. In addition to attacks by groups like the Vikings, the major political problem of the Middle Ages was that the whole feudal system was one based on _____.

Why was this the case? Give 3 examples.

## Vikings

1. What was the benefit to sailing in a long ship?



2. Why were monasteries a favorite target of Viking raiders?

_____

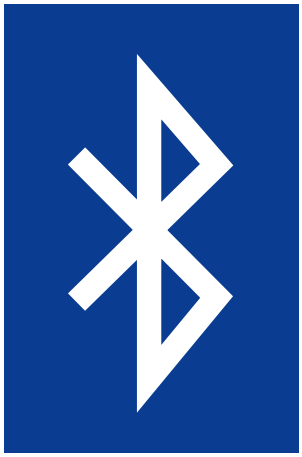
_____




3. Greek and Latin roots: The word rapacious comes from the Latin rapere, meaning _____.

Rapacious means: _____.

4. What is the logo on the right named after, and what is it composed of?



_____

_____

_____

_____

## THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES AND EUROPE 1000–1250

### *The Normans*

1. Look at the map in the text. Normandy is located next to what large body of water?

_____

### *Rollo settled in Normandy 911*

1. ☐ True ☐ False The Viking Rollo was given land that bordered the river in Monet's Water Lilies painting.

### *Meanwhile, in England…*

1. Which kingdom did the Vikings control when Edward became King of Wessex in 899?

_____

### *Æthelstan Ruled 924-927*

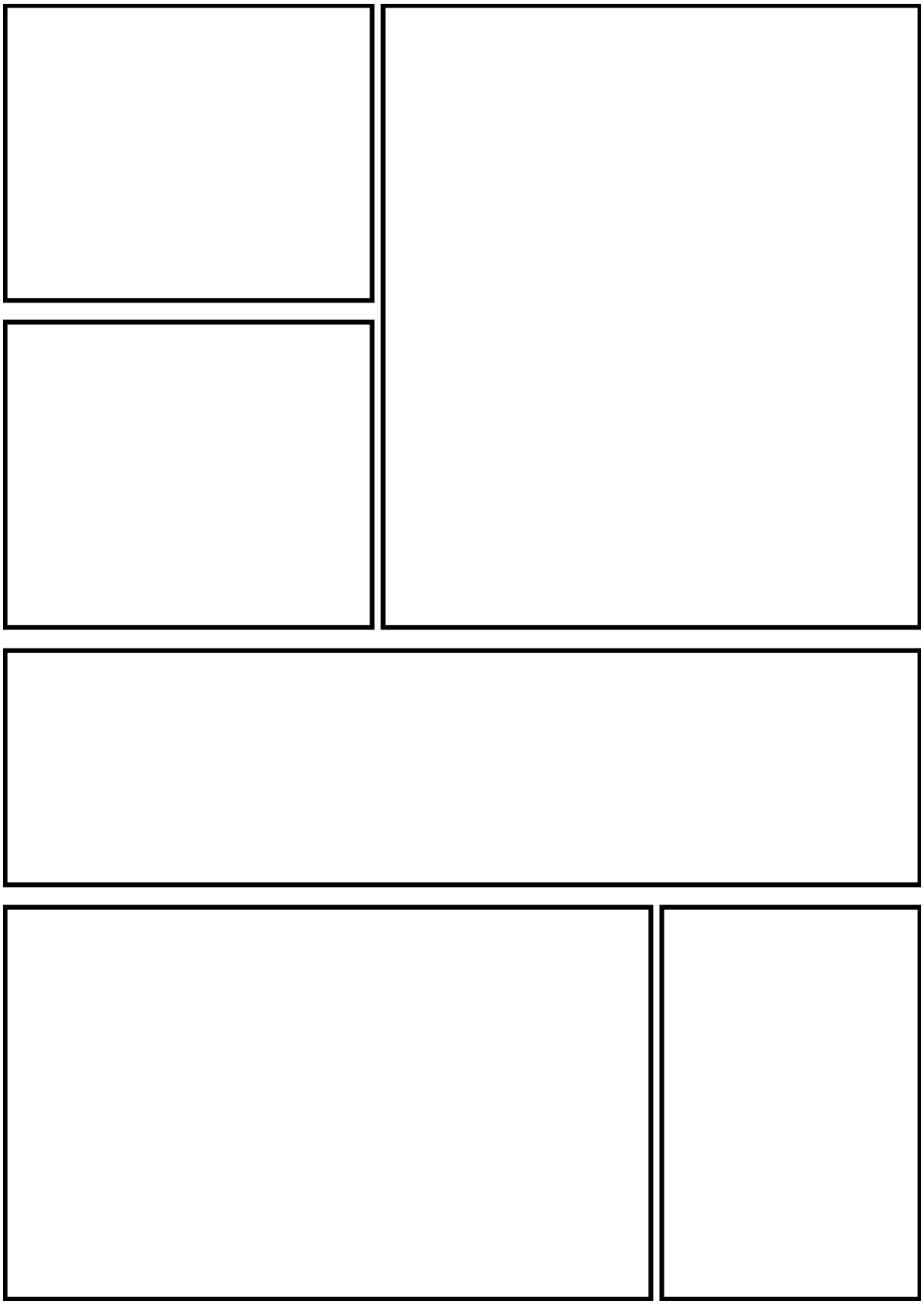
1. ☐ True ☐ False Most historians see Æthelstan as the first king of England.

*Color me if you wish!*



## *Æthelred Ruled 978-1013 and 1014-1016, Sweyn Forkbeard Ruled England 1013-1014, and Cnut Ruled England 1016-1035*

1. Make a stick figure comic (or a more detailed comic) explaining this chapter.



## *William the Conqueror Ruled 1066-1087*

1. England went through a radical change after William's conquest. List those changes:

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

*Color me if you wish!*





*Color me if you wish!*

Notebooking Page



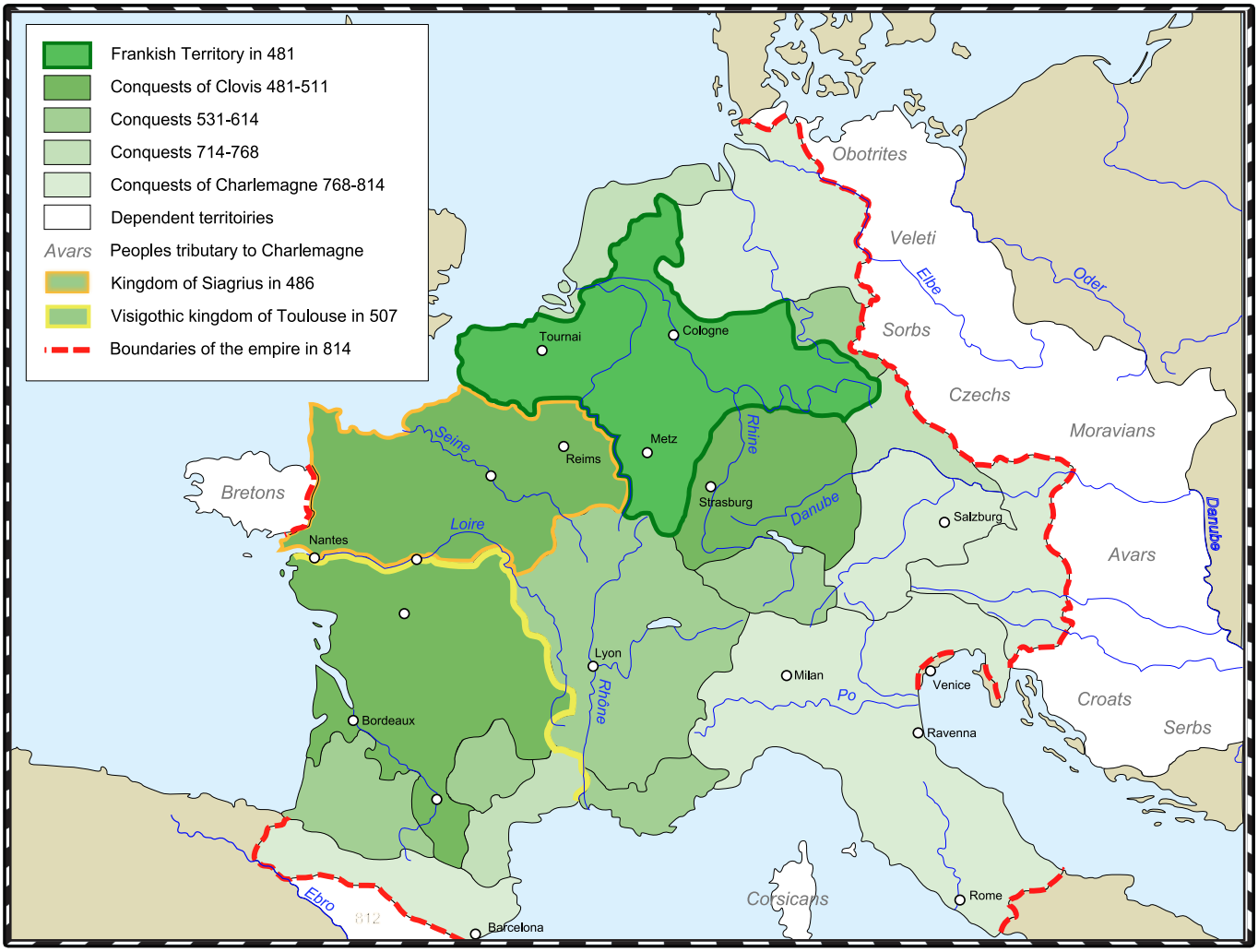
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 14

## CHARLEMAGNE'S ADDITIONS TO THE FRANKISH KINGDOM MAP

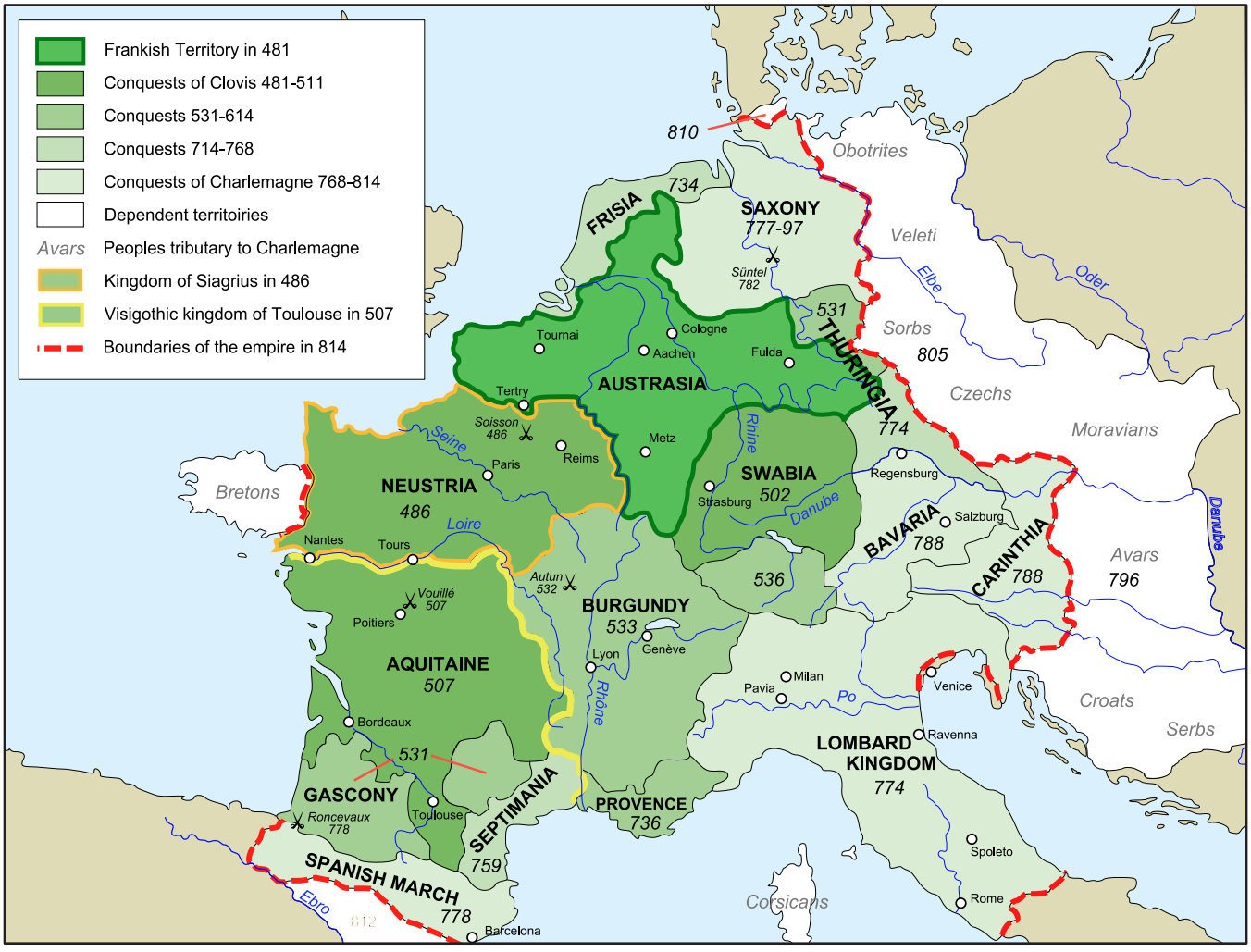
Label the following:

- ☐ Neustria
- ☐ Aquitaine
- ☐ Gascony
- ☐ Spanish March
- ☐ Septimania
- ☐ Provence
- ☐ Burgundy
- ☐ Austrasia
- ☐ Frisia
- ☐ Saxony
- ☐ Swabia
- ☐ Bavaria
- ☐ Carinthia
- ☐ Lombard Kingdom
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Poitiers
- ☐ Tours
- ☐ Toulouse



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



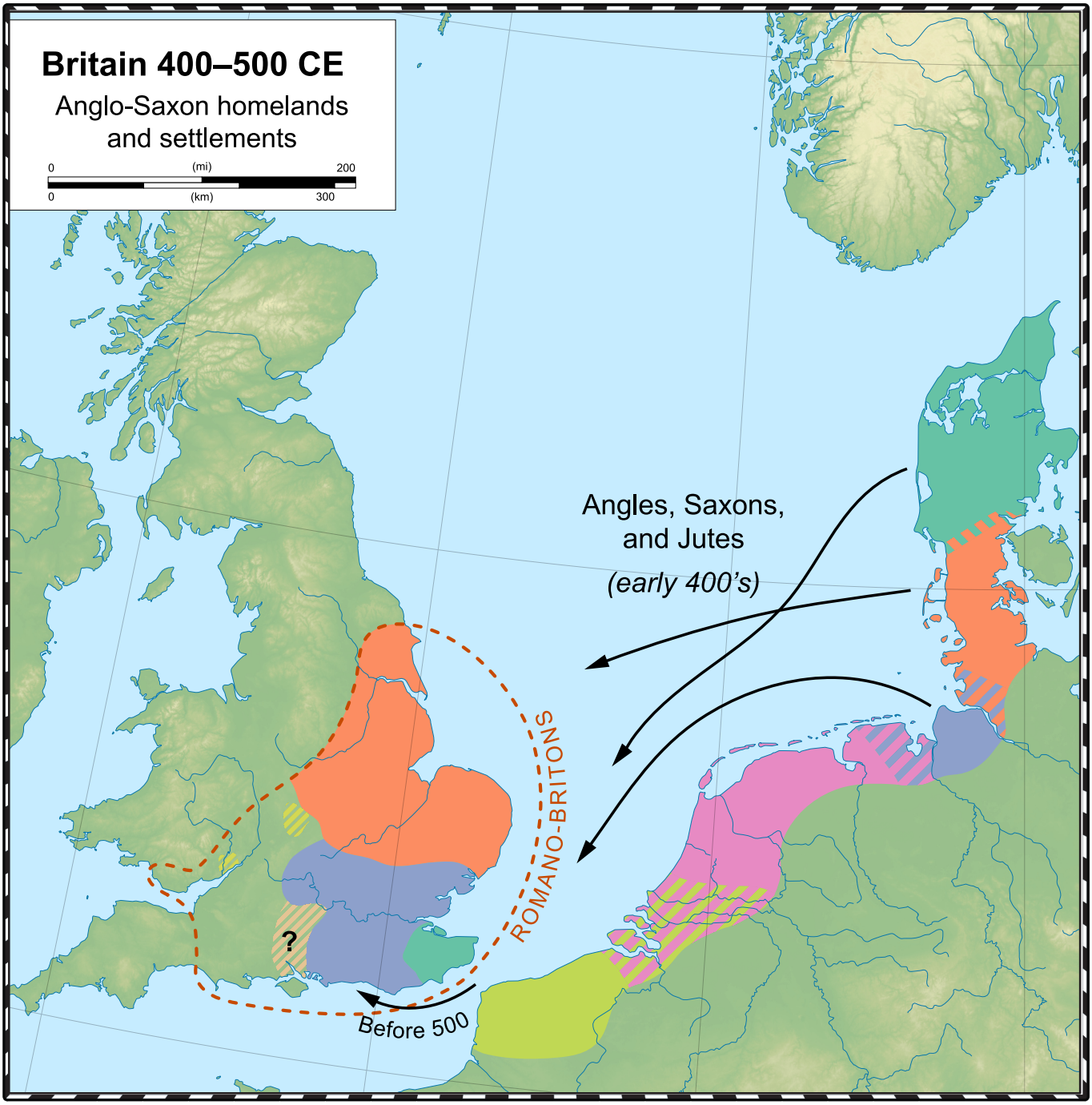
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 14

## BRITAIN 400–500 CE MAP

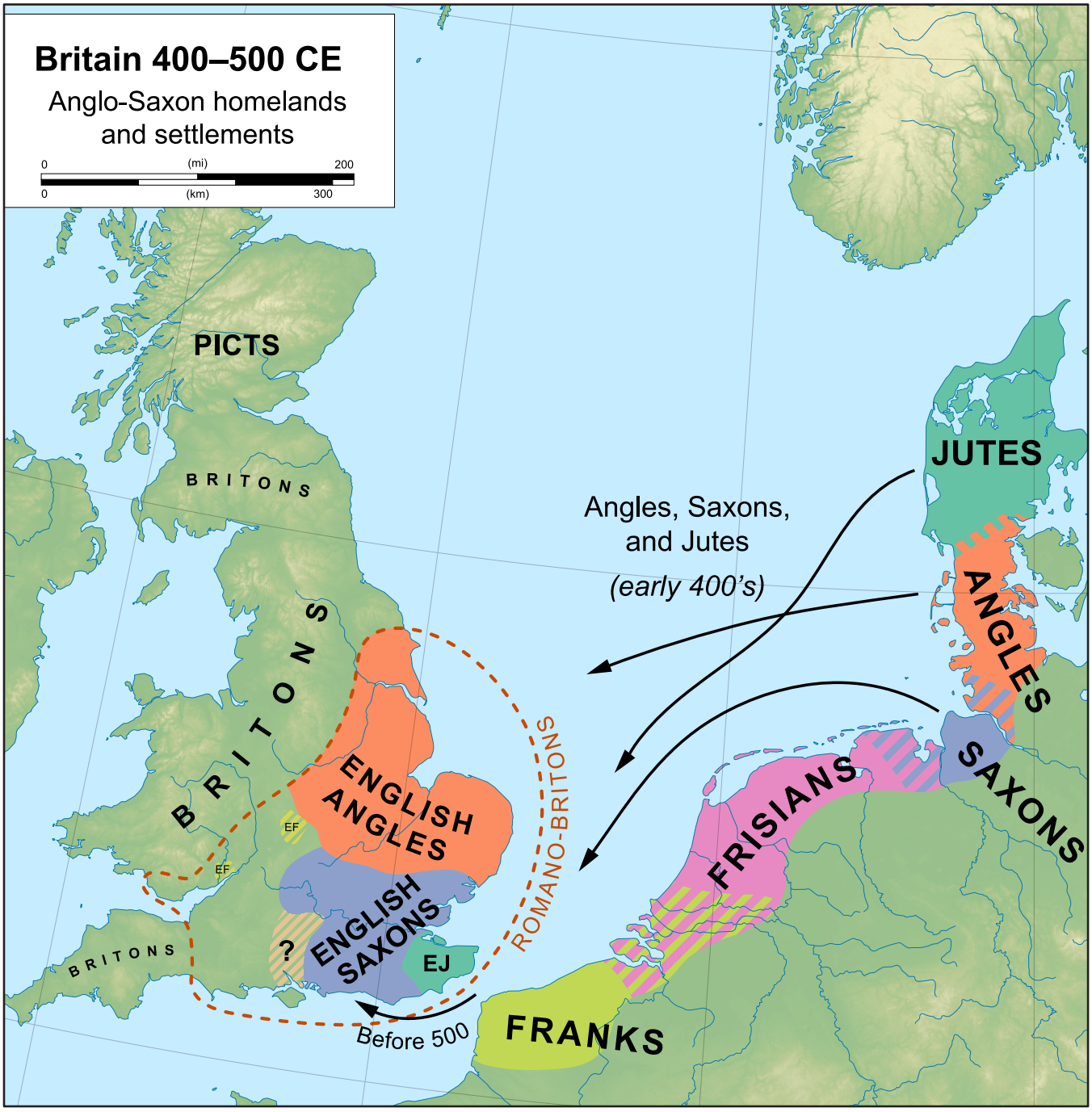
Label the following:

- ☐ Picts
- ☐ Britons
- ☐ English Angles
- ☐ English Saxons
- ☐ Jutes
- ☐ Saxons
- ☐ Frisians
- ☐ Franks
- ☐ English Jutes
- ☐ English Frisians



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

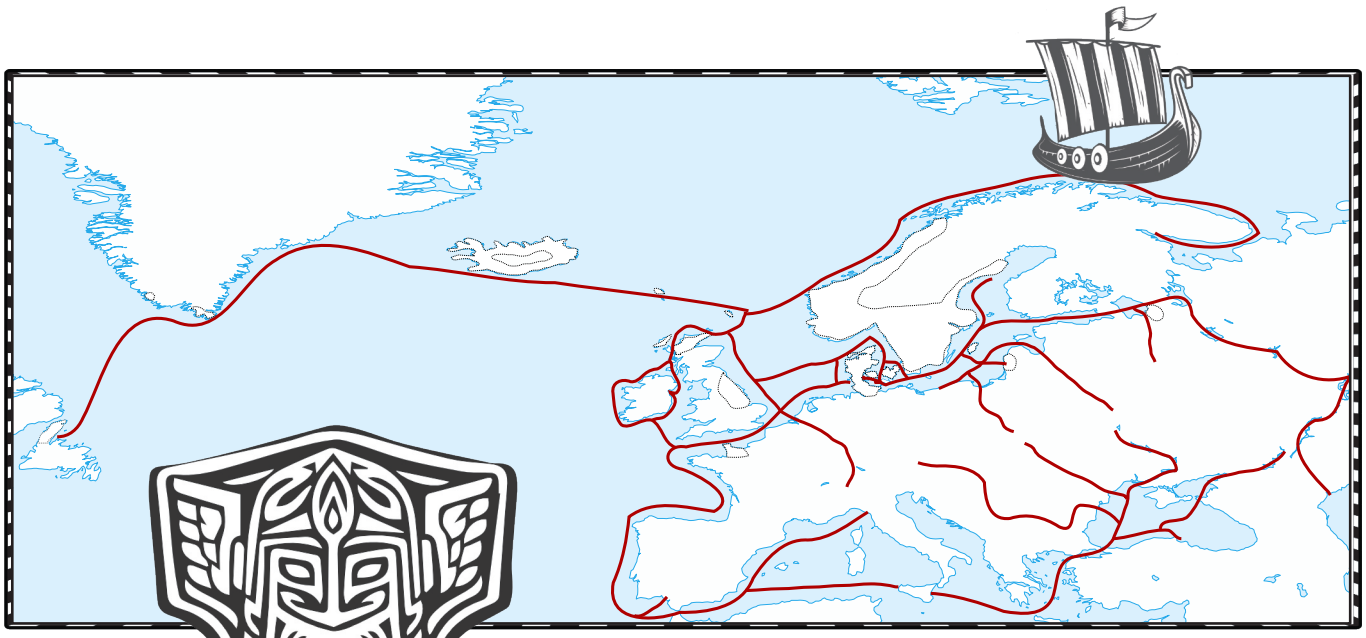
WEEK 14

## VIKING EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENTS MAP



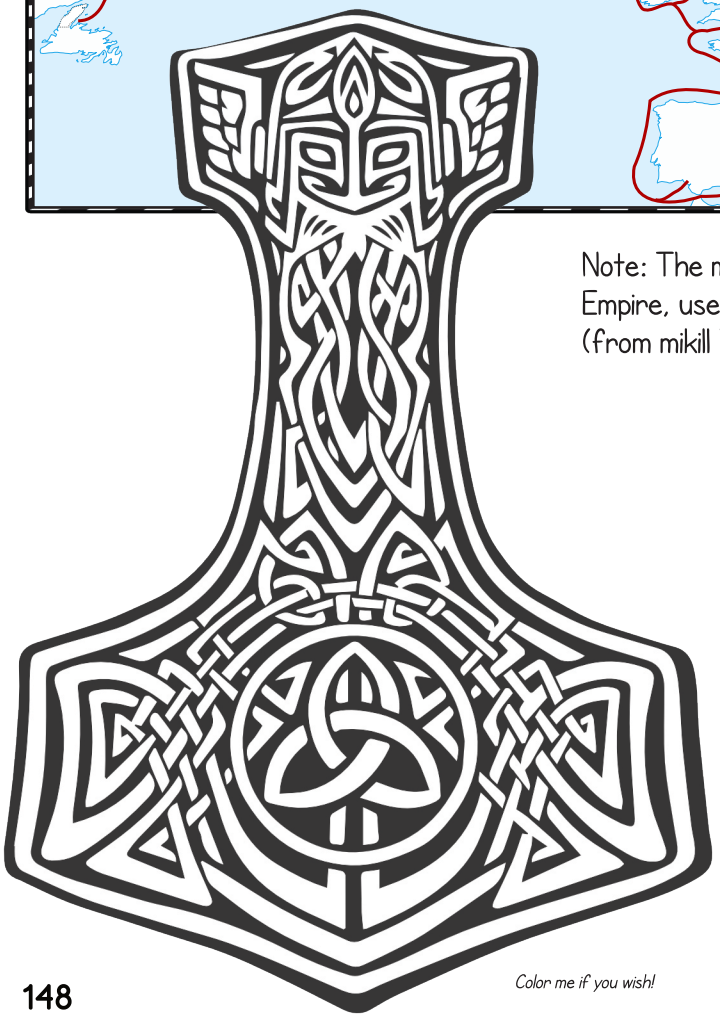

Color in the Viking settlements. Label the following:

- ☐ Vinland
- ☐ Greenland
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ Faroe Islands
- ☐ Dublin
- ☐ Shetland Island
- ☐ York
- ☐ Normandy
- ☐ Scandinavia
- ☐ Kiev
- ☐ Novgorod
- ☐ Miklagard
- ☐ Rhine
- ☐ Dniester
- ☐ Danube
- ☐ Dnieper
- ☐ Don
- ☐ Atlantic Ocean



Note: The medieval Vikings, who had contacts with the Byzantine Empire, used the Old Norse name Miklagaror for Constantinople (from mikill 'big' and garor 'wall' or 'stronghold').

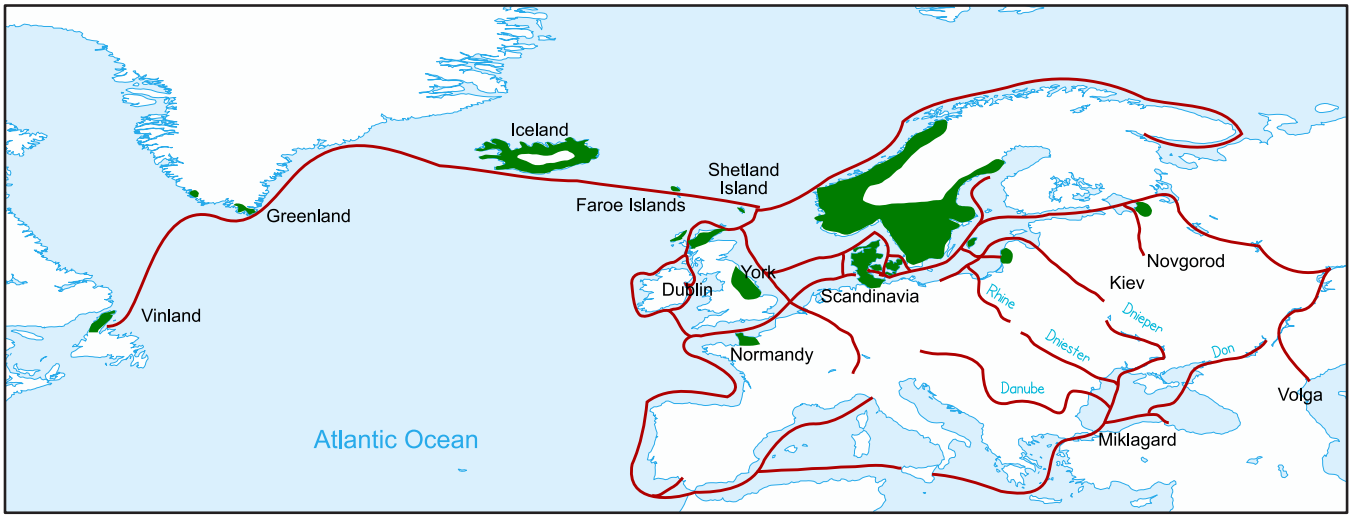
Tip: If you don't want to write using teeny-tiny letters, you can use numbers to label the places. For example: Put a number 1 next to Vinland and then label a number 1 on its location on the map.



*Color me if you wish!*

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## The Crusades 1095-1271

1. What were two reasons people were motivated to join the People's Crusade in 1096 due to Pope Urban II's urging?

## The First Four Crusades Including the Reconquista

1. The Second Crusade was fought in these two places:

2. The wars of Christians against Spanish Muslims were called the:

3. What is the anglicized name of the Egyptian Muslim who prompted the Third Crusade when he retook Jerusalem?

4. Richard the Lionheart, King of England, participated in this crusade:

5. What was the lasting effect of the Fourth Crusade?



## Consequences of the Crusades

1. Why did the Northern Italian cities become the banking center of Europe and the site of the Renaissance?

## The Northern Crusades and the Teutonic Knights

1. What area of Europe was the last major region to remain pagan?

## The Middle East After the Caliphates

1. The word sultan means:

## The Turkic Migrations and Ottoman Origins

1. The invasions by the _____ devastated much of the Middle East, and by 1256 the Seljuk territories were crushed.

## The Emergence of the High Middle Ages in Europe

1. Economies during the early Middle Ages operated largely on the basis of: _____

_____

## The Medieval Agricultural Revolution

1. ☐ True ☐ False Innovations like the carruca, iron horseshoes, iron plowshares, wind-powered watermills, and a 3-field crop rotation caused an increase in population, more stability, and the creation of a cash economy vs. a barter economy.

## Cities and Economic Change

1. What factor related to population growth caused the increase of towns and cities? _____

2. The Hanseatic League was:

a. a group of cities engaged in trade that came together to regulate exchange and maintain monopolies on goods.

b. a group of countries that banded together to fight the Mongols.

c. a group of cities that traded in luxury goods with caravans from China.



## Politics

1. Which two kingdoms first showed real signs of centralization during the High Middle Ages?

_____

_____

## Magna Carta

1. Watch the video in the text and answer these questions:




a. The Magna Carta was intended to limit the _____ power.

b. When did the nobles force King John to sign the Magna Carta?

c. In the 14th century, it was determined that _____ should take place before judgment.

d. To early Americans, Magna Carta embodied the idea of a government constrained by _____.

e. Which right was most often invoked in connection with the Magna Carta by early Americans?

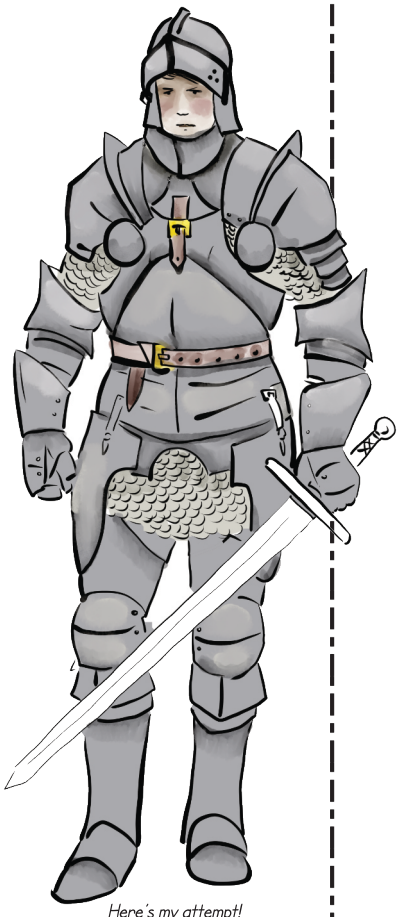
_____

*Notebooking Page*



Visit this url to learn how to draw a knight:

https://tinyurl.com/draw-a-knight



*Here's my attempt!*

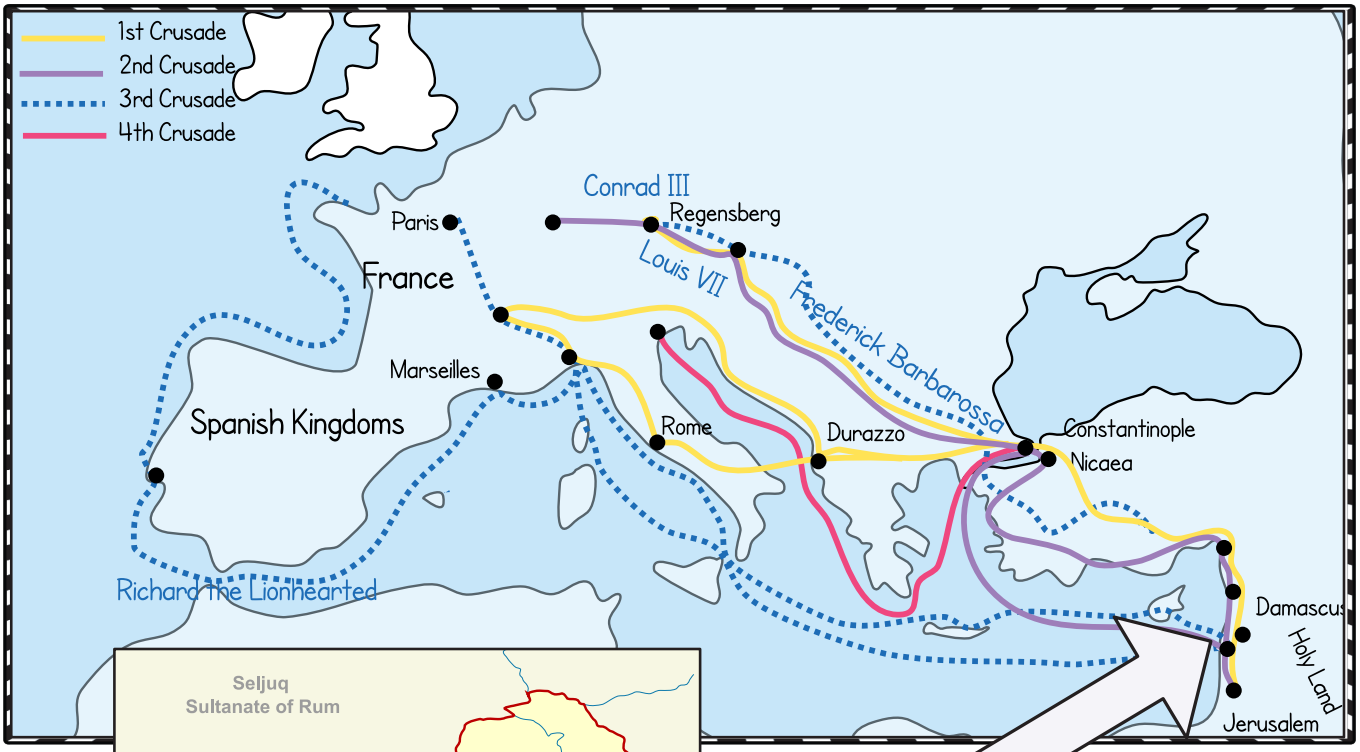
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

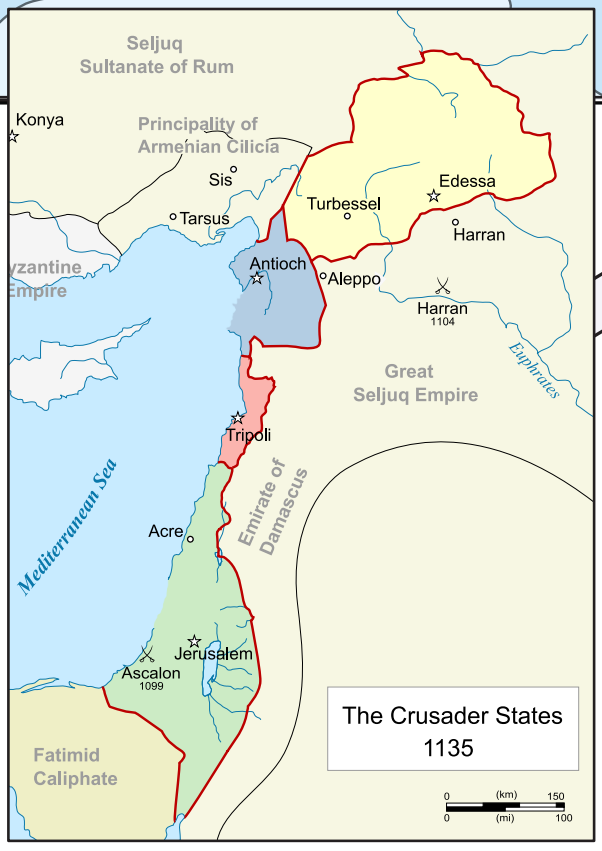
## WEEK 15

## THE CRUSADES

Label the following:

- ☐ Muslim States
- ☐ Lyons
- ☐ Genoa
- ☐ Venice
- ☐ Lisbon
- ☐ Holy Roman Empire
- ☐ Byzantine Empire
- ☐ Latin Christian
- ☐ Orthodox Christian
- ☐ Islamic
- ☐ Vienna
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Seljuk Turks
- ☐ Antioch
- ☐ Tripoli
- ☐ Acre



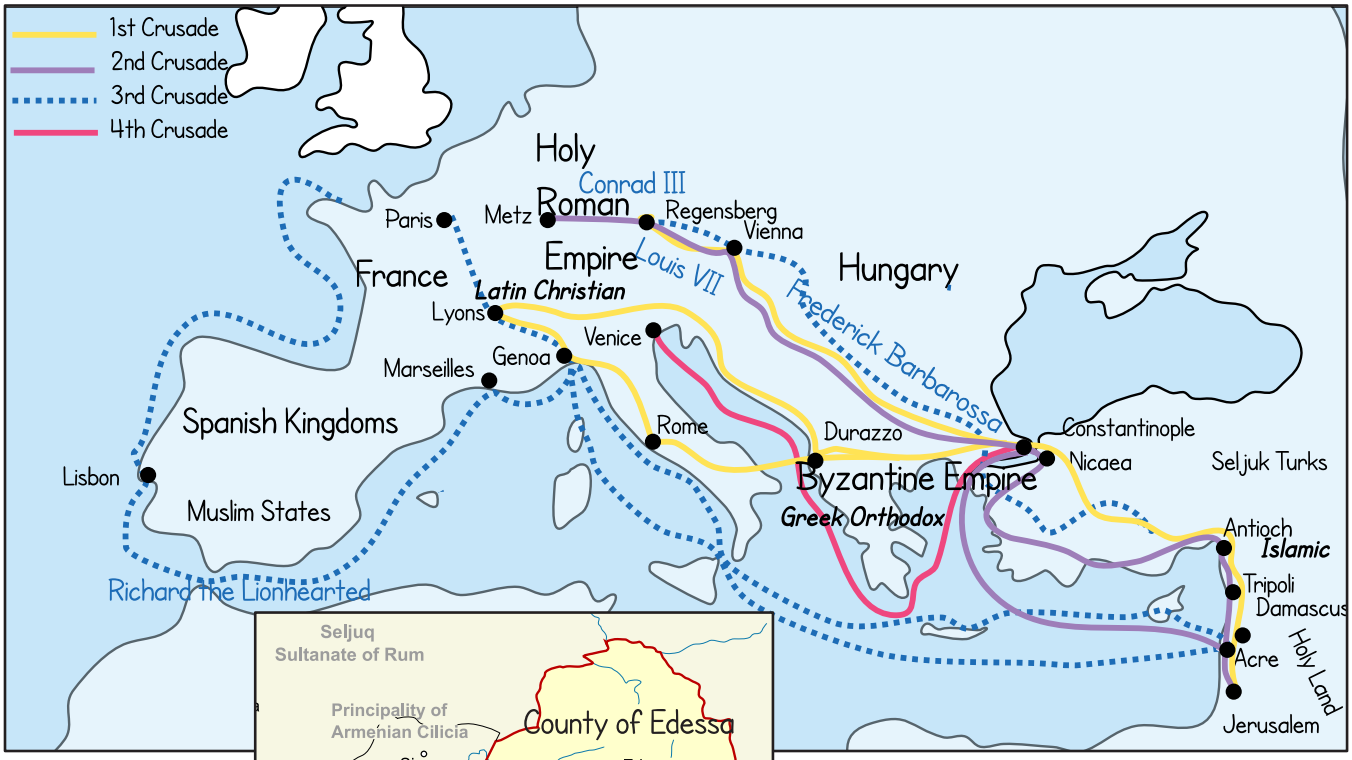

Area enlarged

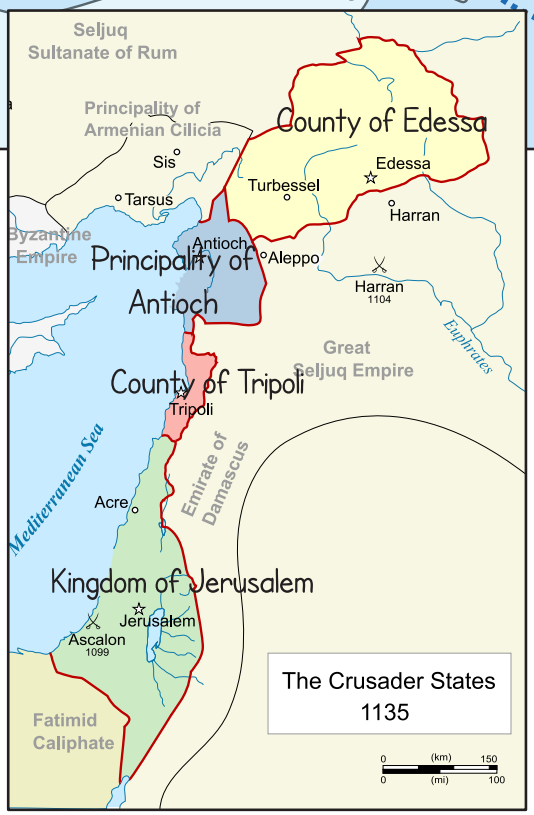
Label the following:

- ☐ County of Edessa
- ☐ Principality of Antioch
- ☐ County of Tripoli
- ☐ Kingdom of Jerusalem

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 15

Label the following:

## EUROPE IN 1173

- ☐ Kingdom of Portugal
- ☐ Kingdom of Navarre
- ☐ Kingdom of Castille
- ☐ Kingdom of Aragon
- ☐ Kingdom of France
- ☐ Kingdom of Denmark
- ☐ Balts
- ☐ Angevin Empire
- ☐ Welsh
- ☐ Polish Principalities
- ☐ Duchy of Bohemia
- ☐ Serbs
- ☐ Kingdom of Galicia & Leon
- ☐ Kingdom of Hungary
- ☐ Byzantine Empire
- ☐ Almohad Caliphate
- ☐ Seljuk Rulers
- ☐ Zangid Empire

The Angevin Empire describes the possessions of the Angevin kings of England who held lands in England and France during the 12th and 13th centuries. Its rulers were Henry II (ruled 1154-1189), Richard I (ruled 1189-1199), and John (ruled 1199-1216). The Angevin Empire is an early example of a composite state (several countries under one ruler who governs his territories as if they were separate kingdoms, in accordance with local traditions and legal structures).

Henry's son, John, was defeated in the Anglo-French War (1213-1214) by Philip II of France following the Battle of Bouvines. John lost control of most of his continental possessions, apart from Gascony in southern Aquitaine. This defeat set the scene for further conflicts between England and France, leading up to the Hundred Years' War.






Philip II of France at the Battle of Bouvines

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



### Men and Women's Roles

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text states that the average lifespan for men and women during medieval times was 40 years old. If that was the case today, do you think you'd live your life differently? Why or why not?

Do you think modern ideas of children and teens would remain if lifespans were shorter? What about the age at which people marry?

### Monasticism

1. Correct this sentence: Monasteries owned a full 40% of the arable land of Western Europe by the late Middle Ages.

### Corruption

1. What language was used for church services? _____

## THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND EUROPE 1250–1500

### The Crises of the Middle Ages

There are no questions for this section.

### The Great Famine 1315-1317

1. Think and discuss, but don't answer: What do you think would happen to our current society if there was a famine that affected crops and animals the same way it did during the Great Famine? How long do you think it would take before grocery shelves would empty and prices would increase? Do you think there would be a resurgence in gardening? Would there be a seed shortage? Do you think wild foraging would increase? Where would the knowledge to do this safely come from? What crimes, if any, do you think would increase? What other effects do you think there would be? Does your family have a plan in place for a food shortage emergency?

2. What fairytale story may have originated from how some children were treated during the Great Famine? _____



### The Mongols

1. Khan means:

a. king

b. warlord

c. father

d. rider

2. Who united both the Mongols and various Turkish clans and launched the single most successful campaign of empire-building in world history?

_____

Fill in the place names on the timeline of Mongol conquest.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1221 | |
| 1234 | |
| 1241 | |
| 1258 | |
| 1279 | |



4. Why did Genghis have entire cities exterminated?

_____

_____

## *The Mongols in Eastern Europe*

1. Circle the correct answer: In 1236, Russia was a united kingdom not a united kingdom

## *Black Death 1346-1353*

1. What group of people was blamed for the plague? _____

2. What was a positive effect of the plague?

_____

_____

_____

_____

## *The 100 Years' War 1337-1453*

1. ☐ True ☐ False The 100 Years' War was a single war.

2. During the Hundred Years' War, nobles in England usually spoke this language: _____

3. Decades into the war, the French received an unexpected boost in their fortunes thanks to the intervention of one of the future patron saints of France itself: _____

4. Research and write a paragraph (or a list of facts) about Joan of Arc on the next page.

## *The Babylonian Captivity and the Great Western Schism 1378-1417*

1. Circle the correct answer: For a while, the papacy was based out of:

England France Castille The Holy Roman Empire



Joan of Arc by Ernest Meissonier - Joan of Arc is a rare study relating to Ernest Meissonier's never-realized mural for the Pantheon in Paris.



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 16

## EUROPE IN 1328




Look at last week's map: Europe in 1173. Compare it to the map on the following page that shows Europe in 1328. Write down 10 things that have changed in the 155 years between the two maps:

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 16

## BLACK DEATH MAP

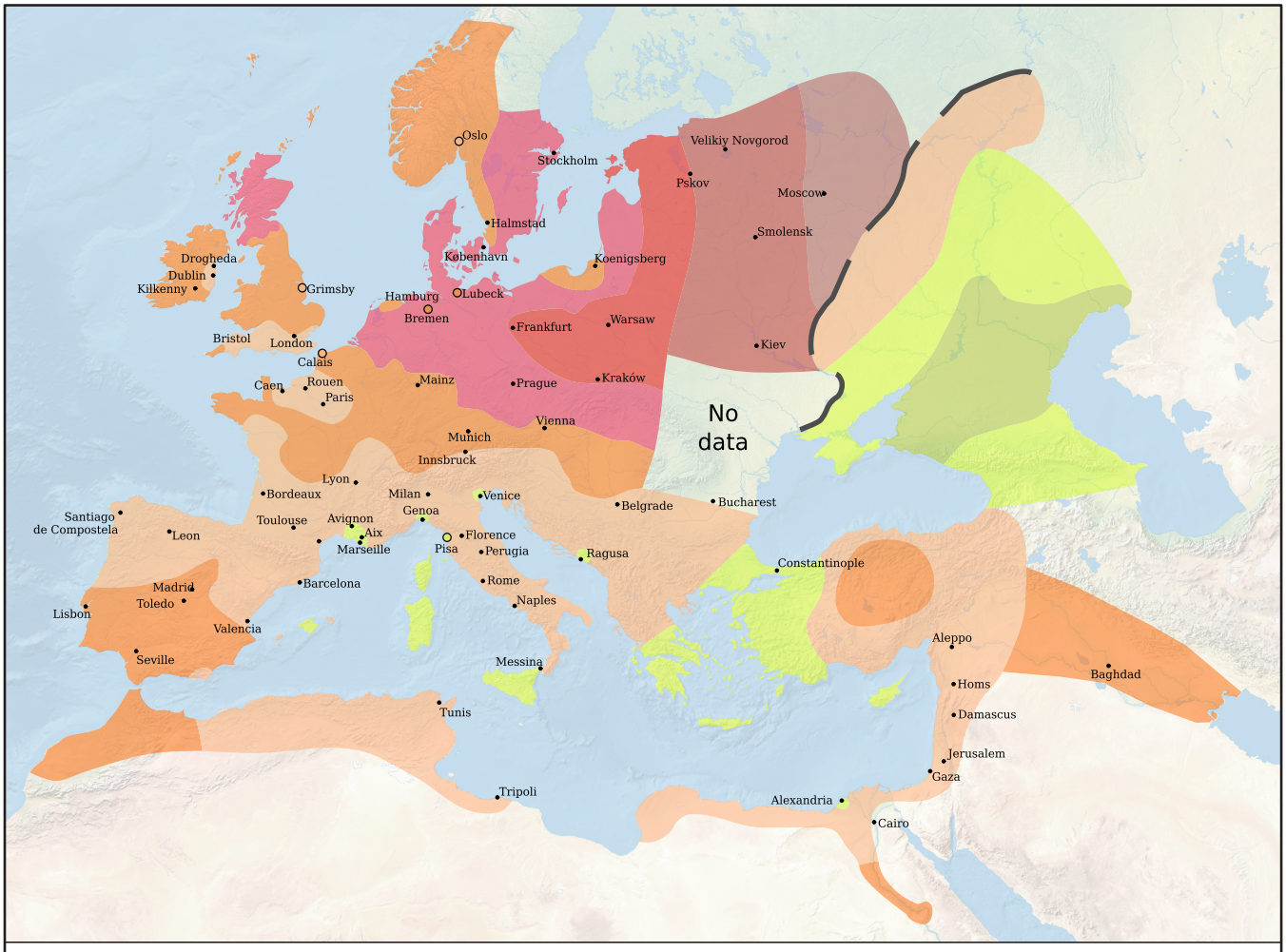
Never Stop Learning

Color in the map to show the spread of the Black Death. You can come up with your own color scheme, if you wish. Does it appear that the plague first traveled via water to various ports, or did it travel mostly overland in the beginning?



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 16

## 100 YEARS' WAR 1337–1453 MAP

Label the following sites of the most important battles fought during the 100 Years' War:

- ☐ Crecy
- ☐ Agincourt
- ☐ Formigny
- ☐ Patay
- ☐ Poitiers
- ☐ Castillon



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



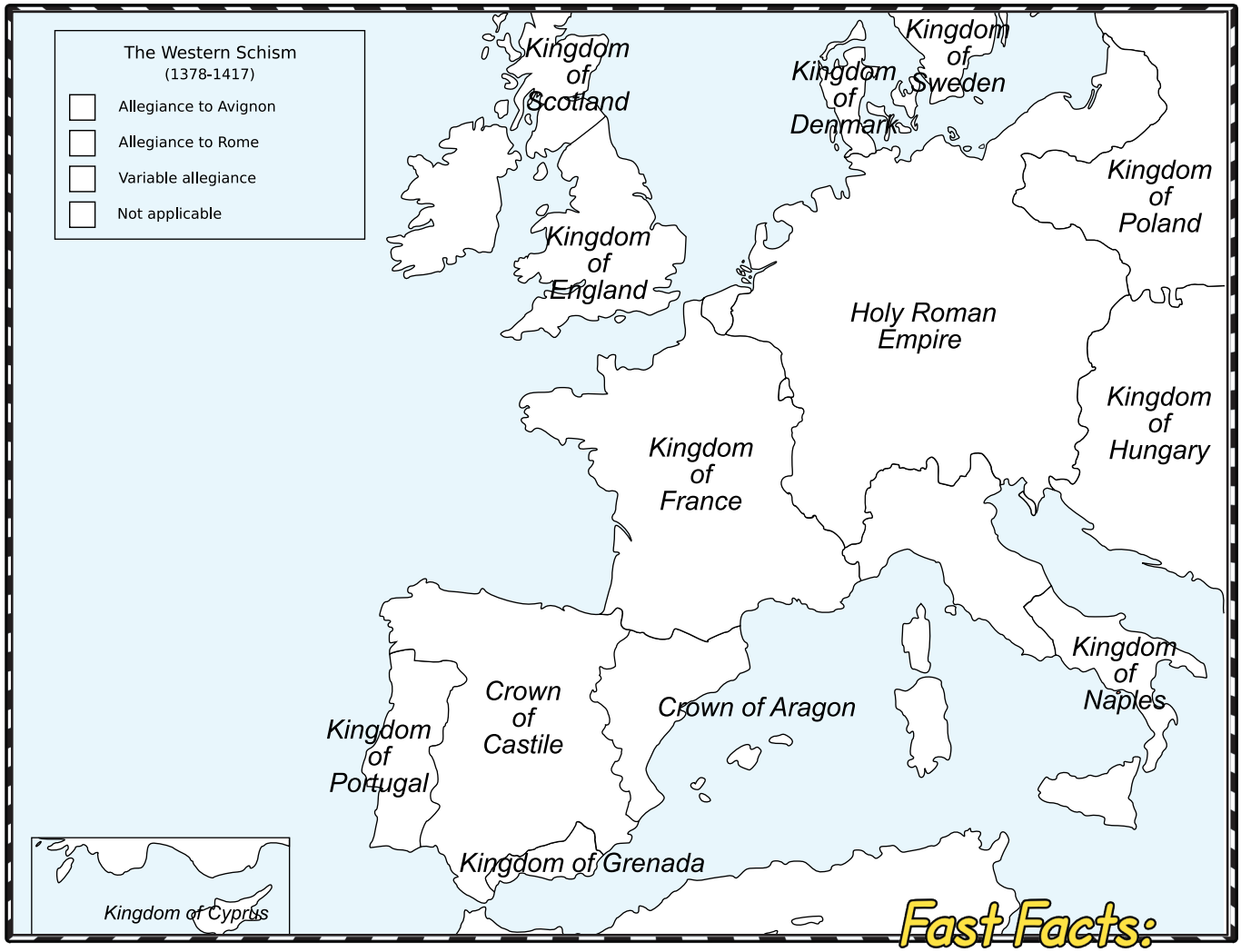
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 16

## WESTERN SCHISM 1378-1417 MAP

Color the map to illustrate the allegiances during the Western Schism.





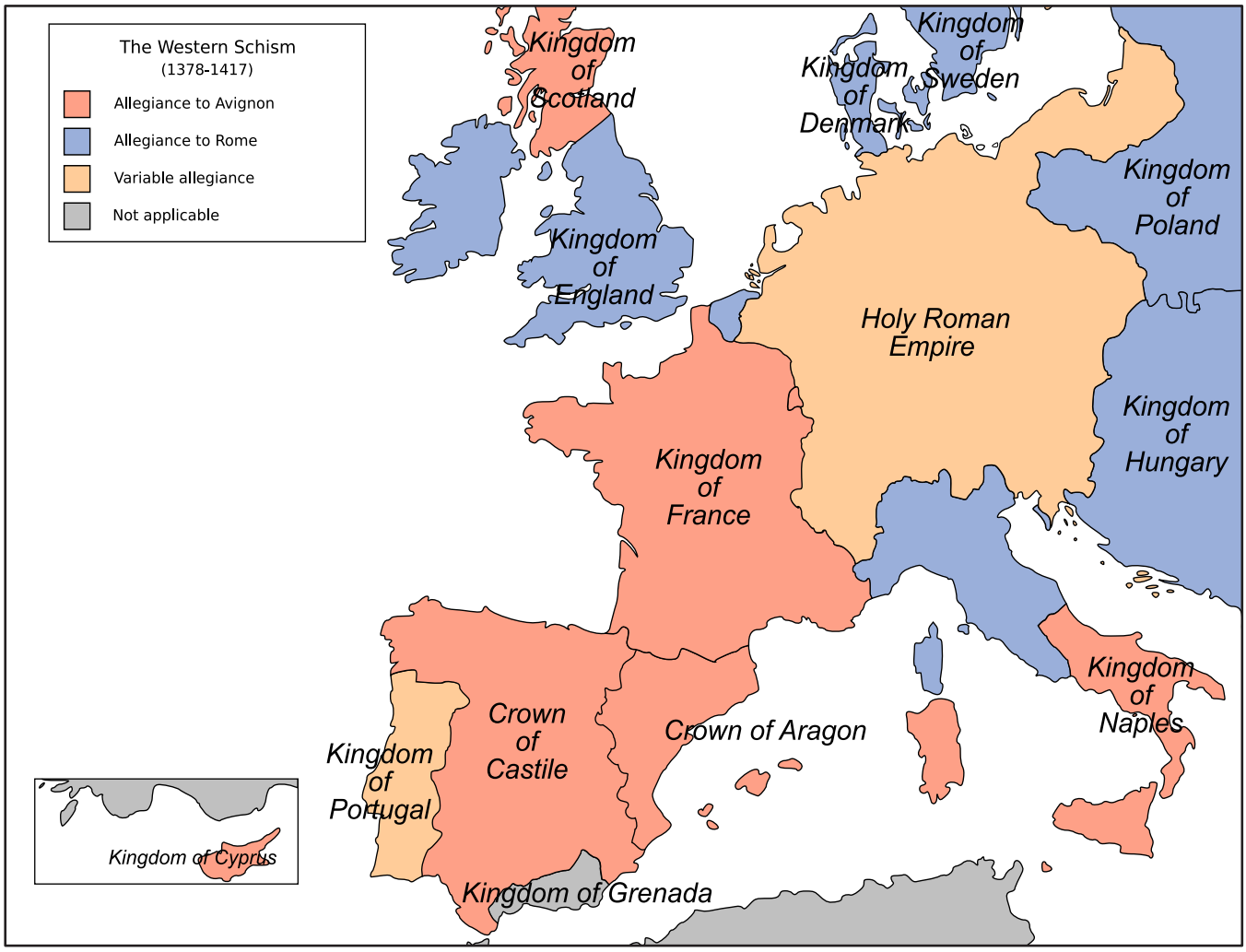

**Fast Facts:**

During medieval times, long-toed shoes known as pikes or crakows, were fashionable. The toes were packed with stuffing like horsehair, moss, or wool to provide rigidity and help them hold their shape. A monk wrote, "...it was necessary for them to be tied to the shin with chains of silver before they could walk with them." An English poem from 1388 complained that men were unable to kneel in prayer because their toes were too long.

There is clear evidence from the Battle of Sempach that in certain periods soldiers on campaign wore shoes with toes so long as to interfere with the wearer's ability to run. In that battle, it became necessary for the knights of Leopold III, Duke of Austria to dismount and fight on foot, and because they did not have time to prepare for the engagement, they were forced to cut off the tips of their poulaines. The Swiss chroniclers report how a huge pile of these shoe-tips was found in a heap after the battle, and they are also depicted in the background of the battle scene in the Luzerner Schilling painting of 1513.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:






## AFRICA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

WEEK 17

1. The word Ghana means:

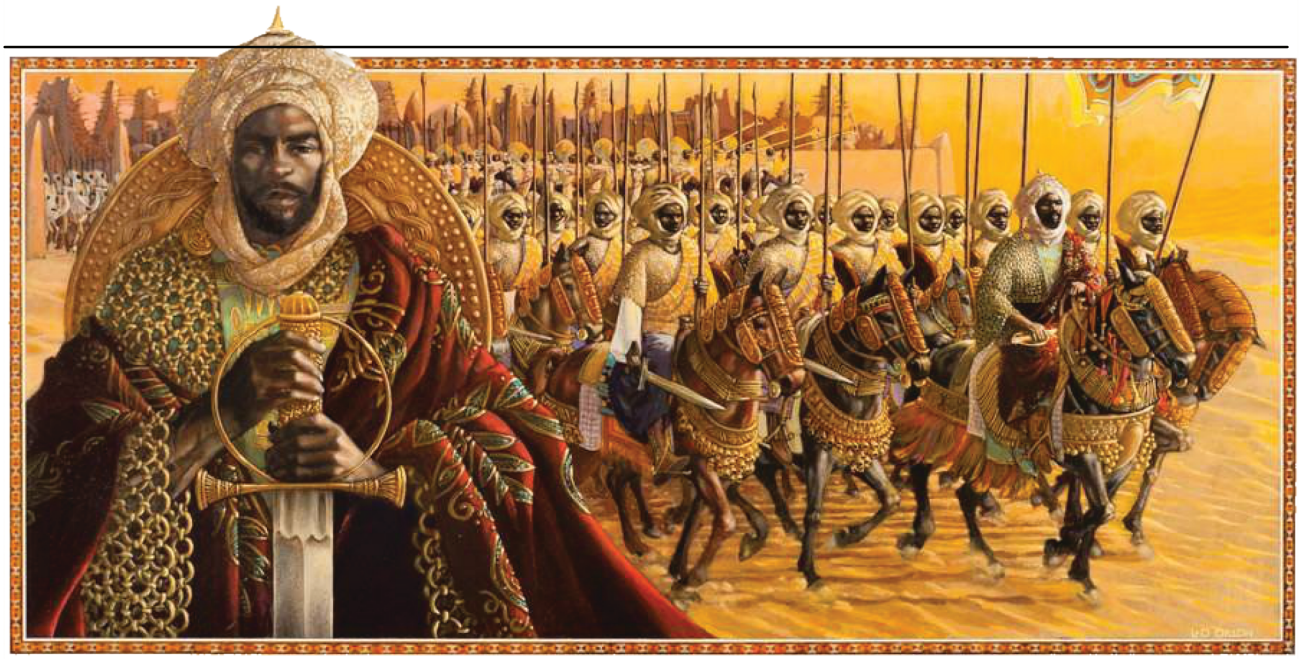
a. warrior or war chief

b. emperor

c. trader

d. gold miner

2. Write a short biography about Mansa Musa.



## ASIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES



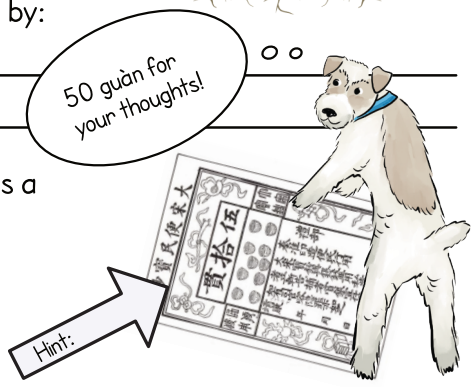

### *The Tang Dynasty 618-907*

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word interregnum comes from the Latin inter, meaning _____, and the regnum, meaning _____.

2. One theory states that empress Wu's rise to power was achieved by:

_____

_____




3. Circle the correct answer: Historians generally regard the Tang as a

high point low point in Chinese civilization.

### *The Song Dynasty 960-1270s*

1. The Song Dynasty was the first to issue paper _____.

2. Think and discuss: Foot binding seems to be a horrible practice. How do you think something like that became popular? Are there any current-day trends of a similar nature that you think will be looked down on in the future, and if so, why? Do you think tattoos will stay trendy? Why or why not? What possible practices or body modifications do you think could become popular in the future that dramatically change a person's physical appearance? Do you think children should be able to participate in body modification or should there be an age limit? Why or why not?

### *The Yuan Dynasty 1271-1368*

1. The Yuan Dynasty was ruled by:

a. Han Chinese

b. Mongols

c. Tibetans



*Yuan dynasty blue-and-white porcelain dish*

### *Marco Polo and the Silk Road 1271-1295*

1. According to the interactive map embedded in the online textbook, where did the Polos start their journey?

_____

### *Japan*

1. What is unique about the hereditary line of emperors begun by the Yamato?

_____

2. Greek and Latin roots: The word nominal comes from the Latin nomen, meaning _____.

Something that is nominally controlled is controlled _____.

3. The Yamato Clan originated in:

a. China

b. Korea

c. Japan

d. India



## Classical Japan

1.Into how many time periods can Classical Japan be divided? _____

## Asuka period 538-710

1. What religion was introduced to Japan during the Asuka period?

_____

## Nara period 710-794

1. During the Nara period, the Japanese upper classes patterned themselves after the _____.

2. The Fujiwara clan's primary strategy for influence was to:

a. build the first urban center b. control the Buddhist monasteries

c. marry their daughters to emperors

3. What epidemic plagued the Japanese people during the Nara period and killed 1/3 of the population?

_____

## Heian period 794-1185

1. Heian means _____ in Japanese.

2. Visit this page to download and print a PDF printable about tanka poetry: https://tinyurl.com/56u63p27

Complete page #3 in the printable. Put the completed page in your history notebook (if you have one).

3. Optional: Visit https://www.tofugu.com/japanese/learn-hiragana/ to learn some hiragana!

*Learn a Hiragana Character!*

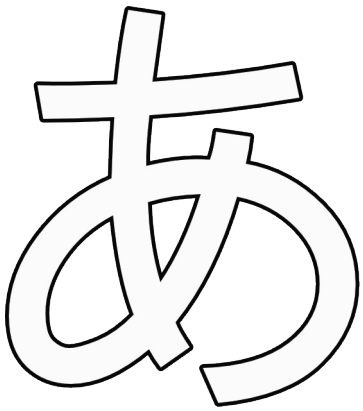
あ says "ah", as in father.

Start at the red dot for each step.

Step 1: Step 2 Step 3:



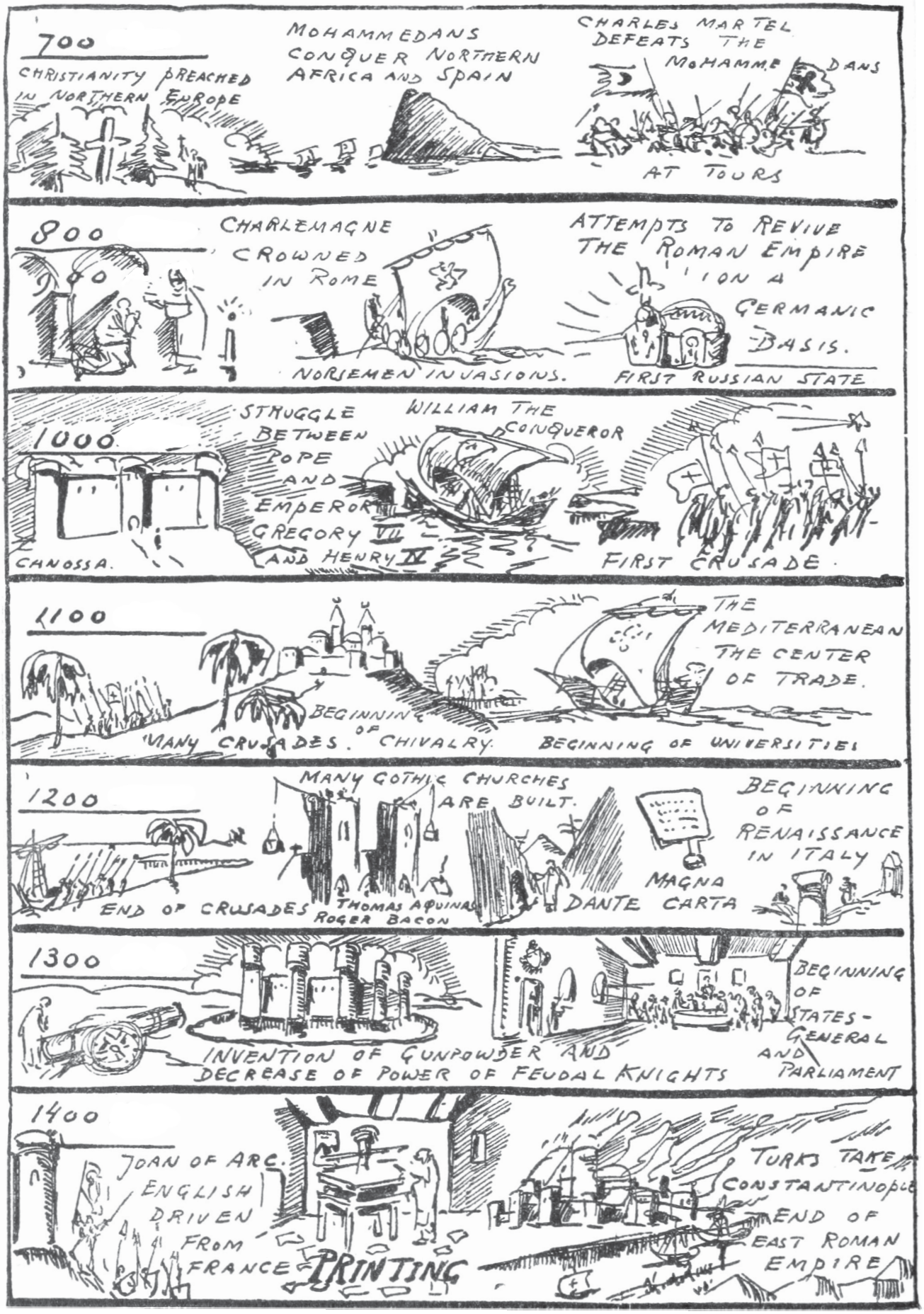
Trace with your finger. Start at the star!



Trace the first character and then copy it in the rest of the boxes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| あ | | | | |

4. During the Heian period, _____ was the primary unit of exchange instead of money.


700
CHRISTIANITY PREACHED IN NORTHERN EUROPE
MOHAMMEDANS CONQUER NORTHERN AFRICA AND SPAIN
CHARLES MARTEL DEFEATS THE MOHAMMEDANS AT TOURS
800
CHARLEMAGNE CROWNED IN ROME
NORSEMEN INVASIONS.
ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE THE ROMAN EMPIRE ON A GERMANIC BASIS.
FIRST RUSSIAN STATE
1000
CANOSSA.
STRUGGLE BETWEEN POPE AND EMPEROR GREGORY VII AND HENRY IV
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
FIRST CRUSADE
1100
MANY CRUSADES.
BEGINNING OF CHIVALRY.
THE MEDITERRANEAN THE CENTER OF TRADE.
BEGINNING OF UNIVERSITIES
1200
END OF CRUSADES
MANY GOTHIC CHURCHES ARE BUILT.
THOMAS AQUINAS
ROGER BACON
DANTE
MAGNA CARTA
BEGINNING OF RENAISSANCE IN ITALY
1300
INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER AND DECREASE OF POWER OF FEUDAL KNIGHTS
BEGINNING OF STATES-GENERAL AND PARLIAMENT
1400
JOAN OF ARC.
ENGLISH DRIVEN FROM FRANCE
PRINTING
TURKS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE
END OF EAST ROMAN EMPIRE

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

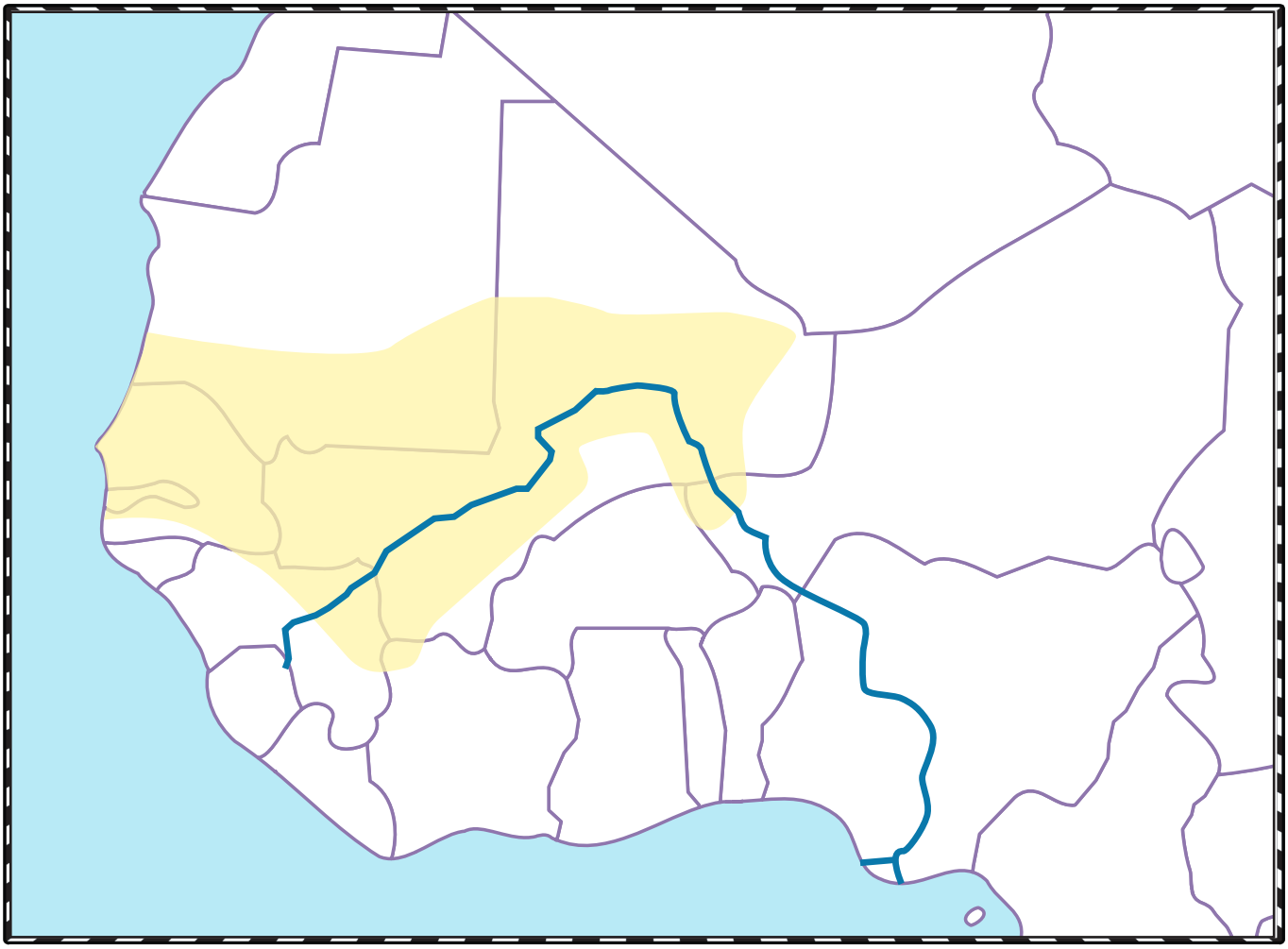
WEEK 17

## MALI EMPIRE MAP



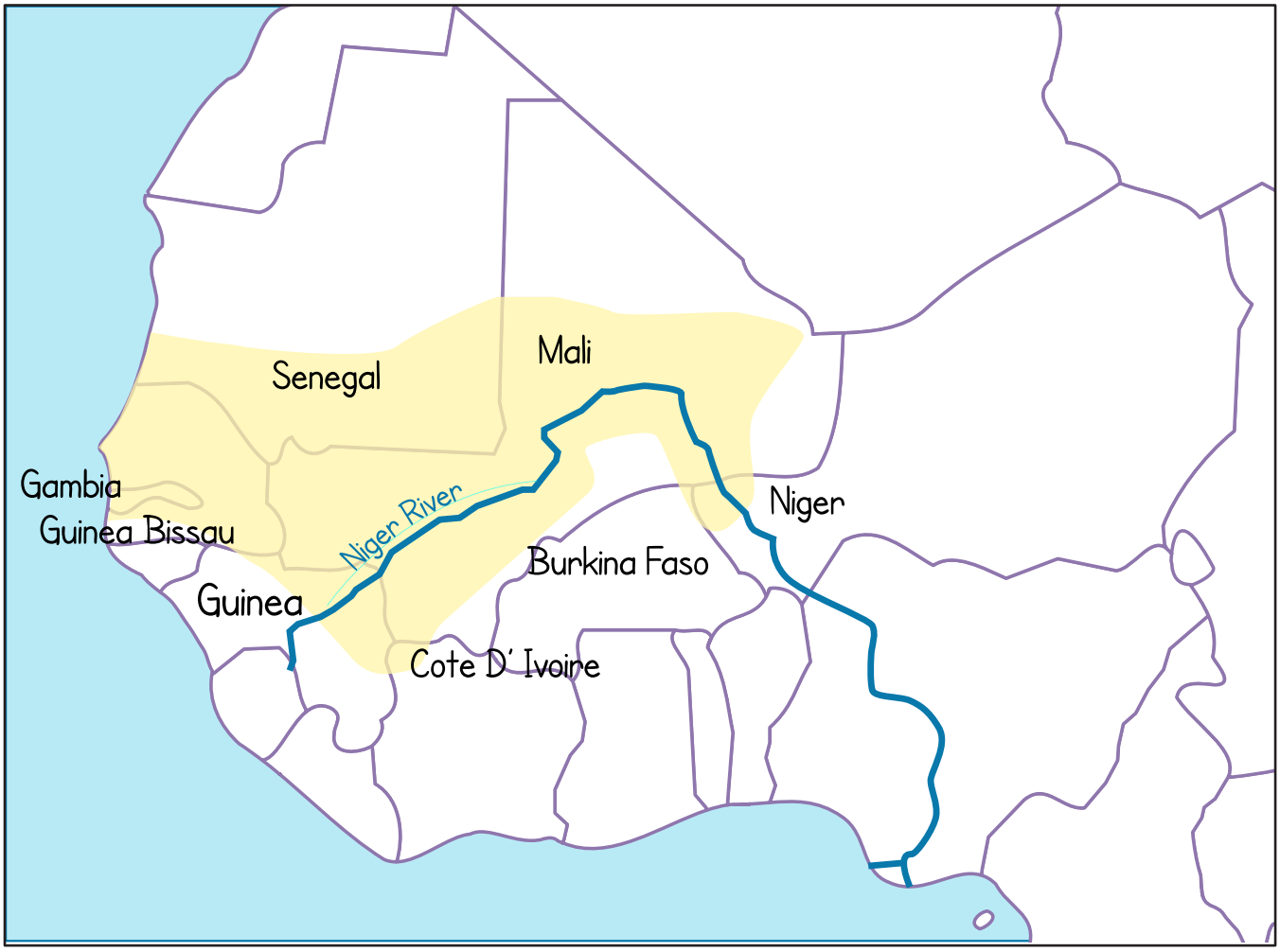

Label the current day countries and main river that are within the borders of what used to be the Mali Empire.

- ☐ Niger River
- ☐ Gambia
- ☐ Guinea Bissau
- ☐ Senegal
- ☐ Mali
- ☐ Niger
- ☐ Burkina Faso
- ☐ Cote D' Ivoire
- ☐ Guinea



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



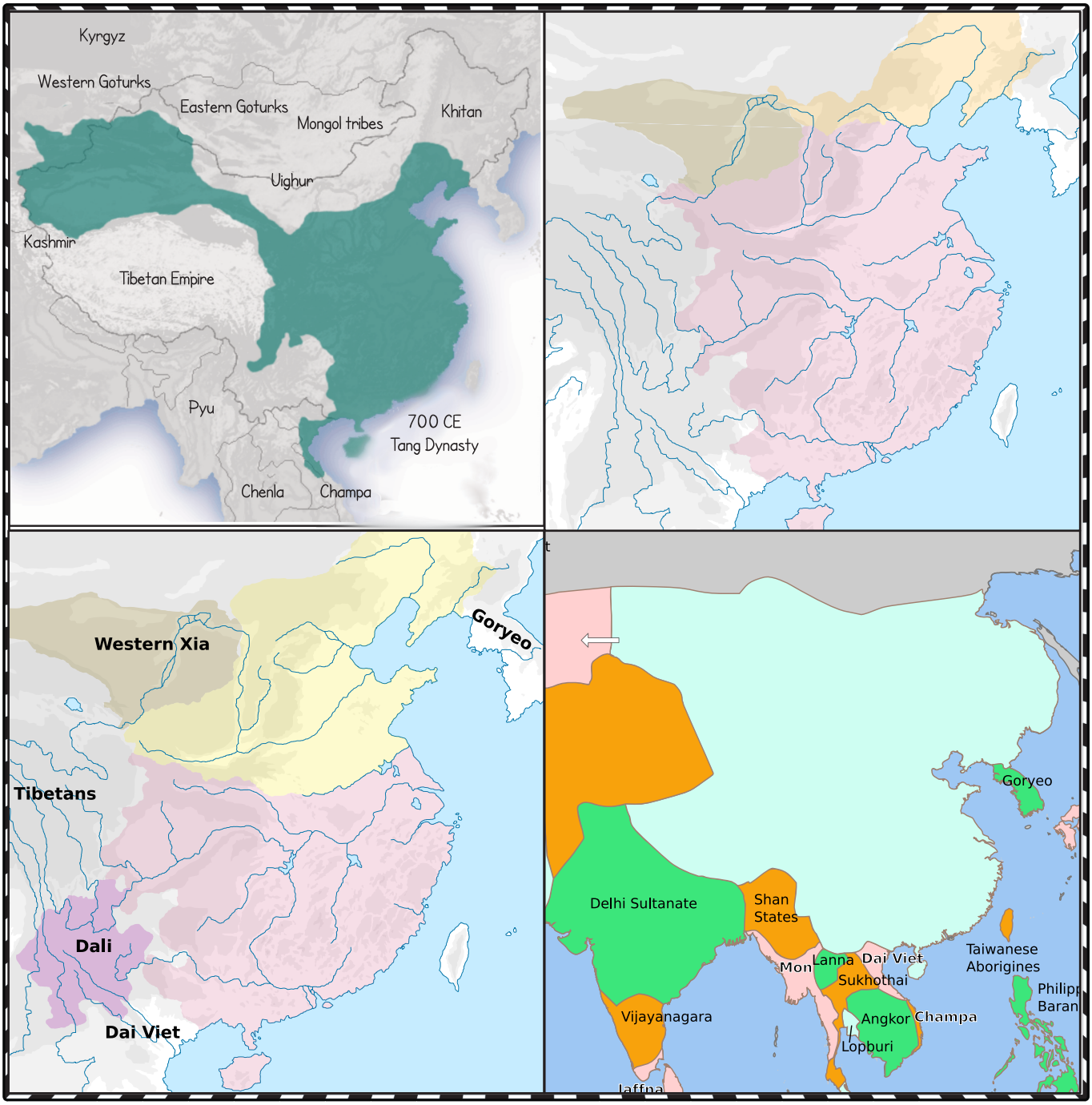
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 17

## MEDIEVAL CHINESE DYNASTIES MAP

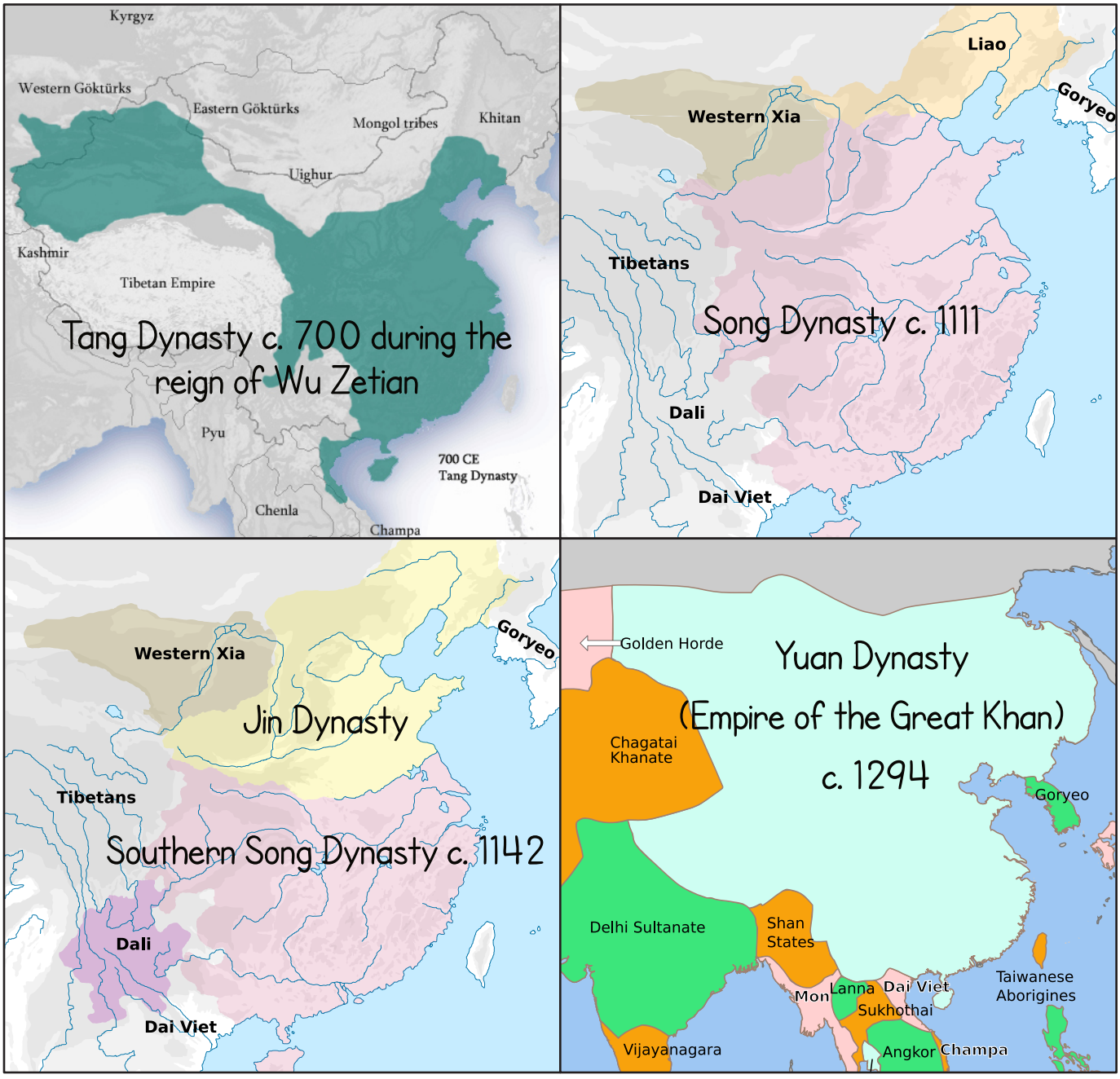
Label the following:

- ☐ Tang Dynasty c. 700
- ☐ Song Dynasty c. 1111
- ☐ Southern Song Dynasty c. 1142
- ☐ Jin Dynasty
- ☐ Yuan Dynasty c. 1294
- ☐ Western Xia
- ☐ Liao
- ☐ Goryeo
- ☐ Tibetans
- ☐ Dali
- ☐ Dal Viet
- ☐ Golden Horde
- ☐ Changatai Khanate



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



*Feudal Japan*

*Kamakura period 1185-1333*

WEEK 18

1. ☐ True ☐ False The Japanese had a feudal system similar to the one in medieval Europe.

2. In 1268, what leader of China demanded tribute from the Japanese and was refused?

_____

3. What saved the Japanese from the Mongol invasion? _____

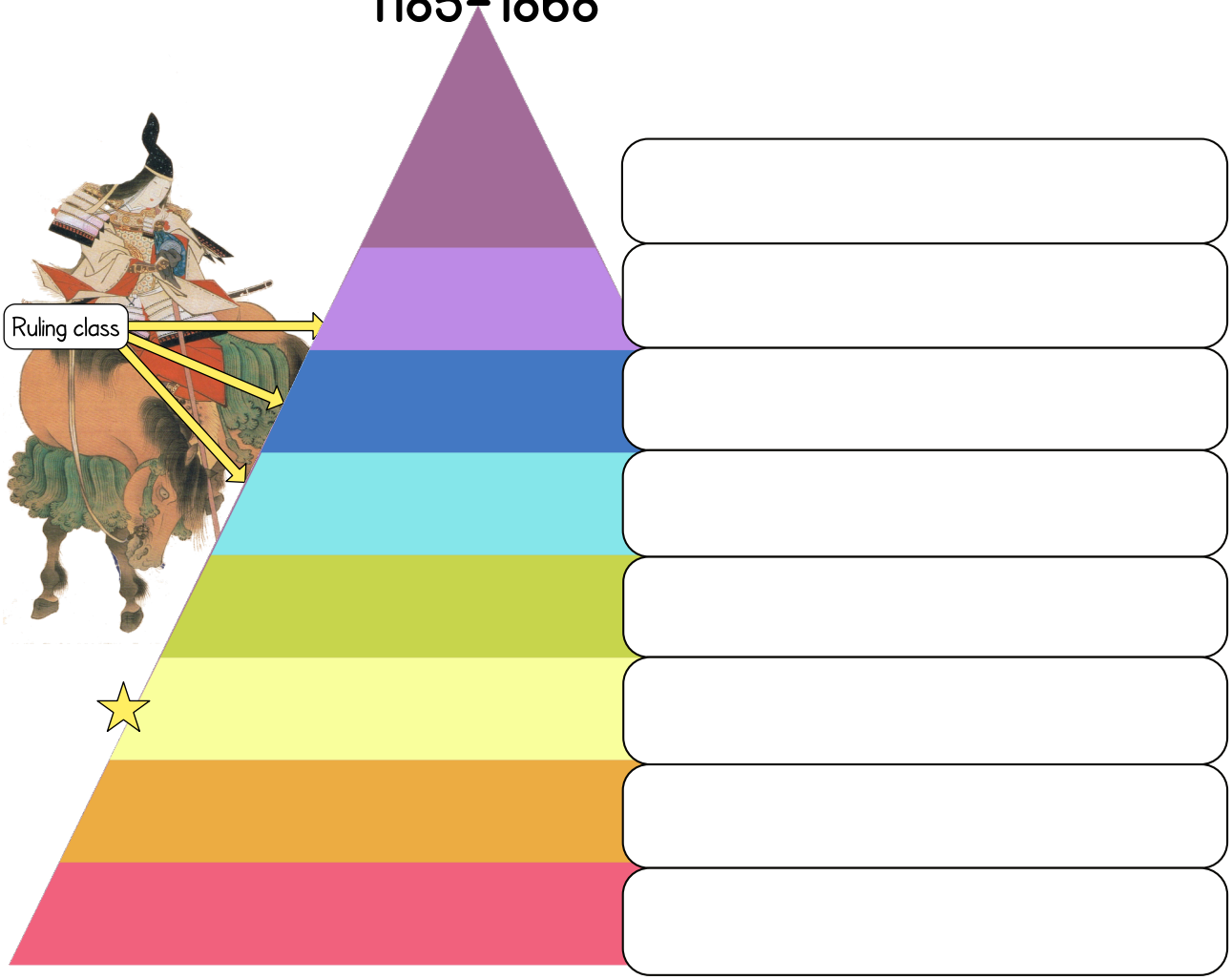
4. What does kamikaze mean? _____

5. Fill in the pyramid that illustrates Japan's feudal social structure:

# JAPANESE FEUDAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE

## 日本の封建的社会構造

## 1185-1868



6. The word shogun comes from the Japanese kanji sho which means _____ and gun which means _____. A shogun was a _____.




7. Greek and Latin roots: The word metonym comes from the Greek meta, meaning_____ and the Proto-Indo-European root no-men, meaning _____.

Give an example of a metonym:

_____

8. Greek and Latin roots: The word colloquial comes from the Latin com, meaning _____ and loqui, meaning _____.

Colloquial speech is used in _____.

9. The word daimyo roughly translates to:

a. great lord b. feudal lord c. owner of great land

10. Samurai were usually referred to as bushi, which means: _____

## *Muromachi period 1333-1568*

1. List 10 things about this time period in Japan's history:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



*Color me if you wish!*

## *India*

## *Delhi Sultanate in the North 1206-1526*

1. Circle the correct answer: The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Christian Hindu empire.

## *Vijayanagara Empire in the South 1336-1646*

1. Color in the approximate area of the Vijayanagara Empire based on the map in the text.



## *Southeast Asia*

### *Khmer Empire 802-1431*

1. This famous monument is:



2. ☐ True ☐ False During its peak in the 11th and 13th centuries, Angkor was the in the 11th to 13th centuries, was the largest pre-industrial urban center in the world.

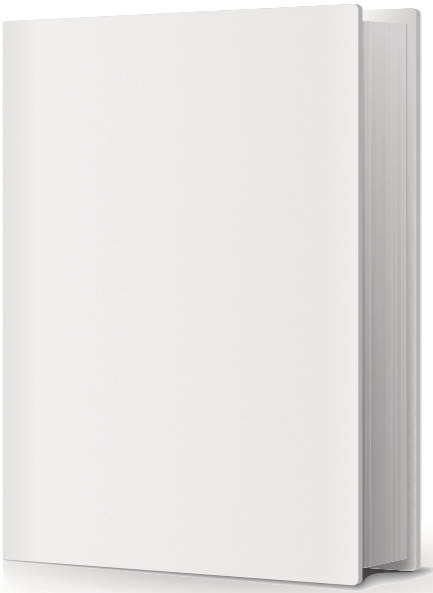
# EARLY MODERN EUROPE

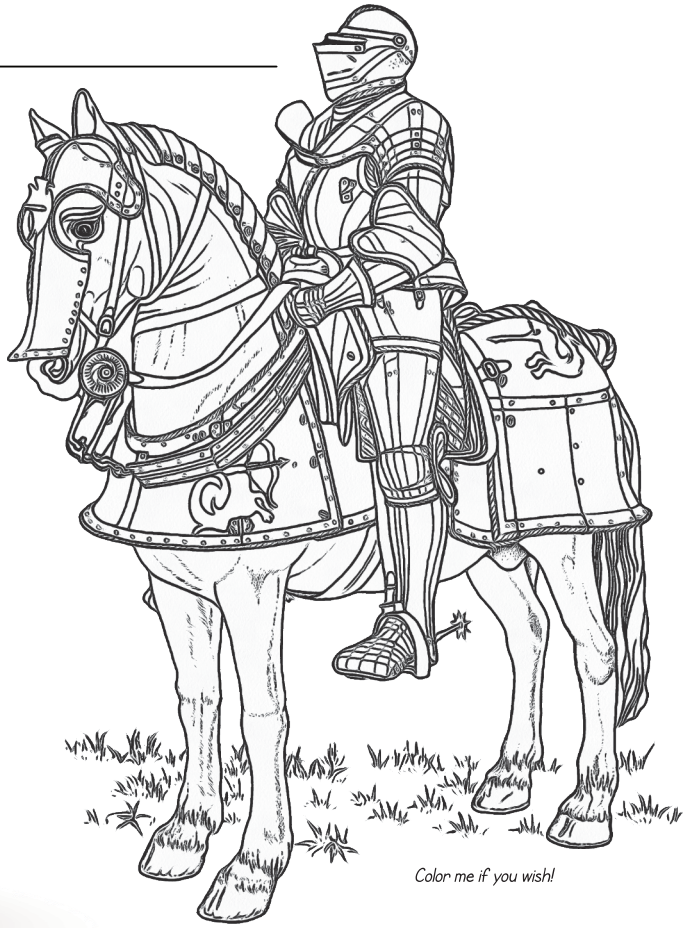
### *The Renaissance 1400-1600*

1. What does the word renaissance mean? _____

### *Political Setting*

1. What famous play by Shakespeare is set in Renaissance Italy and features rival elite families locked in a blood feud over honor? Write the title and create a book cover:





*Color me if you wish!*



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

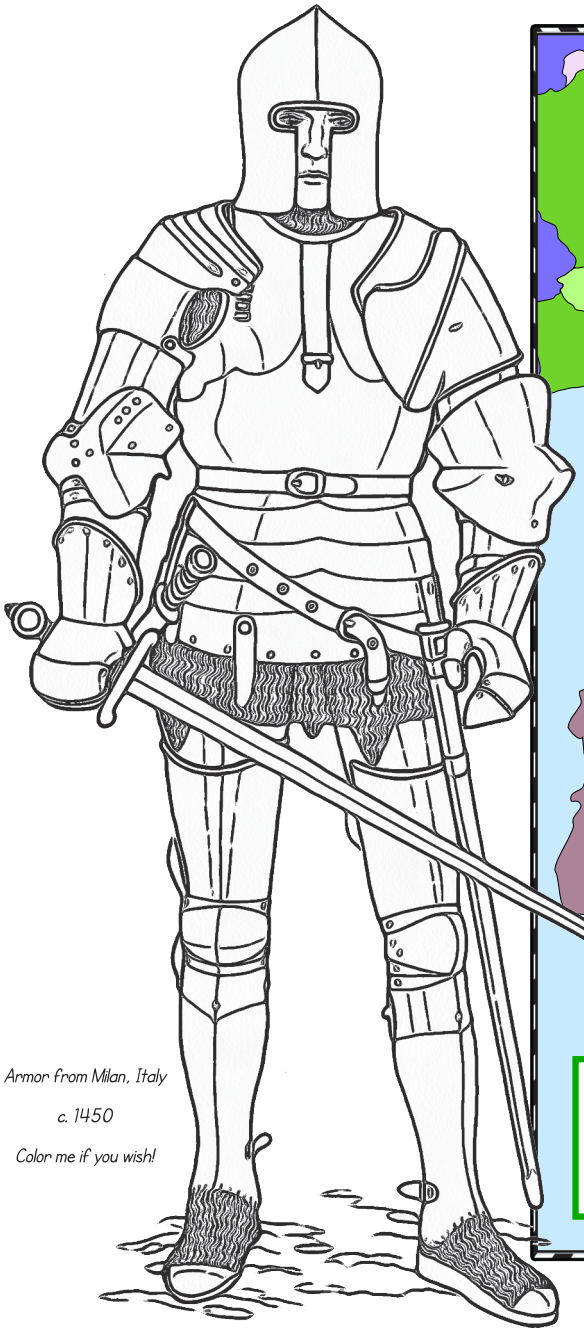
## WEEK 18

## RENAISSANCE ITALY 1494 MAP

Never Stop Learning

Label the following:

- ☐ Duchy of Savoy
- ☐ Duchy of Milan
- ☐ Republic of Venice
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ottoman Empire
- ☐ Republic of Ragusa
- ☐ Republic of Venice
- ☐ Republic of Genova
- ☐ Republic of Florence
- ☐ Republic of Siena
- ☐ Corsica
- ☐ Sardinia
- ☐ Kingdom of Naples
- ☐ Kingdom of Sicily



*Armor from Milan, Italy*

*c. 1450*

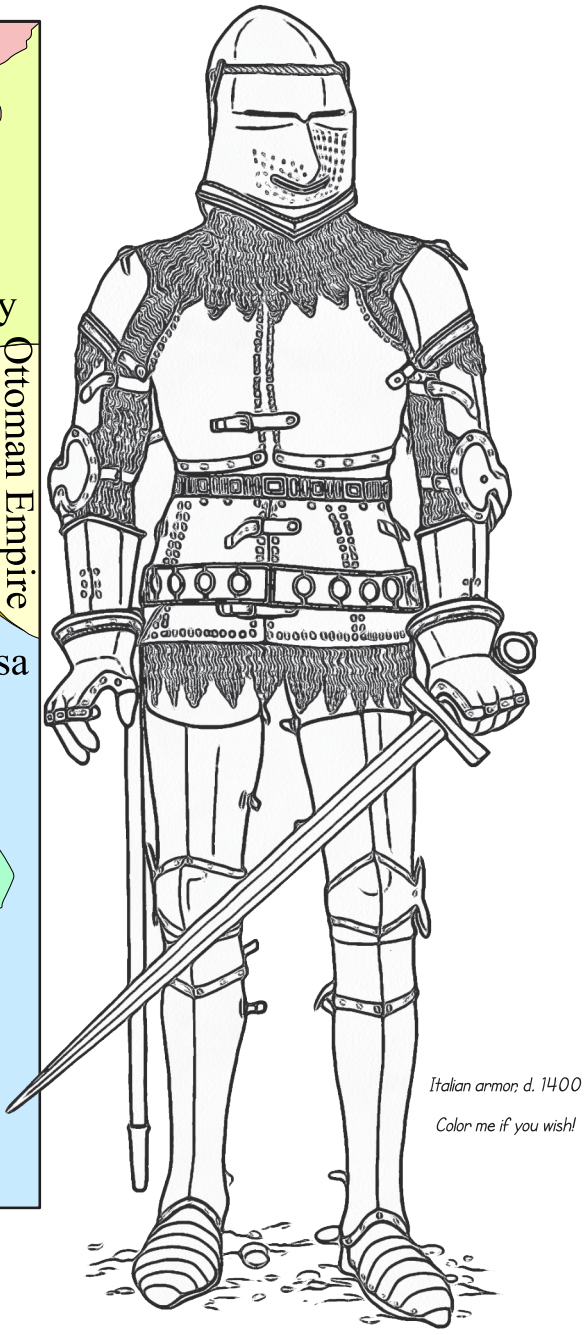
*Color me if you wish!*



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



*Italian armor, d. 1400*

*Color me if you wish!*

## The Great City-States

### Venice

1. ☐ True ☐ False Venice minted more gold currency than England and France combined.




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word terminus comes from the Latin terminus, meaning _____

_____.

A terminus is the _____ of anything. In the Roman Empire it was a boundary stone.

### Florence and Rome

1. Which powerful family controlled the city government of Florence by 1434 and patronized the arts.

_____

## The Printing Press in the 1440's

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says, "Likewise, personal correspondence and business transactions remained hand-written, with the legacy of good penmanship surviving well into the twentieth century."

Do you think handwriting, especially cursive handwriting, is still an important skill? Why or why not? Read this article: https://tinyurl.com/penmanshipisgood4you

## Patronage

1. Explain the system of patronage in one brief sentence. Which family was considered "the family" in Florence due to their patronage?

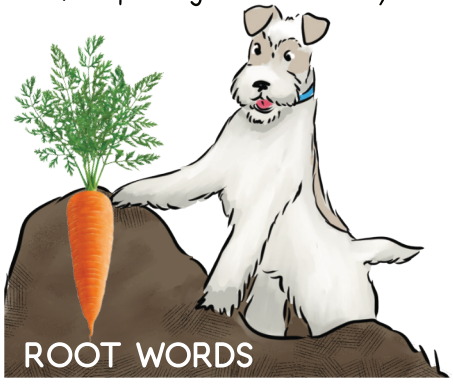
_____

_____

## Humanism

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Humanism attaches prime importance to humans instead of the divine or supernatural. Humanism rejects supernatural sources of morality and is the belief that parents don't have a right to bring children up the way they want to, because they don't own their children. Humanists argue children should be raised to make their own choices, respecting their autonomy.

What are your beliefs about these issues? Why do you think that?




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word rhetoric comes from the Greek rhetor, meaning _____.

Rhetoric is

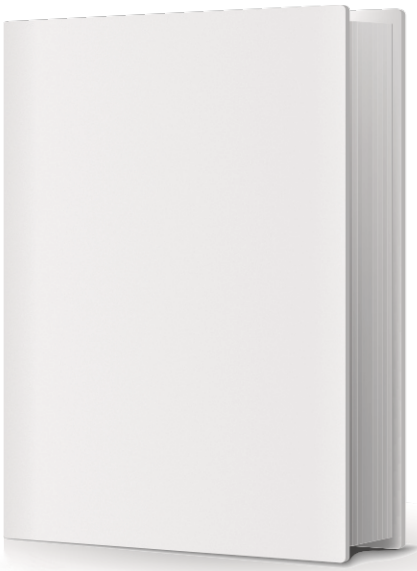
_____.

## Important Thinkers

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word philology comes from the Greek philo, meaning _____, and logos, meaning _____.

## Dante 1265-1321

1. Create a book cover for what is considered the greatest written work of the late Middle Ages, written by Dante.

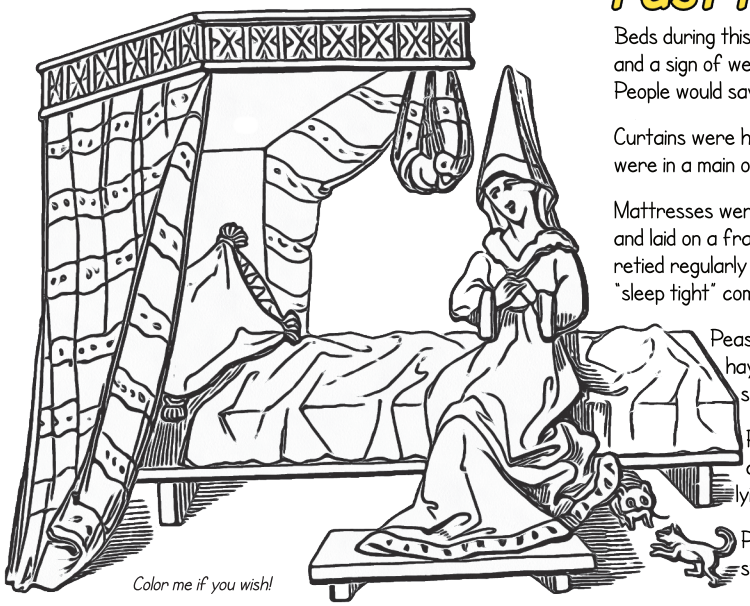


## Petrarch 1304-1374

1. Petrarch personally rediscovered long-lost works by _____, widely considered the greatest writer of ancient Rome during the republican period and set about training himself to emulate his rhetorical style.

## Christine de Pizan 1364-1430

1. What was remarkable about Christine de Pizan during her time?



*Color me if you wish!*

## Fast Facts

Beds during this time period were the most expensive possession in a house and a sign of wealth. They were often passed down in wills to family members. People would save up for years to buy a bedstead.

Curtains were hung from the ceiling to provide privacy (as beds sometimes were in a main or public room) and also to provide warmth.

Mattresses were often stuffed with wool, feathers, straw, moss, or rags and laid on a framework of tightly knotted ropes. These ropes had to be retied regularly since they would sag in the middle. This is where the saying "sleep tight" comes from.

Peasants would sleep on a pile of hay or mattresses stuffed with hay on the floor wrapped in a blanket or cloak. This is where the saying "hit the hay" comes from.

Pillows were for women and the old. Sometimes men used logs as pillows. People sometimes also slept half-upright, because lying down was associated with death.

People sleeping at an inn would often share a bed with strangers - with sometimes several to a bed.

## *Desiderius Erasmus 1466-1536*

1. The text says: "Erasmus was an astonishingly erudite priest who benefited from both the traditional scholastic education of the late-medieval church and the new humanistic style that emerged from the Renaissance. Of his various talents, one of the most important was his mastery of philology." What is philology?

_____

## *Niccolo Machiavelli 1469-1527*

1. Where did the word Machaiavellian come from and what does it mean?

_____

_____

_____

_____

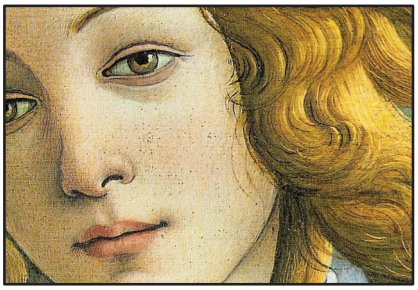
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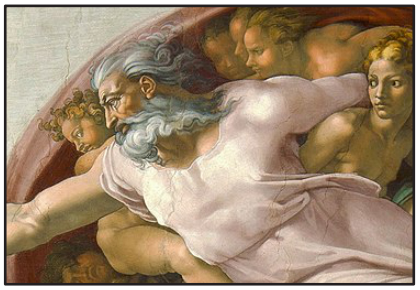
_____

## *Art and Artists*

1. As you read through the sections about art and artists, label the artwork with the name of its creator.







Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



## Politics: The Emergence of Strong States

1. Circle the correct answer: Kings during the medieval period Renaissance wielded more power and influence.

## War and the Gunpowder Revolution

1. What was the result of the artillery revolution during the Renaissance and what did this force monarchs and nobles to do?

_____

_____

_____

_____

## Financial Revolution

1. In medieval times, kings were supposed to live on the _____ from _____.

2. What changed in the way kings obtained income during the Renaissance?

_____

*Color me if you wish!*



## The New Kingdoms

## Spain

1. Look at the map. Circle the correct answer: The last Muslim kingdom, Granada, was located in the south north of the Iberian Peninsula.

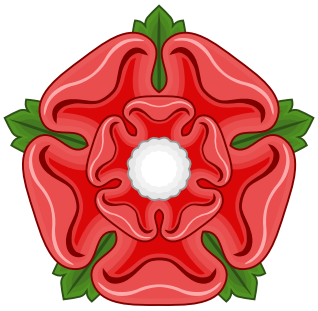


## England

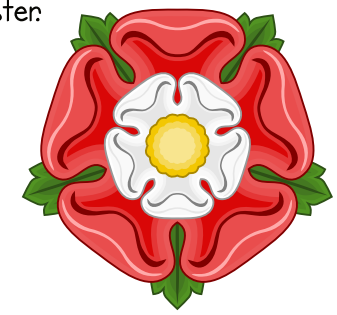
### War of the Roses

1. Write the correct answer above each rose. You may have to research which rose goes with which branch of the royal family. The War of the Roses was fought by two different branches of the English royal family. Those branches were the:





The Tudor rose (sometimes called the Union rose) is the traditional floral heraldic emblem of England and takes its name and origins from the House of Tudor, which united the House of Lancaster and the House of York. The Tudor rose consists of five white inner petals, representing the House of York, and five red outer petals to represent the House of Lancaster.



### The Tudors

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: In the text, it says, "The Star Court's judges were royal officials appointed by Henry, and it regularly used torture to obtain confessions from the accused."

Do you think confessions obtained under torture are valid? What are the pros and cons of obtaining information under such circumstances? Do you think torture should be used to obtain confessions during the present age? What about in situations when millions of lives may be at stake? Why or why not?

### France

1. Which country was the only serious rival to Spain during this time period?

_____

2. Why was Louis XI known as the spider?

_____

_____

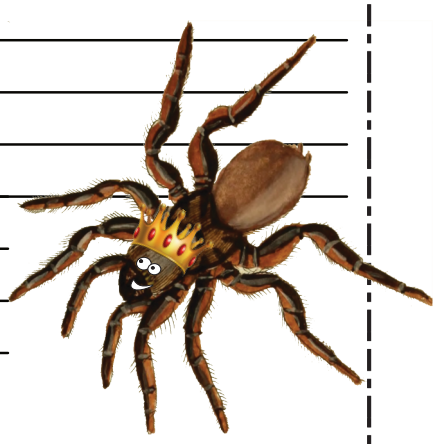
_____

_____

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_____

_____



### The Holy Roman Empire

1. Look at the map in the text of the Holy Roman Empire. ☐ True ☐ False The Holy Roman Empire was politically divided between hundreds of independent kingdoms, city-states, church lands, and territories.

2. How did the Austrian family of Habsburg manage to convert the title of Holy Roman Emperor into a hereditary one?

_____

_____

3. What was a 2nd reason the Habsburgs were favored for leadership?

_____

_____

## *Charles V*

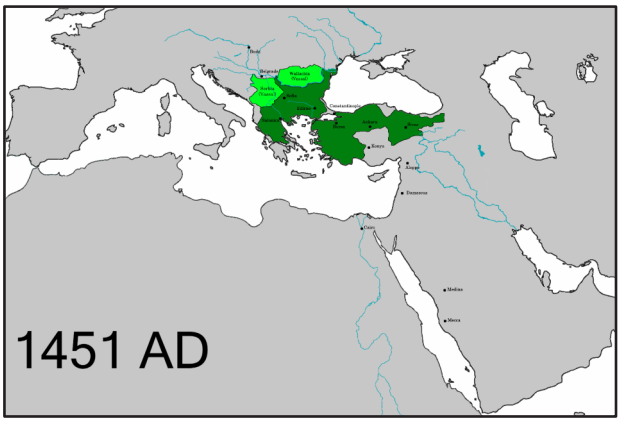
1. What was the unofficial Habsburg motto? Write it in your best handwriting on the banner below.

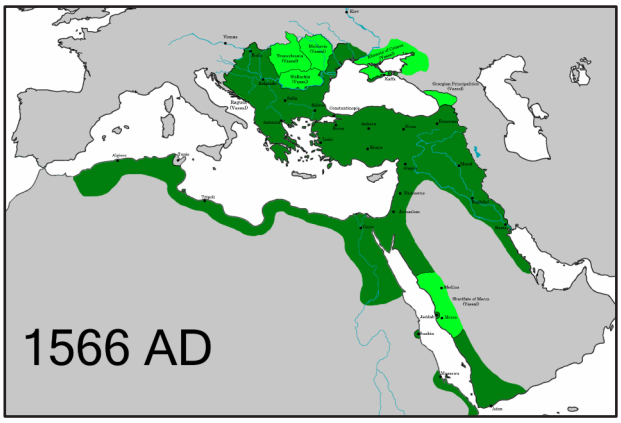
## THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND SAFAVID PERSIA

1. The single most powerful state of the early modern period in the region of Western Civilization was _____.

2. Dracula is the Slavonic genitive form of Dracul, meaning "_____ of Dracul (_____)".

3. Look at the two maps. Who was responsible for the increase in the Ottoman Empire's territory shown in the second map? _____







4. Greek and Latin roots: The word millenarian comes from the Latin mille, meaning _____.

## EXPLORATION AND CONQUEST

1. Why was it Europe that took over the Americas (and, much later, much of the rest of the world) rather than Persia, the Ottoman Empire, India, or China?

_____

_____

## *Africa and India*

1. Write 5 facts from this section of text.

_____

_____

_____

## Notebooking Page



Henry VII 1485-1509



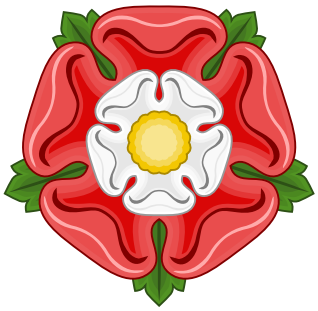
Henry VIII 1509-1547



Edward VI 1547-1553



Lady Jane Grey (executed) 1553





Mary I, 1553-1558



Elizabeth I, 1558-1603



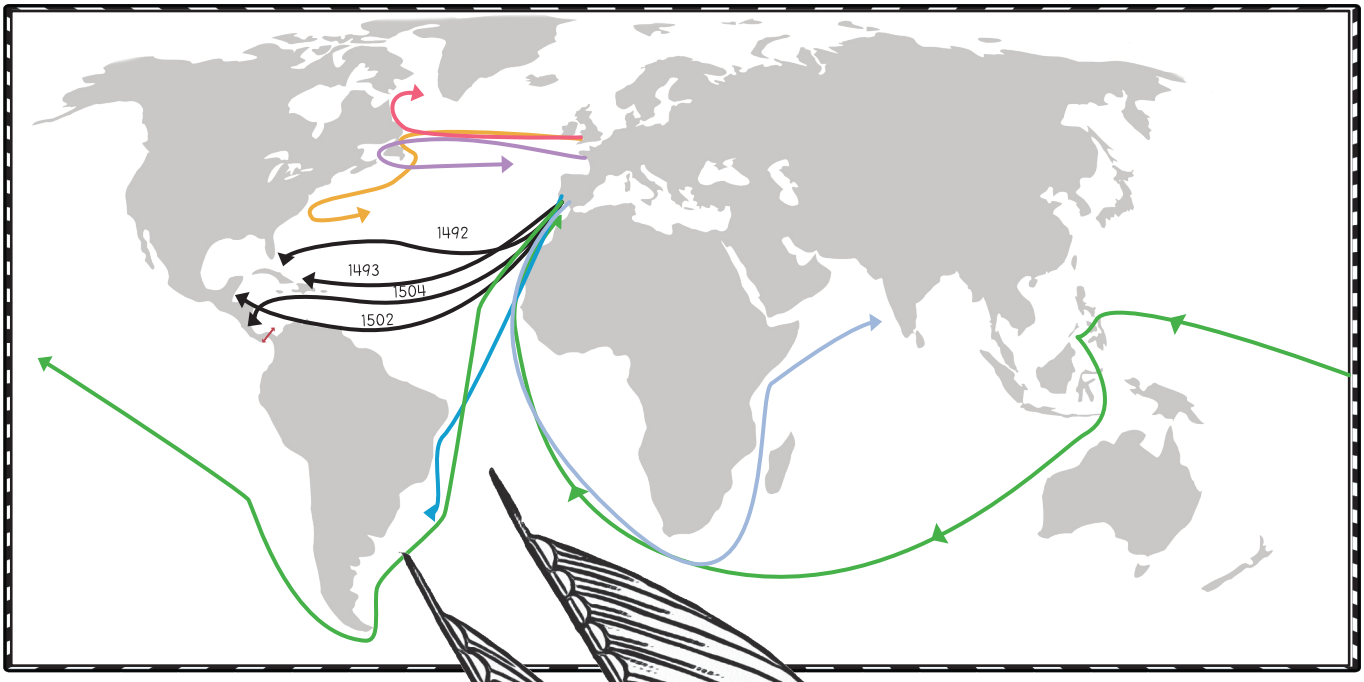
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

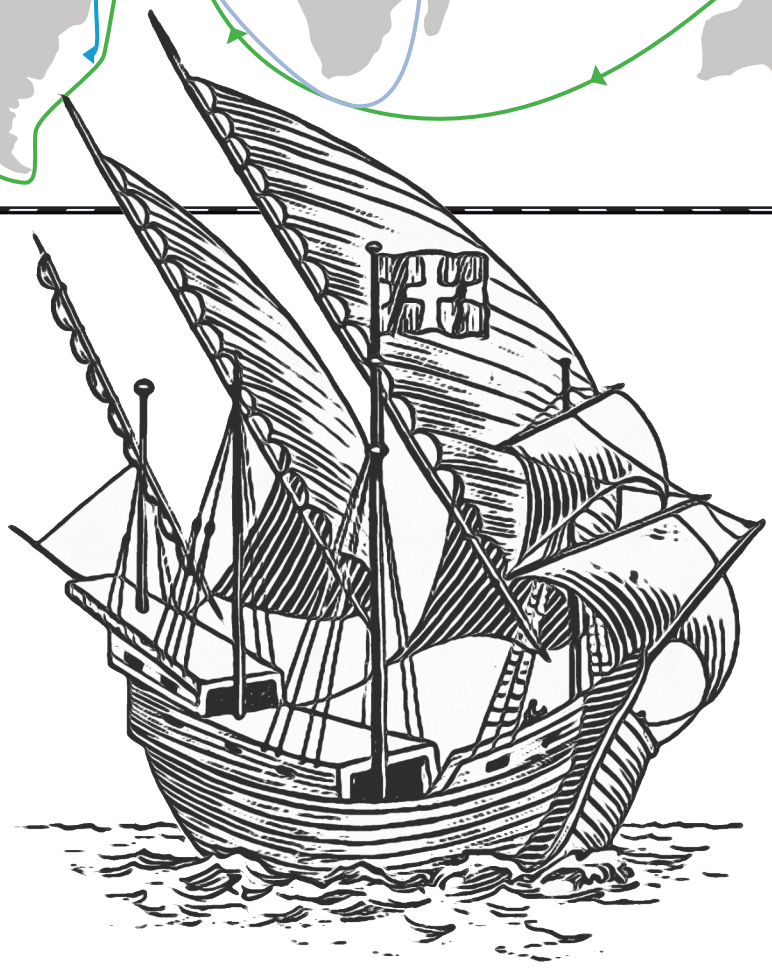
## WEEK 20

## AGE OF EXPLORATION MAP



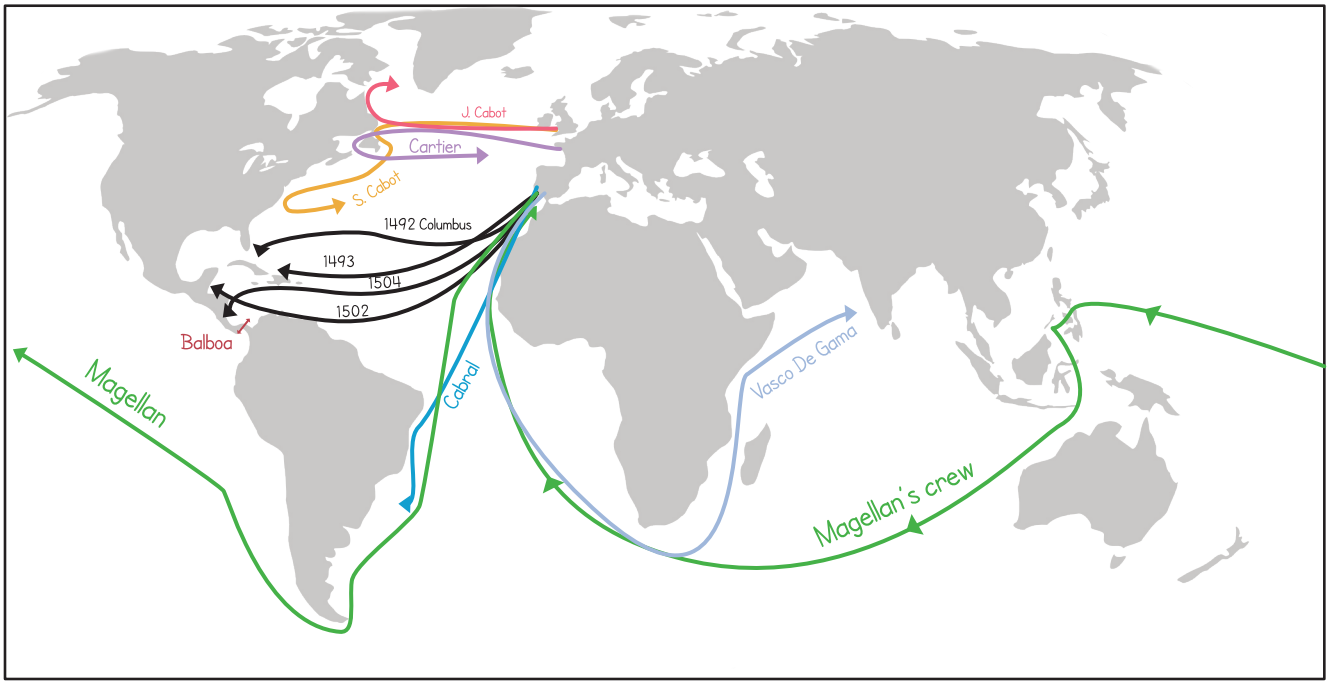

Label the routes with the explorer's names.



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## *Spain, Columbus (1492), the Great Dying, and the Columbian Exchange*



1. Print out this PDF:

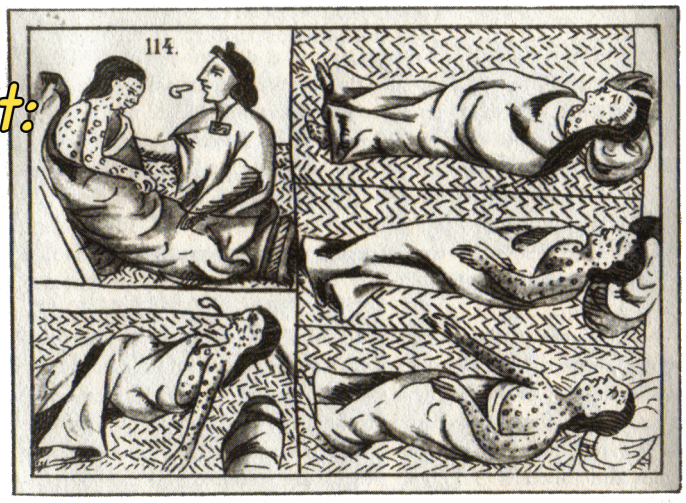
https://tinyurl.com/columbianexchangeworksheet

Use the chart below to do the activity:

| From the Americas to Europe, Asia, and Africa | From Europe, Asia, and Africa to the Americas | |
|---|---|---|
| allspice | almond | rosemary |
| agave | apple | sesame |
| avocado | apricot | sheep (domestic) |
| beans (pinto, lima, kidney, etc.) | bananas | soybean |
| cacao bean / chocolate | barley | spinach |
| cashews | basil | sugar cane |
| cassava (manioc, tapioca, yuca) | bees (honeybees) | turmeric |
| chili peppers | black pepper | tulips |
| corn | broccoli | turnip |
| cranberry | cabbage | wheat |
| dragon fruit | carrot | |
| guava | celery | |
| jicama | cherry | |
| papaya | chickens | |
| passionfruit | cilantro | |
| peanut | cinnamon | |
| pecan | citrus fruits | |
| pineapple | coconut | |
| potato | coffee | |
| pumpkin | cows | |
| sassafras | cucumber | |
| squash | cumin | |
| stevia | garlic | |
| sugar-maple | ginger | |
| sunflower | grapes | |
| sweet potato | hazelnut | |
| tomato | hops | |
| turkey | kale | |
| vanilla | kiwi | |
| zucchini | lettuce | |
| | mango | |
| | melon | |
| | mint | |
| | nutmeg | |
| | oat | |
| | olive | |
| | onion | |
| | oregano | |
| | pea | |
| | peach | |
| | pear | |
| | plum | |
| | pigs | |
| | radish | |
| | raspberry | |
| | rice | |

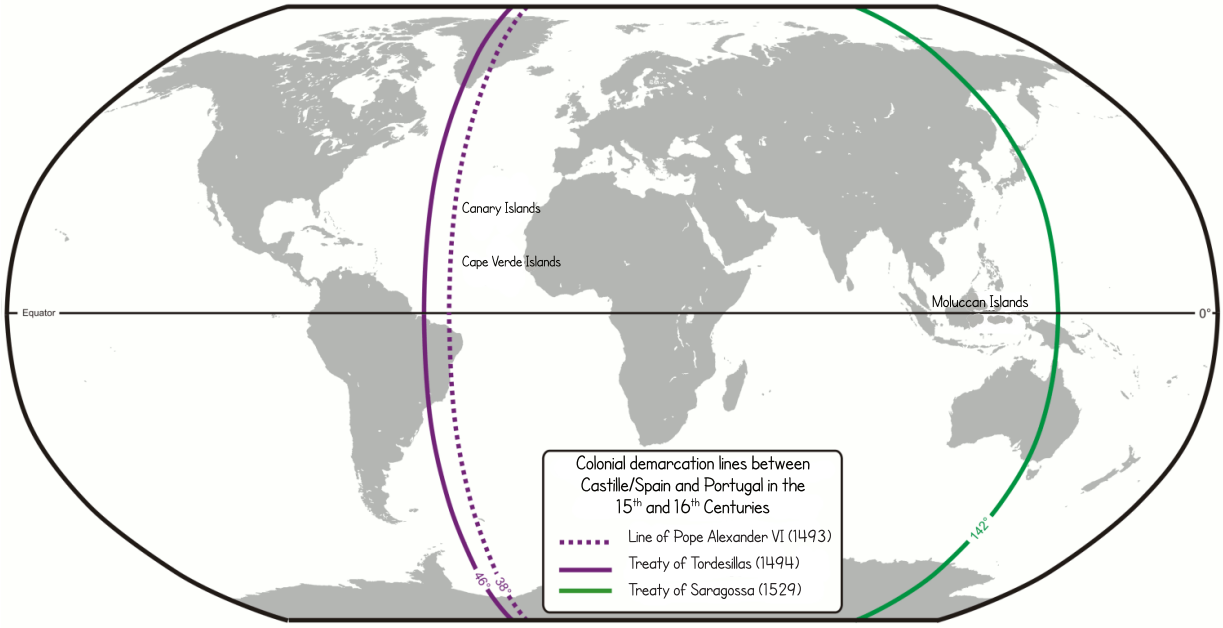
2. What was the single most significant biological entity at this time to be exchanged between the hemispheres?

Hint:




3. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Think about the Great Dying mentioned in the text. Imagine if some aliens landed on our planet and brought a disease to which humans have no resistance. What would it be like if 90% of humans died in just a few generations as the native people in the Americas did long ago? How would life change? Who do you think would dominate the landscape after such an epidemic? Look up the population in your town. How many people would be alive if 90% died? Would industry and life as we know it be able to continue with such a loss? Why or why not?

4. Mark the following map to show who owned the newly discovered lands east and west of the Treaty of Tordesillas line.




5. Magellan is often cited as the first to circumnavigate the world. What really happened to him? Who actually made it back to Spain?

## *The Conquistadors*

### *Cortes and the Aztecs 1519-1521*

1. What epidemic undermined the Aztec's ability to fight the Spanish and their native allies?

## Pizarro and the Incas 1532

Color me if you wish!



1. ☐ True ☐ False Atahualpa, the leader of the Incas, was killed because his people didn't pay the ransom Pizarro demanded.

## New World Wealth

1. What precious metal was discovered by the Spanish in Potosi?

_____

2. What is the name of the system that rewarded conquerors with the labor of groups of conquered non-Christian people in exchange for "protection" from warring tribes or pirates?

_____

# REFORMATIONS

## Indulgences

1. Explain the concept of indulgences.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## Lutheranism started in 1517

1. What idea did Luther develop that was a major break with Catholic belief?

_____

## Calvinism started in 1519

1. ☐ True ☐ False Calvin believed in free will and that a person's salvation was a personal choice.

2. Who were the Huguenots? _____

3. What were the Scottish Calvinists known as? _____

4. Which Calvinists left Europe to try to create a perfect Christian community in the New World?

_____

## The English Reformation

1. The English Reformation separated England from _____.

## The Effects of the Reformation

1. Do the mapping activity here: https://tinyurl.com/5n8rf8ph

☐ Check this box after you finish it.

## The Inquisition started in 1473 and the Council of Trent (1545-

1. Under Paul III, what became a permanent part of the Church and allowed for interrogation, torture, and even execution?

_____

2. ☐ True ☐ False The Council of Trent refused to budge on Catholic doctrine.

## The Jesuits

1. What was the most important undertaking of the Jesuits? _____

_____

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

Notebooking Page




Martin Luther

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 21

## MAYA, AZTECS, AND INCAS MAP

Look at the maps on the next page. Use them to label the colored areas below.

- ☐ Aztec Empire
- ☐ Maya Civilization
- ☐ Inca Empire
- ☐ Gulf of America
- ☐ Pacific Ocean



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY













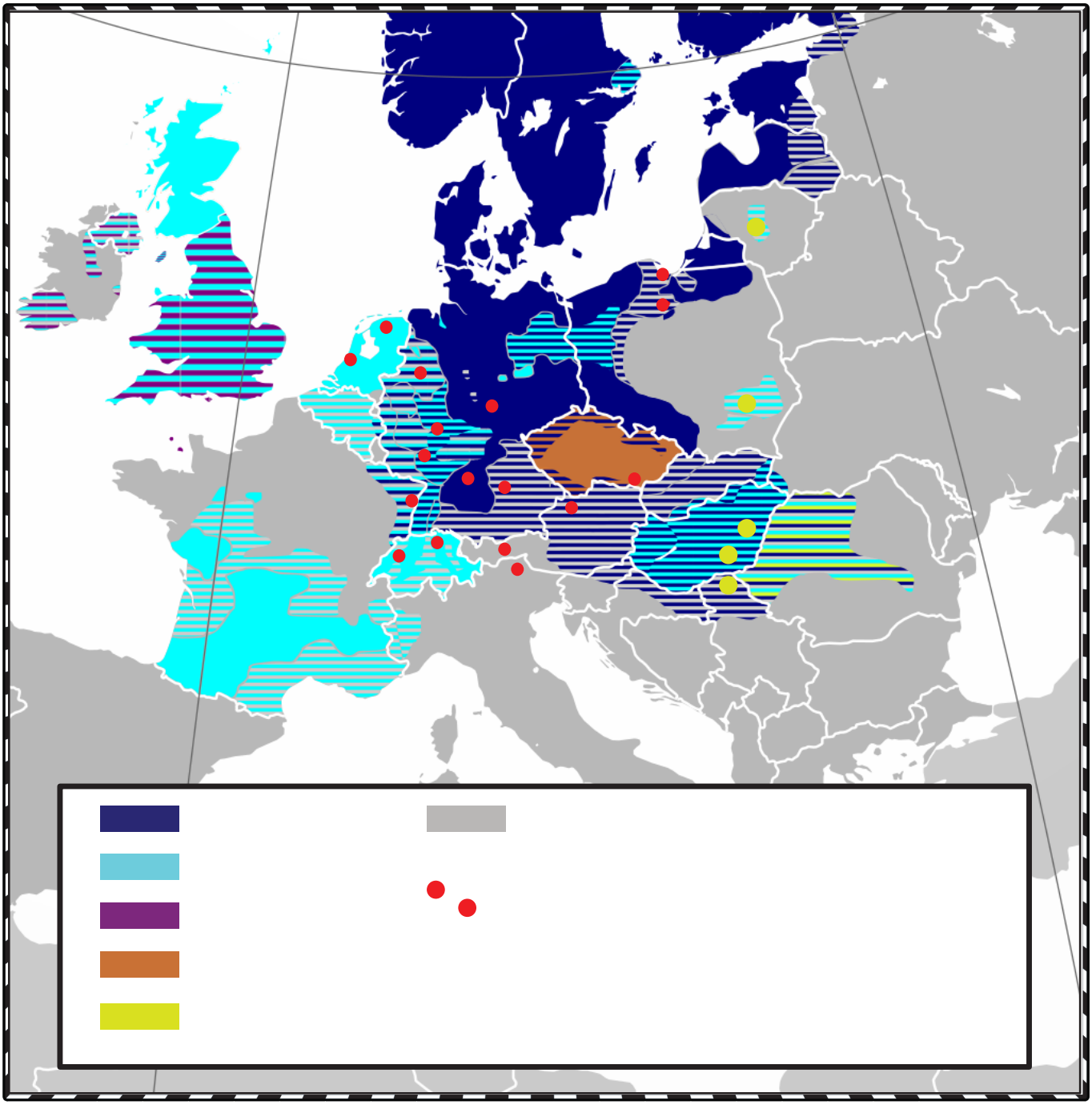
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 21

## REFORMATION MAP

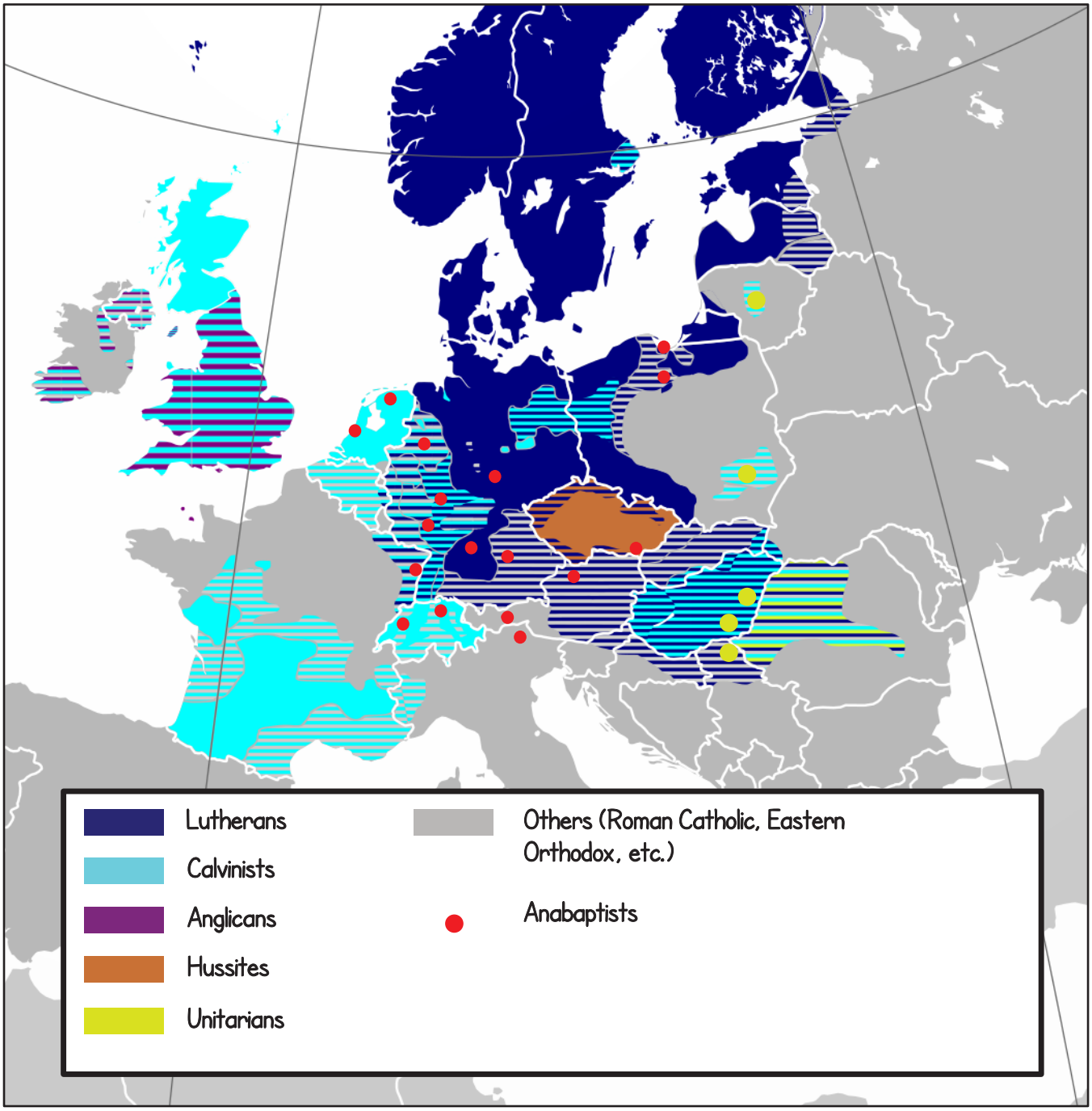
Label the following on the map key:

- ☐ Lutherans
- ☐ Calvinists
- ☐ Anglicans
- ☐ Hussites
- ☐ Unitarians
- ☐ Anabaptists
- ☐ Others (Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, etc.)



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



## Religious Wars

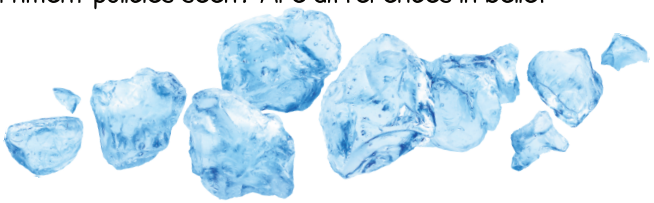
1. ☐ True ☐ False An individual's religious confession was concomitant with loyalty or disloyalty to her prince - someone following a rival branch of Christianity was, from the perspective of a ruler, not just a religious dissenter, but a political rebel.

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: What if something similar happened in modern times - where anyone practicing a religion not sanctioned by the government was considered a political rebel? What do you think would happen? Do you think anything like that is happening now? What about beliefs that don't have anything to do with religion such as politics or health related choices?

How are people who don't believe in getting a COVID vaccine (or other type of vaccine) viewed by government agencies?

How are people who don't agree with specific government policies seen? Are differences in belief respectfully accepted or tolerated?

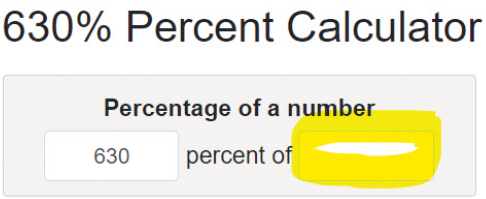
How does social media handle dissenting views?



## The Little Ice Age

1. During the Little Ice Age, the price of grain increased by 630% in England over the course of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, driving peasants on the edge of subsistence to even greater desperation. Use the percent calculator to find out how much common items would cost:

https://www.dollartimes.com/calculate/percentage/630




Instructions: Write down some common items.
Enter in how much the items cost in the 2nd column.
Then, take the answer you are given and add it to the original price. This will give you how much the item would cost in a similar situation. Use an online store (or your memory from your family's last shopping trip) to enter in the starting prices. Save the next grocery store receipt and see how much you would spend if a situation like the Little Ice Age was happening today!

| Item | How much it costs today: | How much it would cost after a 630% price increase: |
|---|---|---|
| A box of Cheerios | 4.99 | 36.43 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

2. Circle the correct answers: From 1500 to 1700, some parts of Europe were at war

25% 50% 75% 90% of the time.

## The French Wars of Religion

1. France was divided between these two major factions:

_____

## Spain and the Netherlands

1. For each paragraph in this section, write 1-2 sentences that summarize the content. Skip any paragraphs shorter than 2 sentences.

Example: For the 1st paragraph, here's a summary:

The Bourbons ruled France until the French Revolution. The Hapsburgs were their rivals and had control of Spain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

## England

1. Circle the correct answer: Mary Tudor was Catholic Anglican

Her sister, Elizabeth was: Catholic Anglican

2. Watch the video embedded in the text: How the English Defeated the Spanish Armada

Answer these questions:

a. Spain was: Catholic Protestant

b. England was: Catholic Protestant

c. Elizabeth had her rebellious cousin _____ executed.

d. Do you agree that the defeat of the Spanish Armada made America possible? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

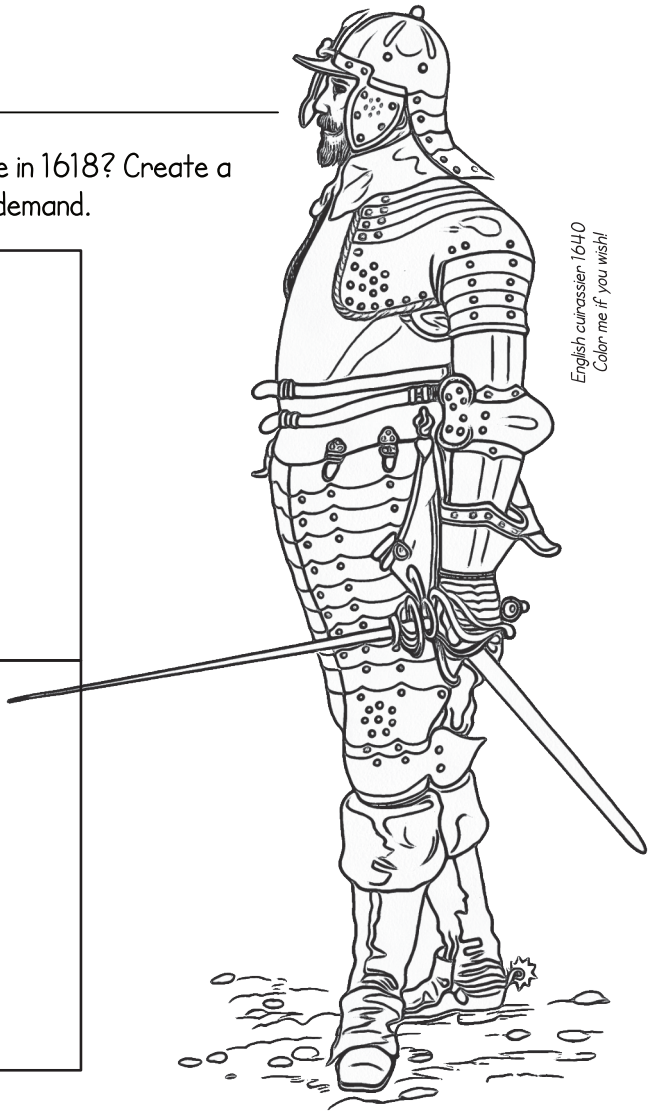
_____

## *The Thirty Years' War 1618-1648*

1. What does defenestration mean?

_____

2. What happened during the defenestration of Prague in 1618? Create a short comic illustrating the event, including Ferdinand's demand.



*English cuirassier 1640*
*Color me if you wish!*

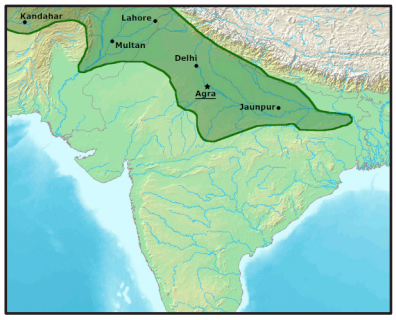
3. Why was Spain a big loser in the Thirty Years' War?

## EARLY MODERN ASIA

### *Mughal Empire in India 1526-1857*

1. What empire is depicted in the maps below? _____

Use the maps in the text to label dates underneath each picture.










2. Who founded the empire, and from whom was he descended?

3. ☐ True ☐ False The Mughal Empire was growing two new crops from the Americas (maize and tobacco) by the mid-1600s.

4. What is this building and what's the brief story behind it? _____



### *China's Ming Dynasty 1368-1644*

1. What island is currently the most densely populated region in the world and was a trade base for the Portuguese in China?

a. Zhenbao b. Taiwan c. Macau d. Hong Kong

## *China's Qing Dynasty 1636-1912*




1. ☐ True ☐ False Peanuts and potatoes likely didn't exist in China until the Qing Dynasty.

## *Japan and the Tokugawa (Edo) Period 1603-1867)*

1. A daimyo was:

a. a servant b. a powerful feudal lord

c. a samurai without a master d. a master chocolatier

2. Circle the correct answer: During the Tokugawa period, Japan was:

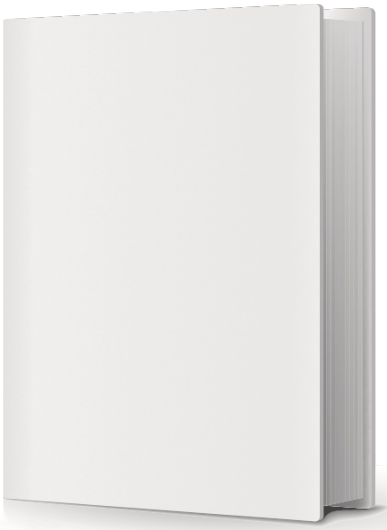
stable in a state of constant war



This is a portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu.

3. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: In 1635, Japan closed its borders. Japanese were prohibited from leaving, and if they did leave, they couldn't return. Foreigners were also not allowed in the country. What, if any, circumstances can you think of would or could lead a modern-day country to do the same? Do you think such a border policy would be helpful in the case of an epidemic? How deadly do you think an epidemic would have to be before a closed border policy would be enacted?

4. What famous book is set during the Tokugawa period and is loosely based on the true events of the first non-Japanese samurai, William Adams? Draw the cover or just write the title on the book.



5. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The word eta literally translates to "filthy" and hinin to "non-humans", a reflection of the attitude held by other Japanese classes that the eta and hinin were not even people. If our society had a class system, what sorts of people or jobs do you think would be considered eta and hinin?

6. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, used to be called: _____

## ABSOLUTISM

1. In absolutism, who holds the absolute political power in a kingdom? _____

2. Explain the difference between absolutism and monarchy during the medieval and Renaissance eras.

_____

_____

_____

_____

## France

### Richelieu Ruled 1628-1642

1. Circle the correct answer: Richelieu, a Catholic cardinal, put the interests of the church France first.

### Louis XIV the Sun King Ruled 1643-1715



1. Choose one of the following:

a. Create a travel brochure (or poster or scrapbook page) about Versailles during Louis XIV's rule.

b. Create a short story about someone in the palace. Make sure to include details from the text.

c. Write a summary about the life revolving around Versailles.

d. Recreate a garden or building (or a portion of a building) from Versailles in Minecraft. Research the layout, etc. and copy it.

e. Create a short, informational video and impersonate the Sun King. Include some details from the text.

f. Write a fake social media post as if you are a noble visiting Versailles. Include details from the text in your post.

2. ☐ True ☐ False Louis XIV's rule was marked by a time of peace.

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

*Notebooking Page*




IVSTITIA ET PAX
OSCVLATA SVNT

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 22

## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR MAP




Color in the map key and then color in the map to show these areas: Country or area with a Protestant majority, Habsburg Spain, Habsburg Austria

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY




## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

- Country or area with a Protestant majority
- Habsburg Spain
- Habsburg Austria

0 500 km

1. 1620-1623: Defeat of the Czechs and the Electoral Palatinate
2. 1625-1629: Intervention and defeat of Christian IV of Denmark
3. 1630-1632: Intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
4. 1635: Intervention of France against Spain and the Emperor
   1642: Occupation of Roussillon
   1643: French victory at the Battle of Rocroi
5. 1645-1648: Turenne's and Sweden's campaign in Germany

## Prussia

1. Under the rule of Friedrich Wilhelm I, it was said during his rule that: "What distinguishes the Prussians from other people is that theirs is not a country with an army. They have an army and a country that serves it." Copy the quote in your best handwriting into the speech bubble below.



2. ☐ True ☐ False In 1772, the kingdom of Poland lost its independence due to its division by Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

## Austria

1. Austria was this country's greatest rival during the 1700s: _____

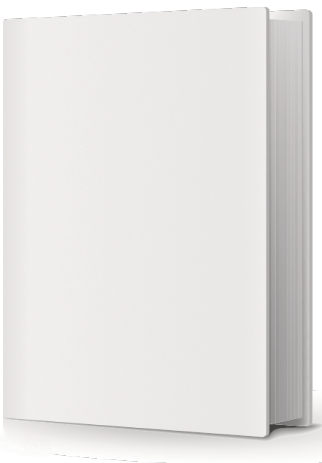
## Spain

1. What two things resulted in the loss of Spain's wealth and prestige? Fill in the blanks: The invasion of _____ in 1588 and the D_____ Revolt

2. Against what backdrop did Spain go bankrupt and become divided between numerous small and mostly independent kingdoms and territories?

Fill in the blanks: The _____ Years' _____

3. What famous book was written by the Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes and was published in the early 1600s? Write the title on the cover:



## The Stuarts and the English Civil War 1642-1651

1. ☐ True ☐ False Elizabeth I died without ever marrying and producing an heir.

2. Explain how the kingdom of Great Britain came to be.

_____

_____

## The Glorious Revolution 1688

1. The Glorious Revolution got its name from the fact that it was bloodless and resulted in a political settlement that finally ended the better part of a century of conflict. What two people were invited to lead a force against James II, and how was the female of the two related to him?

2. Fill in the blanks: After the Glorious Revolution, England moved away from absolutism and became Europe's first C_____ M_____y.



3. Circle the correct answers:

James II was Catholic Protestant

His daughter, Mary II was Catholic Protestant

## The Overall Effects of Absolutism

1. In the text it says: Military expenditures were enormous; in a state like France the military took up 50% of state revenues during peacetime, and 80% or more during war (which was frequent).

Look at this webpage:

https://tinyurl.com/5yuzmf9h

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Look at how the US federal budget is spent. Imagine if the US needed to spend 50-80% of its tax revenue on war, as France did during the late 1600s. What portions of the US federal budget do you think would be scrapped in order to do so? Which spending items would you cut? Why?



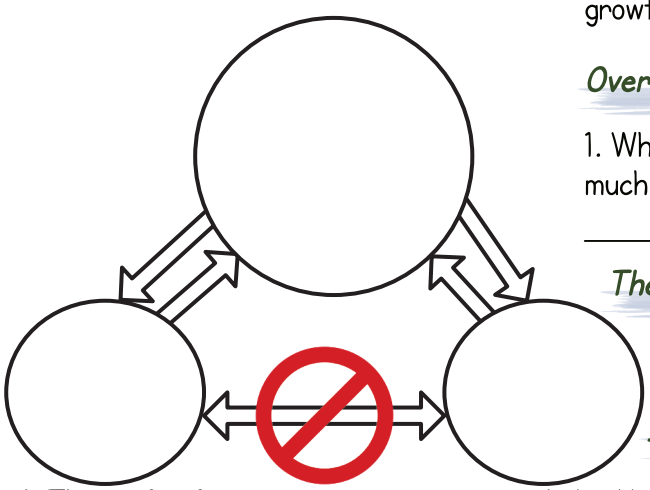

## TRADE EMPIRES

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word bureaucracy comes from the French word bureau, meaning _____, and the Greek suffix kratia, meaning _____.

Bureaucracy is a system of government where decisions are made by _____.

1. In both the medieval and Renaissance-era mindset, the only forms of wealth were _____.

2. Use the video in the text to help you to finish the diagram below explaining mercantilism.



## Early Capitalism

1. The growth of commercial wealth was closely tied to the growth of _____ empires.

## Overseas Expansion

1. What made it difficult for Europeans to colonize or occupy much African territory?

_____

## The Netherlands

1. The Dutch invented the _____ market.

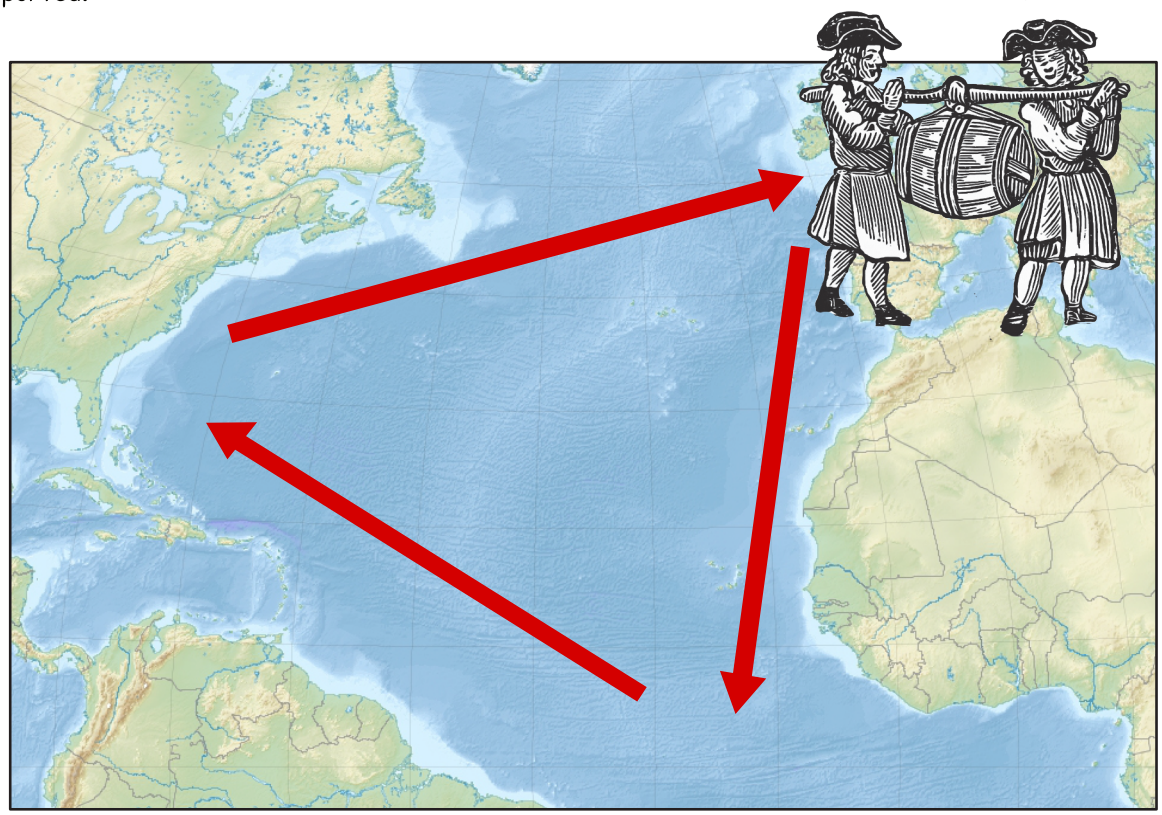
## Britain and the Slave Trade

1. The profits from _____ helped bankroll the British growth in power in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

a. sugar b. tobacco c. corn d. chocolate

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says, "Most Native American slaves quickly died off or escaped…" Why do you think it was easier for Native Americans to escape vs. African slaves? If aliens colonized our planet, would it be easier for you to escape in your current country or their world?

3. Fill in the diagram illustrating the "triangle trade". Make sure to write down the items that were being transported.



## Around the Globe

1. Which empire owned the lands colored red in the 1700s?



2. The land that is now called Brazil was claimed by which empire?

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*Color me if you wish!*

## Notebooking Page




*These coins were made for James I of England, 1603-1625.*

## Notebooking Page



The Young Cavalier was painted by George Paul Chalmers.

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 23

## SLAVE TRADE MAP




Look at the map below and answer the following questions:

1. The largest number of slaves was transported from this area of Africa:

_____

2. ☐ True ☐ False More slaves were transported to Brazil than North America.

3. How many bights are listed on the map? _____

Look up the definition of a bight as it applies to geography and write the definition here:

_____

_____

_____

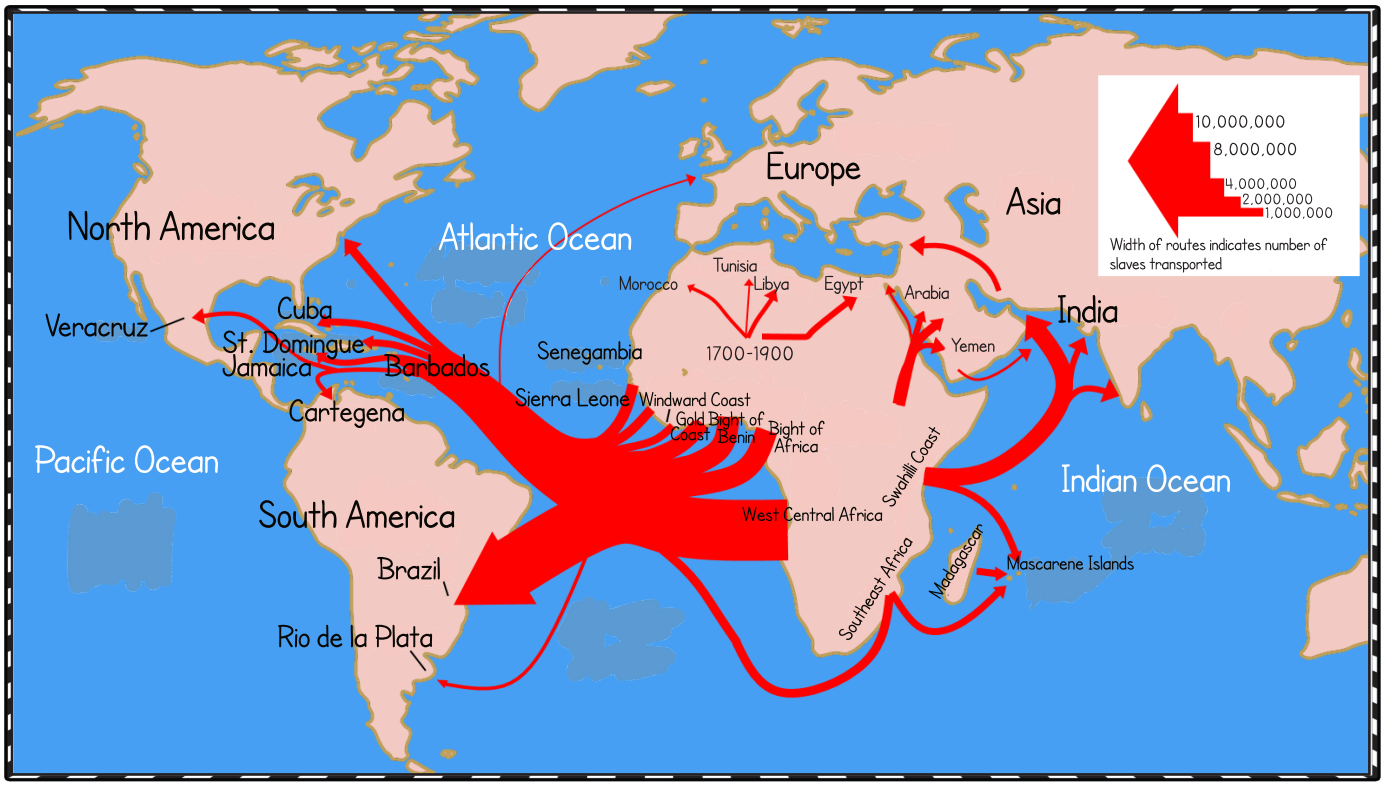
_____

## Fast Fact

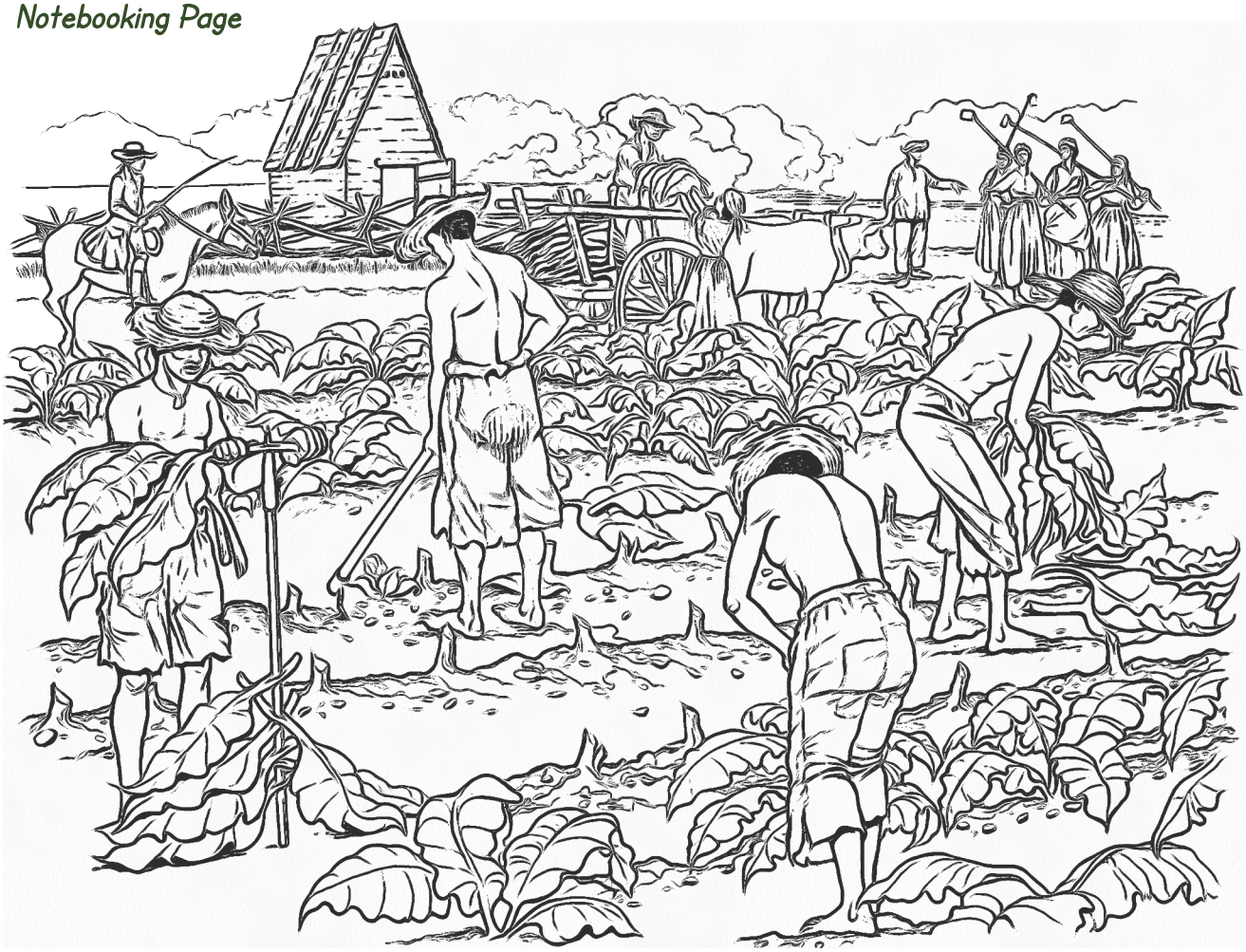
The Bight of Benin has a long association with slavery, its shore being known as the Slave Coast. An old rhyme says:

*Beware, beware the Bight of the Benin, for few come out though many go in.*



Notebooking Page



## THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION



Bonus Question (not a part of your grade, if you are being graded): Which is an example of inductive reasoning?

a. Every cat you've ever observed meows. Therefore, all cats must meow.

b. I need 90 points to get an A. I only got 85 points. I will not be getting an A.

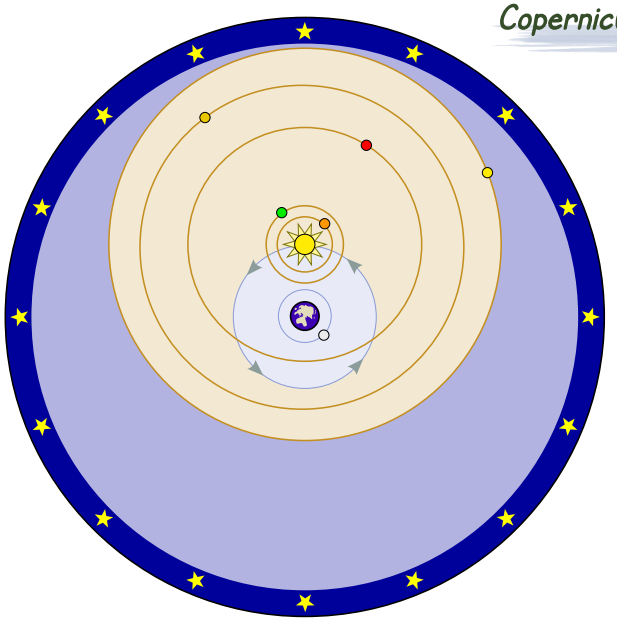
### *Francis Bacon 1561-1626*

1. Answer this with 4 words: Bacon is best known for...

_____

### *Astronomy*

1. This diagram represents what type of belief concerning the earth and the universe? _____



### *Copernicus 1473-1543*

2. Draw a diagram of the sun and earth showing the system Copernicus came up with.

### *Kepler 1571-1630*

1. Write a short summary about Kepler.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

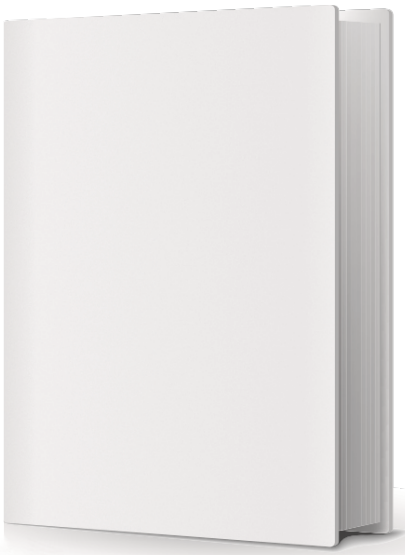
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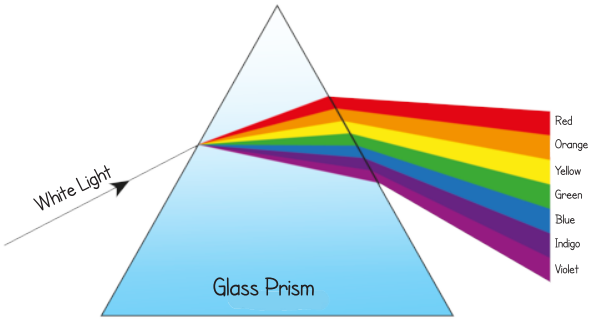
## Galileo Galilei 1564-1642

1. Create a cover for the book Galileo wrote that conclusively demonstrated that the heavens were full of previously unknown objects. Make sure to write the title.



## Isaac Newton 1643-1727

1. ☐ True ☐ False Newton discovered that all colors are part of the larger spectrum of light.




## Medicine

1. What did Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek invent?

_____

## The Philosophical Impact of Science

1. What religious outlook grew because of the scientific discoveries of the sixteenth century? What does this belief entail?

_____

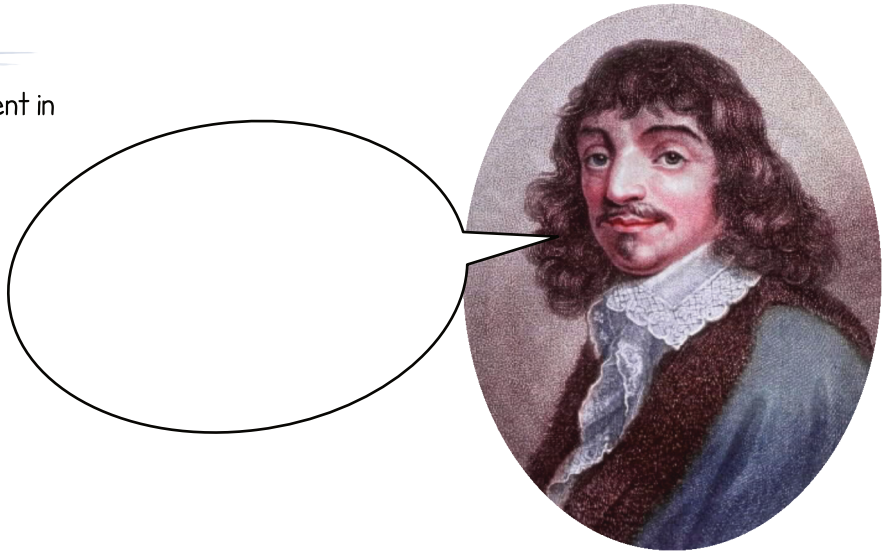
_____

_____

_____

## Rene Descartes 1596-1650

1. Write Descartes famous statement in the speech bubble.



## Blaise Pascal 1623-1662

1. Circle the correct answer: Blaise Pascal was a

mathematician

politician

scientist

# THE ENLIGHTENMENT

1. ☐ True ☐ False Enlightenment thinkers did not believe in miracles such as a virgin giving birth to a child.

2. What was one of the major causes of the Enlightenment? _____

# ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHES

## John Locke 1637-1704

1. Locke believed that all humans are born as: _____

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer. Locke believed that cruelty, selfishness, and destructive behavior were because of a lack of education and a poor environment. He also believed that the right education would lead anybody and everybody to become rational, reasonable individuals. Do you agree with him? Why or why not? If you are interested, you can research twin studies to see what science says on the topic of nature vs. nurture.



## *Voltaire 1694-1778*

1. Create cover for Voltaire's satirical novella that was widely banned for containing religious blasphemy, political sedition, and intellectual hostility hidden under a thin veil of naïveté. Make sure to write the title.

## *David Hume 1711-1776*

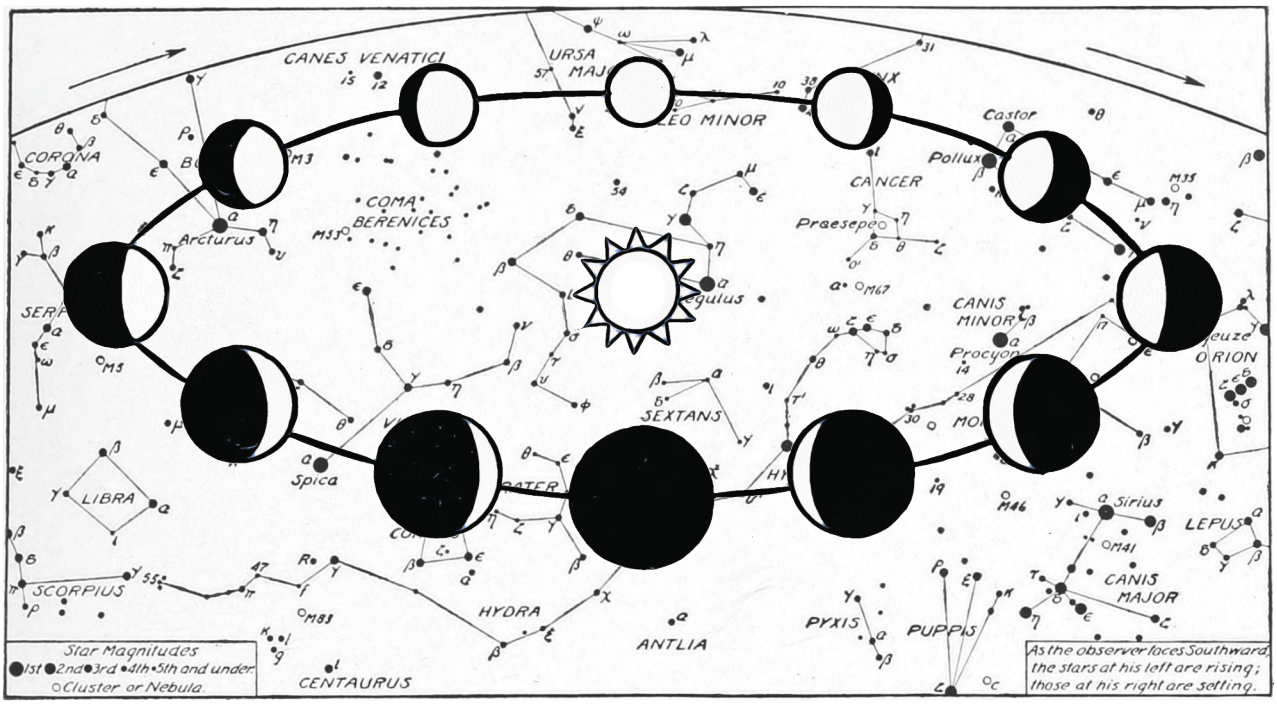
1. ☐ True ☐ False Hume believed that the average commoner could rise above his situation and should not be ruled by others.

## *Adam Smith 1723-1790*

1. Adam Smith is considered the first real _____.

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

## Notebooking Page



## *Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1712-1778*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Rousseau believed children should learn from nature by experiencing the world, allowing their natural goodness and character to develop.

2. Rousseau felt that children learn right and wrong through experiencing the consequences of their acts rather than through physical punishment.

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer. Do you agree with his idea? Why or why not?



## *Politics and Society*

1. What were two things Cesare Bonesana argued for in his work Crimes and Punishment?

## *Implications of the Enlightenment*

1. Write what you think are 3 of the most important points of this section:

## THE SOCIETY OF ORDERS



1. Match the groups with the estate they belonged to.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Estate | Rich bankers, merchants, poor; peasant laborers |
| 2nd Estate | Clergy |
| 3rd Estate | Nobility |

### *Social Orders and Divisions*

1. List at least 3 things which could be done only by nobles.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

### *The Common People*

1. The bourgeoisie were the non-noble urban _____ class.

### *The Great Powers*

### *France*

1. What was the international language by the eighteenth century? _____

Bonus: What is the international language today? Research online to find out. _____

### *Great Britain*

1. Circle the correct answer: Great Britain was the adversary friend of France during the eighteenth century.



## Austria

1. Fill in the missing letters: The Holy Roman line of the H_____b_____s of Austria were often the greatest threat to French ambitions on the continent during the 1700s.

## Prussia

1. Who was the military rival of Prussia during the 1700s? _____

## Russia

1. Which Russian ruler encouraged the westernization of Russia and created the new port city of St. Petersburg? _____

## Wars

1. The Dutch and British fought repeatedly from 1652 - 1675, which resulted in the loss of the city of New Amsterdam. What was it renamed? _____



## War of the Spanish Succession 1701-1713

1. When the last Spanish Habsburg died in 1700 and the Austrian Habsburgs rejected the legitimacy of the claim of Louis' grandson Philip, who did they recruit to help defeat France?

_____

## Seven Year's War 1756-1763

1. What started the Seven Year's War?

a. A land grab by Austria  b. A shipping incident involving France and Britain  c. A land grab by Prussia

## American Revolution and the Birth of a New Nation 1775-1783

1. What war led directly to the American Revolution because the British Parliament tried to impose taxes on the American colonists to pay for the British troops?

_____

2. Who provided military aid to the Americans starting in 1778?

_____





# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

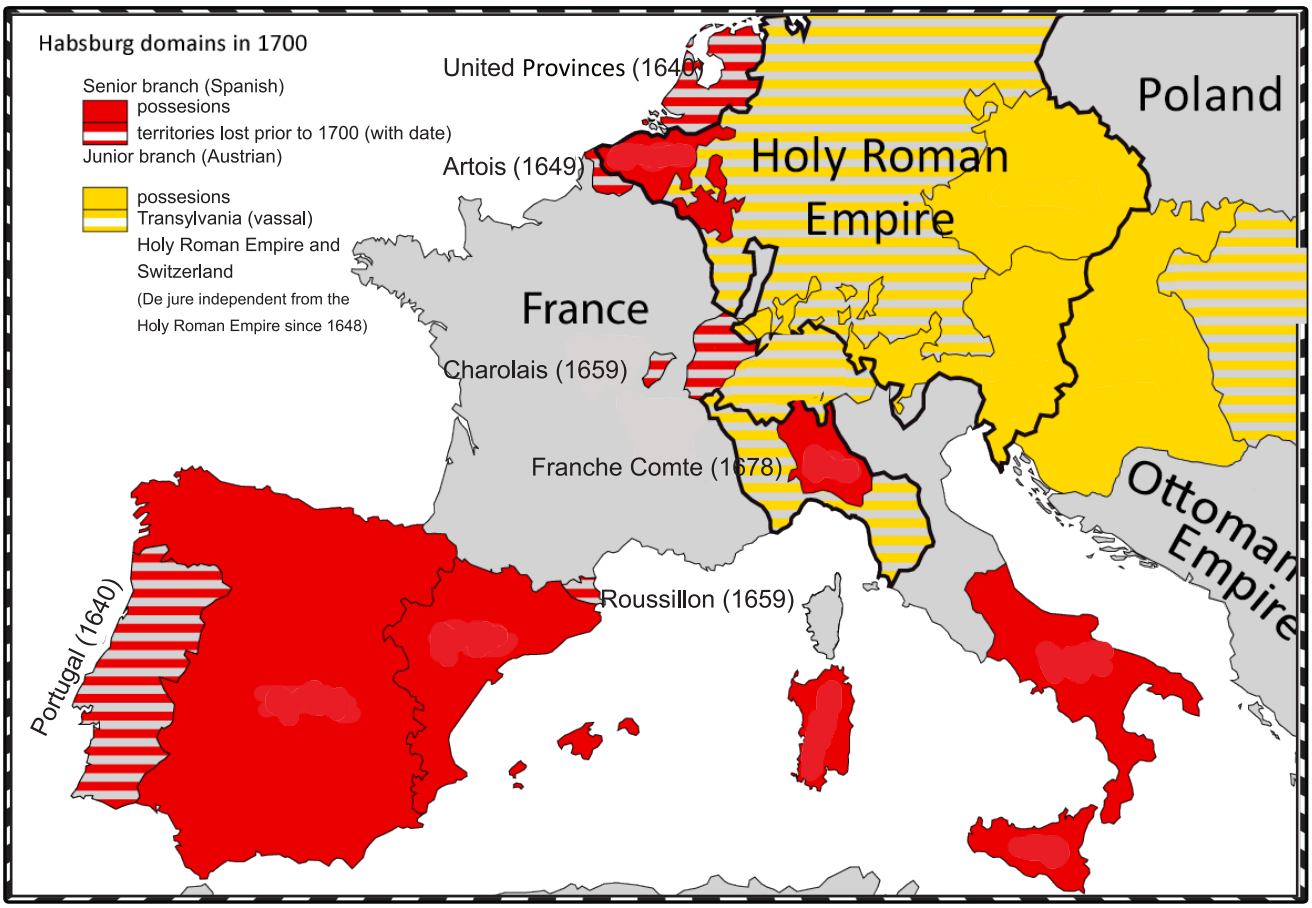
WEEK 25

## HABSBURG EMPIRE MAP




Label the following:

- ☐ Castille
- ☐ Aragon
- ☐ Milan
- ☐ Naples
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Bohemia
- ☐ Flanders
- ☐ Transylvania

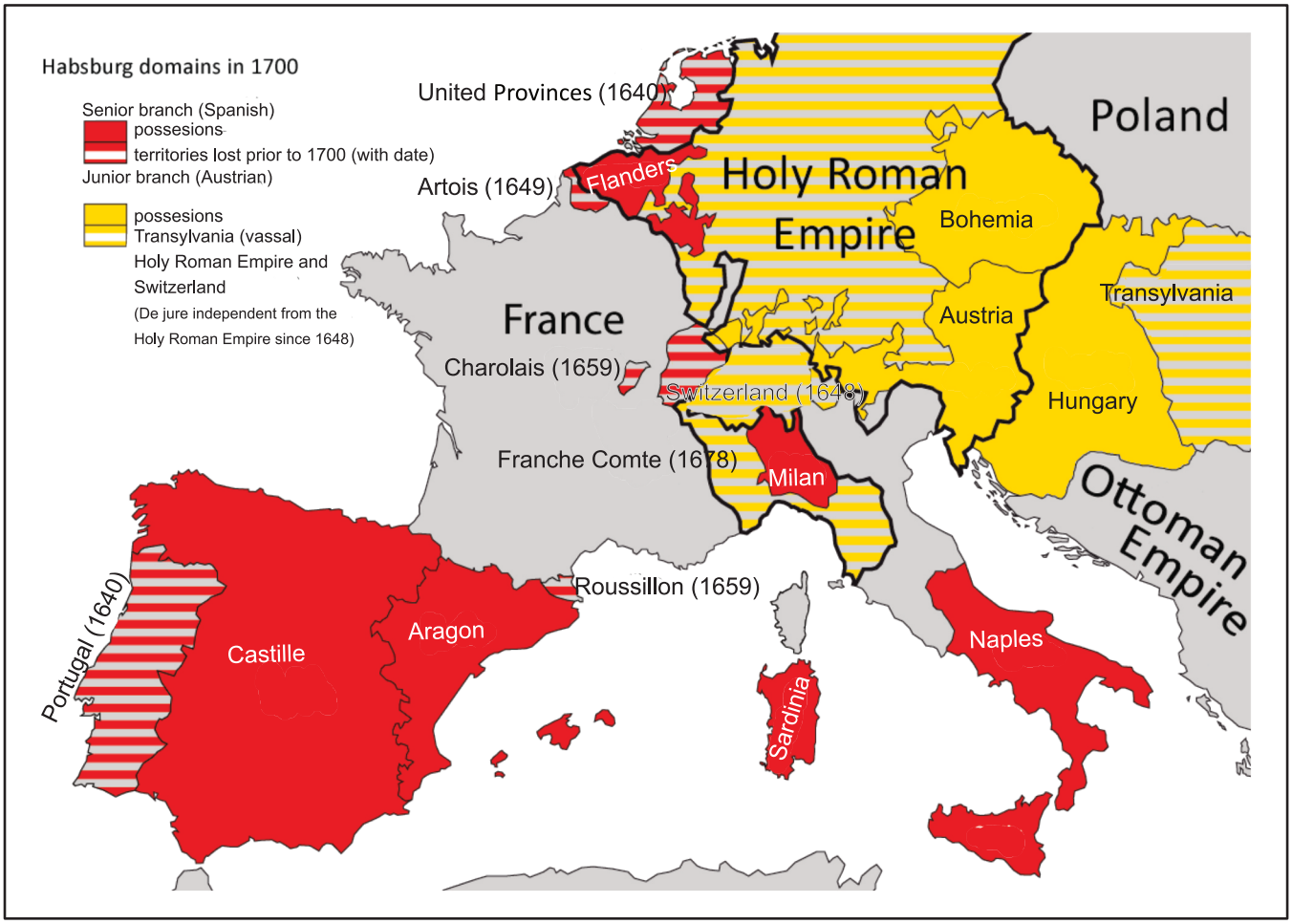



The Habsburg Empire was split between the Spanish and Austrian possessions when Charles V ceded the Austrian portion to Ferdinand (his brother-in-law) in 1556 and the Spanish portion to his son Philip. The Austrian branch became divided over time to different branches of the family.

Within the early modern Habsburg Monarchy, each entity was governed according to its own particular customs. Until the mid 17th century, not all of the provinces were even necessarily ruled by the same person– junior members of the family often ruled portions of the Hereditary Lands. Serious attempts at centralization began under Maria Theresa and especially her son Joseph II in the mid to late 18th century, but many of these were abandoned following large scale resistance to Joseph's more radical reform attempts.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:




The Habsburg Empire was split between the Spanish and Austrian possessions when Charles V ceded the Austrian portion to Ferdinand (his brother-in-law) in 1556 and the Spanish portion to his son Philip. The Austrian branch became divided over time to different branches of the family.

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## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789–1799

1. According to the map in the text, which country was the most populous by 1789?

_____

### The Causes

1. ☐ True ☐ False The immediate cause of the French Revolution was the dire financial straits of the French state after a century of war against Britain and an outdated system of taxation.

### Events

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you think every citizen should be equal before the law? Why?



### Equality

1. Racial equality was granted by the French Assembly because:

a. They wanted all those living in France and French territories to be equal.

b. They couldn't maintain slavery by force.

c. They were paid to do so.

d. They thought slavery was immoral.

### The Radical Phase and the Terror

1. ☐ True ☐ False In 1792, for the first time in the history of Europe, every adult was allowed to vote despite status or wealth. *Hint: This is a trick question. Note the specifics of this sentence.

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Why do you think Louis XVI was executed instead of being allowed to live in prison or exiled?

## NAPOLEON WAS EMPEROR 1804–1814 AND MARCH–APRIL 1815

1. ☐ True ☐ False Napoleon was born in France.




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word pugnacious comes from the Latin pugnare, meaning _____.

3. Research whether Napoleon was a narcissist (megalomaniac) and write a short opinion piece (on a separate sheet of paper) explaining why you agree or disagree. Make sure to list evidence to support your opinion.

### The Rise of Napoleon's Empire

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word coup d'etat comes from the Greek kolaphos, meaning a _____or_____.

A coup d'état is a _____ from a government.

### Military Strategy

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word meritocracy comes from the Latin merere, meaning to_____, and the Greek kratia, meaning _____.

A meritocracy is a system where people are selected on the basis of _____ .




## Civil Life

1. ☐ True ☐ False Under Napoleon, women gained more freedom via their legal status.

## The Fall

1. The word guerrilla was invented by the Spanish during a conflict between Napoleon and the British in Spain. According to the text, what does guerrilla mean?

_____

## Russia, Elba, and Waterloo

1. Explain the wardrobe malfunction that may have occurred when Napoleon's men encountered the bitter Russian winter.

_____

_____

_____

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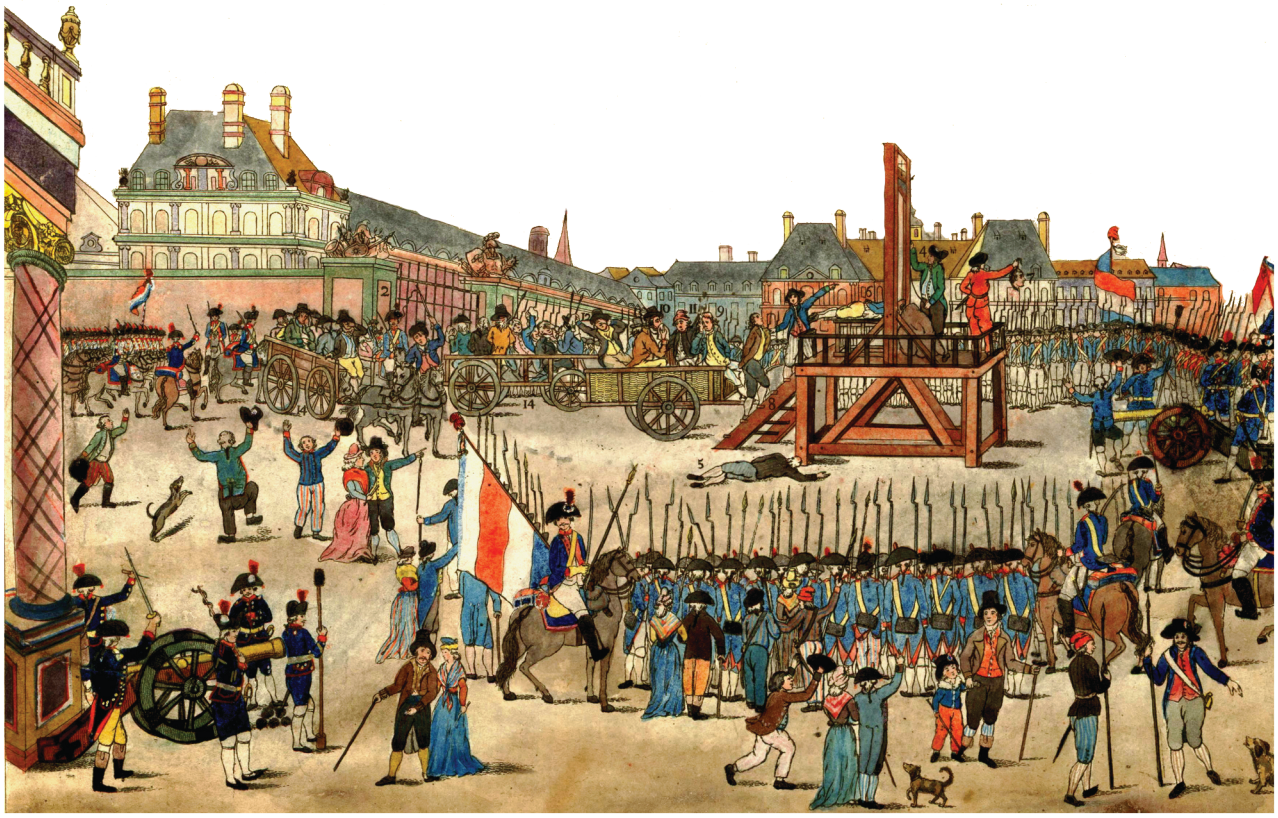
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Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*Notebooking Page*

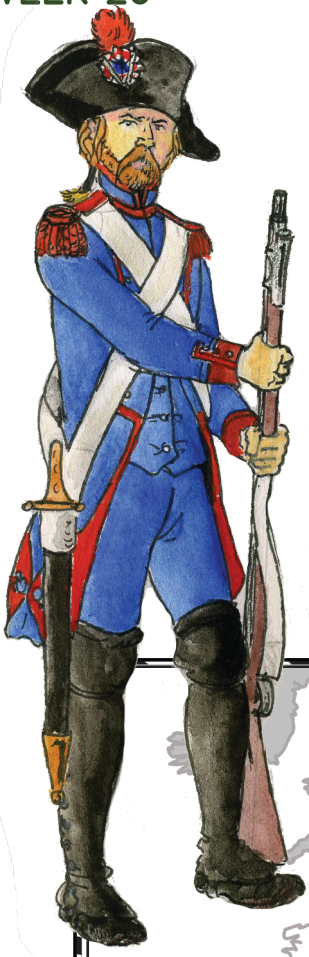




# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 26

## NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE MAP

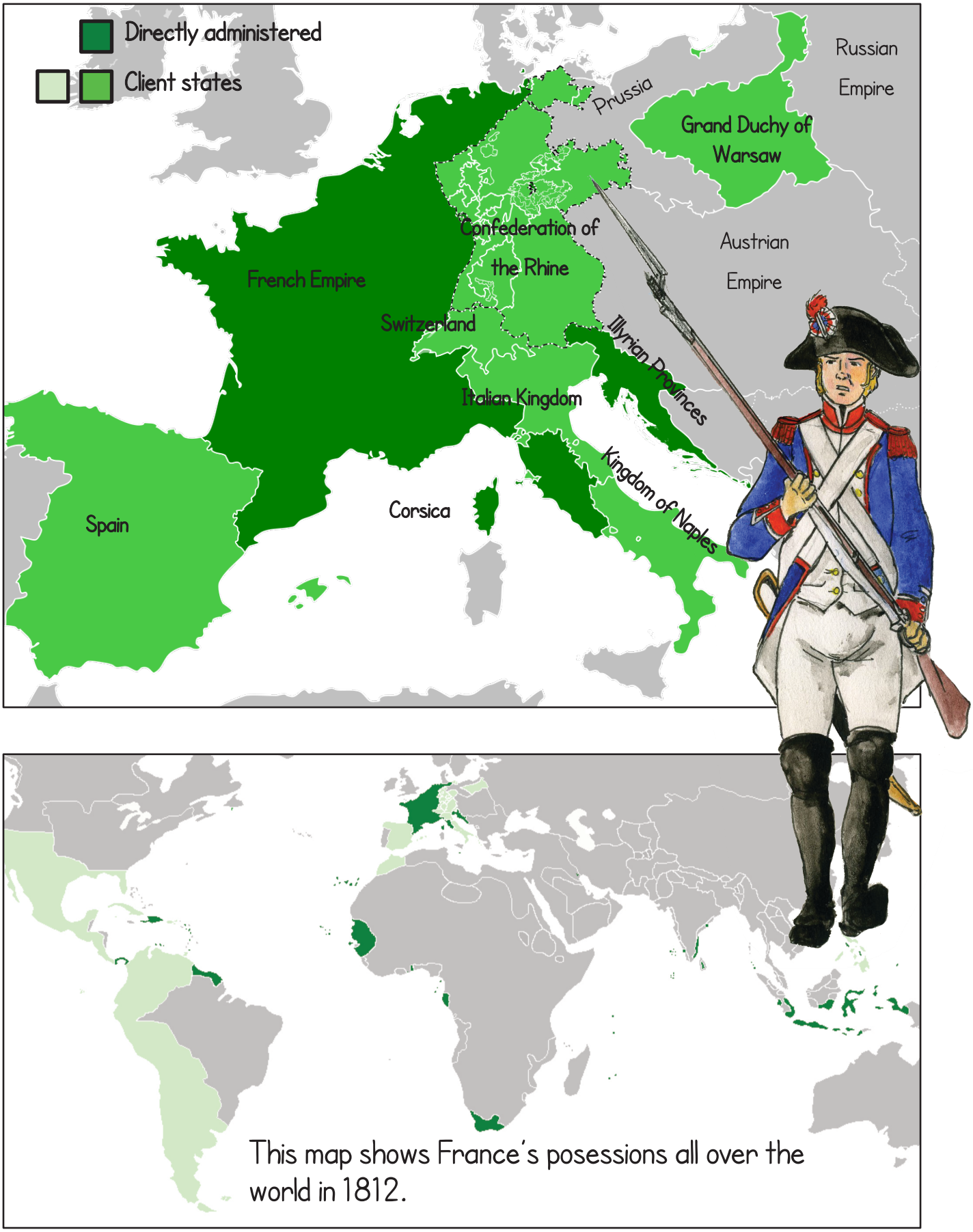


Color the directly administered states of the French Empire one color of your choosing. Color the client states a different color. Label the following:

- ☐ Spain
- ☐ French Empire
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Confederation of the Rhine
- ☐ Italian Kingdom
- ☐ Corsica
- ☐ Kingdom of Naples
- ☐ Prussia
- ☐ Grand Duchy of Warsaw
- ☐ Austrian Empire
- ☐ Illyrian Provinces
- ☐ Russian Empire



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY




This map shows France's posessions all over the world in 1812.

## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WAS APPROX. 1760–1830

### *Geography of the Industrial Revolution*

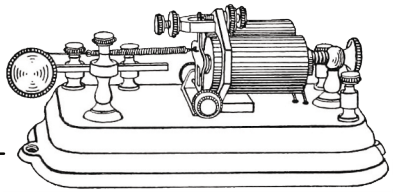
1. The Industrial Revolution first occurred in:

a. The United States of America b. Germany c. Great Britain d. France

2. Why did Britain turn to coal as a heat source? _____

3. What was the first and most important industry to benefit from coal power besides mining itself?

_____



### *Transportation and Communication*

1. Why were time zones invented? _____

_____




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word quotidian comes from the Latin quotidianus, meaning _____.

List two synonyms for quotidian:

_____

_____

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text mentions, "A coal miner who entered the mines as a teenager would almost certainly be dead by "middle age," (40 at the oldest) since his or her lungs were ridden with toxic coal dust." Why would someone take a job that was potentially so harmful? Imagine that you are in a situation where you must choose between starving or working a job that could cause deadly health effects. What would you do? Feel free to write a story about a dystopian world where this is the case and how you'd handle the situation. Can you think of any current occupations that could have deadly consequences? Why do you think people are motivated to do those jobs?



3. Give a modern-day example of a Luddite.

_____

_____

_____

_____

### *Gender*

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Why do you think women were (and sometimes still are) paid less money for doing the same work as men?




The British government passed the Factory Act of 1833 which stated that children between 9 and 13 years old were only allowed to work 9 hours a day. Could you have handled working those hours at 9 years old?

### *Cultural Effects*

1. Think and discuss. The text talks about how newspapers helped bring about a working knowledge of languages that had previously only been spoken in a specific area. These languages were now becoming "default" languages of their nations. Imagine if the world experienced a cataclysmic event that caused transportation and communication to break down. How long do you think it would be before small areas developed their own dialect? Read this article about regional words in the US:

https://tinyurl.com/ybtaprh3

After reading the article, create a table of regional words in the US (or your country). You can use the internet to research more terms. List at least 10 words.

| Location #1 Word Choice | Location #2 Word Choice |
|---|---|
| Example: shopping cart | buggy |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

2. What animal did New Zealanders raise for the British Empire? _____

## POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND MOVEMENTS

### *Conservatism*

1. Do you agree with Edmund Burke's thoughts about the "masses"? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Gobineau's work inspired:

a. the Social Darwinist movement that claimed that the lower classes were biologically inferior to the upper classes

b. the idea that the poor should rise up and defeat the upper classes

c. Nazi ideology in the 20th century  d. A combo of the above (list which answers):

## Ideologies

1. Answer these questions about ideology with YOUR ideas:

a. What is the purpose of government?

_____

_____

b. Who should decide the laws?

_____

_____

c. What should be the role of religion in governance?

_____

_____

d. Should men and women have the same status when it comes to the job of a military combat soldier? Why or why not?

_____

_____

## Romanticism

1. ☐ True ☐ False Romanticism was a political movement.



Poem of the Soul - On the Mountain, by Louis Janmot

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Romantic art often showed a reverence for nature. Do you spend much time out in nature? How does it make you feel when you do so? Visit this website for more information on how time outside is beneficial:

https://www.1000hoursoutside.com/

You can download free printable trackers to track your time outside.

3. ☐ True ☐ False The tradition of specific colors and patterns of plaid on Scottish kilts was an invented tradition that emerged in the early part of the nineteenth century.



## Nationalism

1. Watch the Prager U video in the text titled "Why You Should Be a Nationalist." Answer the following:

a. A nationalist believes the world is governed best when nations are _____ to chart their own _____, cultivating their _____, and pursuing their interests without interference.

b. Is nationalism about racism and/or isolationism? ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Both the communists and the Nazis were _____.

d. Who was Europe's first true nationalist? _____

e. Are you a nationalist? Why or why not? _____

_____

_____

_____

## *Liberalism*

1. Nineteenth-century liberalism's most fundamental belief was that there should be:

a. laws that protected the elite

b. equality before the law

c. protection of the rights of the middle class instead of the rich

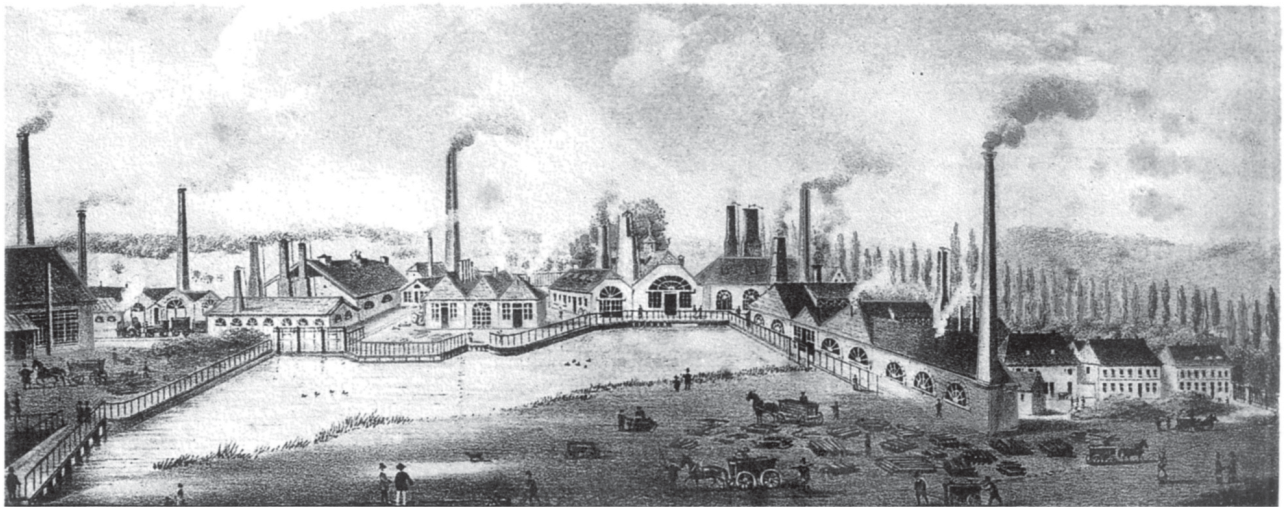
d. free chocolate for everyone

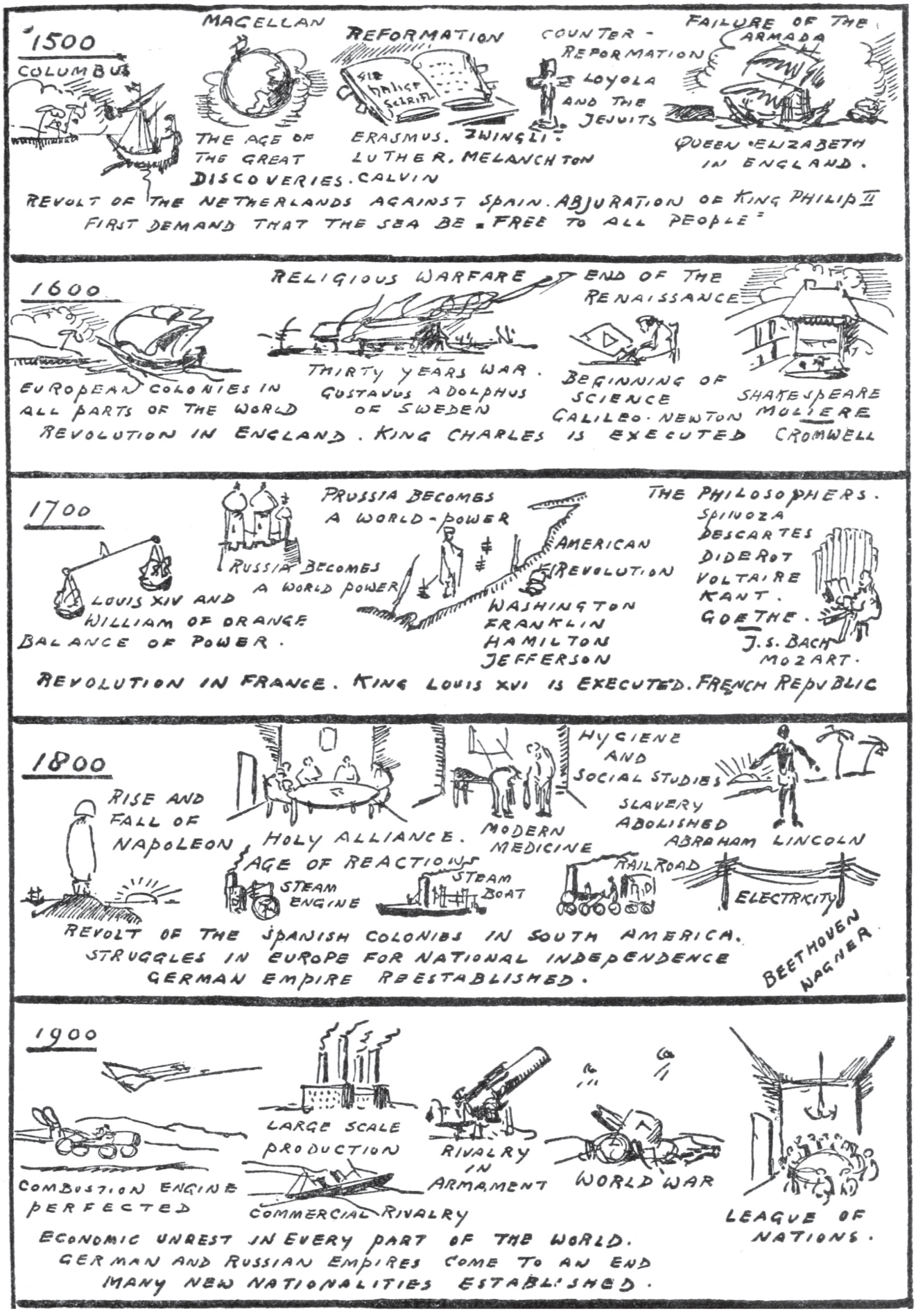


Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

This colored plate depicts a woman surrounded by 3 little boys. She is wearing a typical, white empire-waist dress, probably made from muslin. She is wearing a 'Spencer jacket,' which is an overcoat without tails popularized in England by Earl Spencer. The children look comfortably dressed in 'skeleton suits.' Departing from Rousseau's theories of education, children's fashions swung towards clothes more conducive to play and specific fashions for children were innovated.

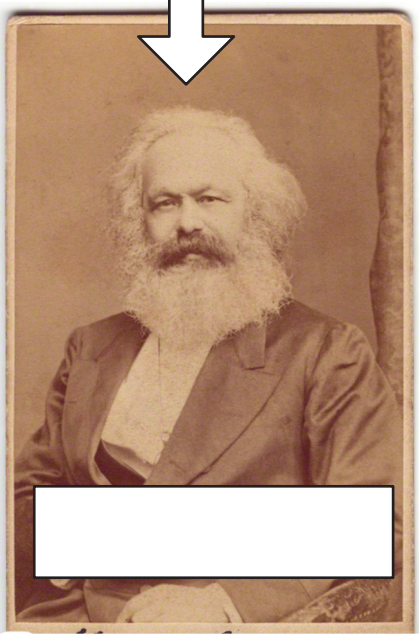
*Notebooking Page*




1500
COLUMBUS
MACELLAN
THE AGE OF THE GREAT DISCOVERIES.
REFORMATION
ERASMUS. LUTHER. MELANCHTON CALVIN ZWINGLI.
COUNTER - REFORMATION
LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS
FAILURE OF THE ARMADA
QUEEN ELIZABETH IN ENGLAND.
REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS AGAINST SPAIN. ABJURATION OF KING PHILIP II
FIRST DEMAND THAT THE SEA BE FREE TO ALL PEOPLE
1600
RELIGIOUS WARFARE
THIRTY YEARS WAR.
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS OF SWEDEN
END OF THE RENAISSANCE
BEGINNING OF SCIENCE
GALILEO · NEWTON
SHAKESPEARE
MOLIERE
EUROPEAN COLONIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. KING CHARLES IS EXECUTED CROMWELL
1700
LOUIS XIV AND WILLIAM OF ORANGE
BALANCE OF POWER.
PRUSSIA BECOMES A WORLD-POWER
RUSSIA BECOMES A WORLD POWER
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON
FRANKLIN
HAMILTON
JEFFERSON
THE PHILOSOPHERS.
SPINOZA
DESCARTES
DIDEROT
VOLTAIRE
KANT.
GOETHE.
J.S. BACH
MOZART.
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. KING LOUIS XVI IS EXECUTED. FRENCH REPUBLIC
1800
RISE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON
HOLY ALLIANCE.
AGE OF REACTION
HYGIENE AND SOCIAL STUDIES
MODERN MEDICINE
SLAVERY ABOLISHED
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
STEAM ENGINE
STEAM BOAT
RAILROAD
ELECTRICITY
REVOLT OF THE SPANISH COLONIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.
STRUGGLES IN EUROPE FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
GERMAN EMPIRE REESTABLISHED.
BEETHOVEN
WAGNER
1900
COMBUSTION ENGINE PERFECTED
LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION
COMMERCIAL RIVALRY
RIVALRY IN ARMAMENT
WORLD WAR
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
ECONOMIC UNREST IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.
GERMAN AND RUSSIAN EMPIRES COME TO AN END
MANY NEW NATIONALITIES ESTABLISHED.

### Socialism

1. What is the name of this influential German socialist?



2. All of history, according to Marx, is the history of _____.

3. The bourgeoisie were those with direct control over _____.

4. The proletariat was the industrial _____.

### Social Classes

1. ☐ True ☐ False Bourgeois women often worked as servants for the rich.

## THE POLITICS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

### The Congress of Vienna

1. The Congress of Vienna redrew the map of Europe with the goal of preventing which country from threatening the balance of power?

### Revolts and Revolutions

1. In one sentence, summarize this section of the text.

_____

### China's Opium Wars 1839-1842 and 1856-1860

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer. The Opium Wars were triggered by the Qing dynasty's campaign against the British merchants who sold opium to Chinese merchants. The British ended up with favorable tariffs, trade concessions, and territory. Imagine if a foreign country was selling illegal drugs in your country and a war was started because of this. How would you feel if the foreign country not only won a war with your country, but got all sorts of favorable concessions afterwards? What do you think the consequences would be for your country's government? What social and economic consequences would possibly occur?

Research drug movement/trafficking into your country.

### The Revolutions of 1848

1. Copy the following in your best handwriting on the next page:

*One prominent historian noted that 1848 was the year that European history (specifically, German history) "reached its turning point and failed to turn."*



These Chinese men and women are smoking opium.

## National Unifications

1. Italy had last been unified during which period before the 1800s? _____

2. ☐ True ☐ False In the early 1800's it was accurate to say that Germany had never been united.

## Germany

1. In Prussia, Chancellor _____ was personally responsible for unifying Germany for the first time.

2. Germany wasn't created in 1848, but it was clear that a German state would come into being at some point. Which two countries were candidates to rule/lead it?

_____

3. What "short and sweet" war occurred that resulted in a new German empire being declared?

_____



*Jules Férat, a French artist, made a pencil drawing of the aftermath of the Siege of Paris.*

## Russia




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word pragmatic comes from the Greek pragmatikos, meaning business - _____.

Pragmatism is a _____ approach to problems.

2. What could happen to a Russian intelligentsia if they were caught reading or discussing politics?

_____

3. Circle the countries that participated in the Crimean War:

Britain France United States Russia Italy China Greece

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

*Notebooking Page*

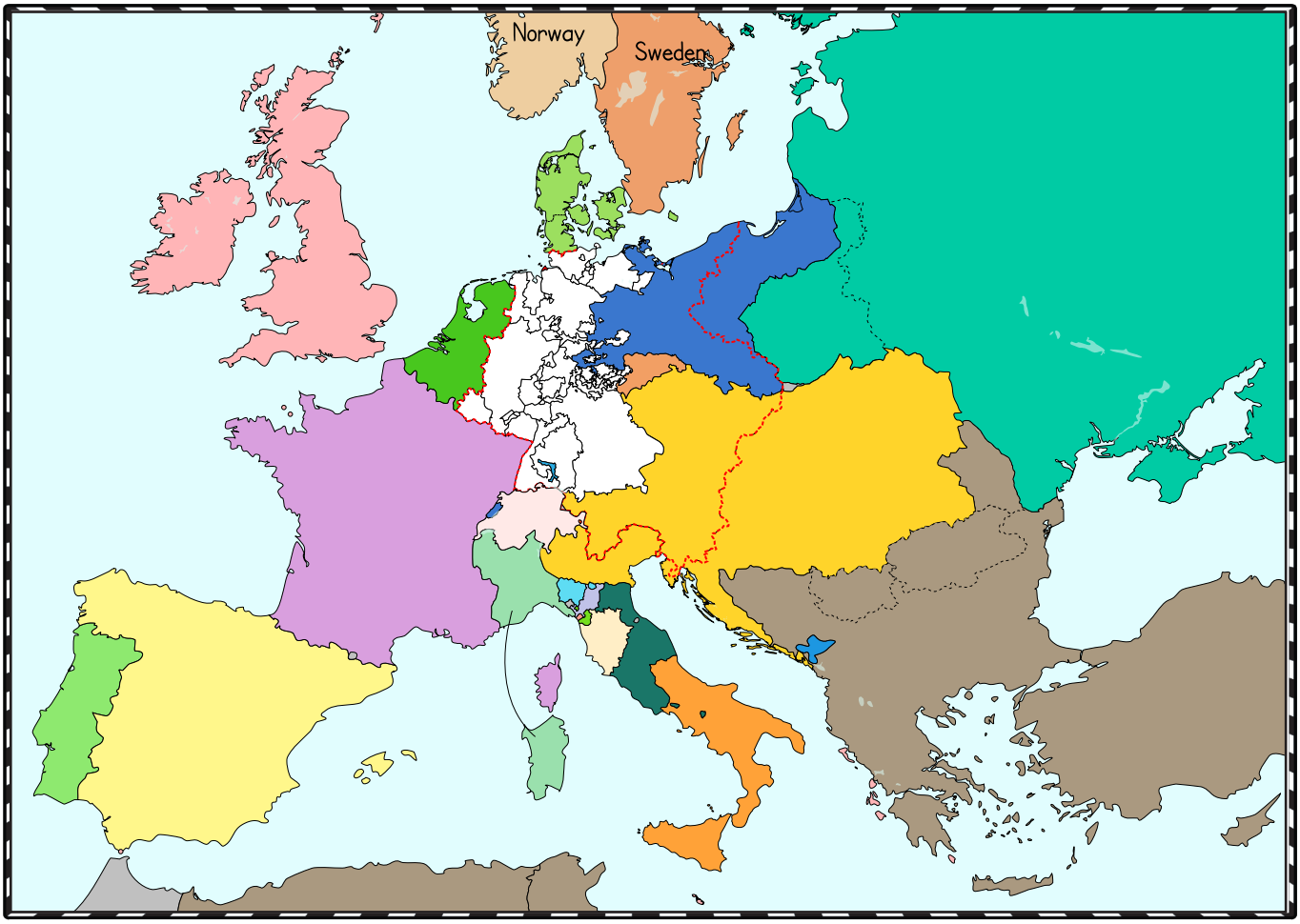


# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 28 EUROPE IN 1815 DUE TO THE VIENNA CONGRESS MAP

Label the following:

- ☐ Great Britain
- ☐ France
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Piedmont-Sardinia
- ☐ Papal States
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Prussia
- ☐ Saxony
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Kingdom of the Sicilies
- ☐ German Confederation
- ☐ Kingdom of Poland
- ☐ Austrian Empire
- ☐ Montenegro
- ☐ Serbia
- ☐ Wallachia
- ☐ Moldavia
- ☐ Ottoman Empire
- ☐ Ionian Islands




The Congress of Vienna of 1814-1815 was an international diplomatic conference to reconstitute the European political order after the downfall of the French Emperor Napoleon I. The goal was not simply to restore old boundaries but also to resize the main powers so they could balance each other and remain at peace.

Virtually every state in Europe had a delegation in Vienna - more than 200 states and princely houses were represented at the Congress. In addition, there were representatives of cities, corporations, religious organizations (for instance, abbeys) and special interest groups - e.g., a delegation representing German publishers, demanding a copyright law and freedom of the press. The Congress was noted for its lavish entertainment: according to a famous joke it did not move, but danced.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:




The Congress's principal results, apart from its confirmation of France's loss of the territories annexed between 1795 and 1810, which had already been settled by the Treaty of Paris, were the enlargement of Russia and Prussia. Germany was also consolidated from the nearly 300 states of the Holy Roman Empire (dissolved in 1806) into a much less complex system of 39 states (4 of which were free cities). These states formed a loose German Confederation under the leadership of Austria. The Netherlands became a monarchy, and the neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed. Britain retained control of the Cape Colony in Southern Africa, Tobago, Ceylon, and various other colonies in Africa and Asia. Other colonies, most notably the Dutch East Indies and Martinique, reverted to their previous overlords. Slave trade was condemned and freedom of navigation was was guaranteed for many rivers, notably the Rhine and the Danube.

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

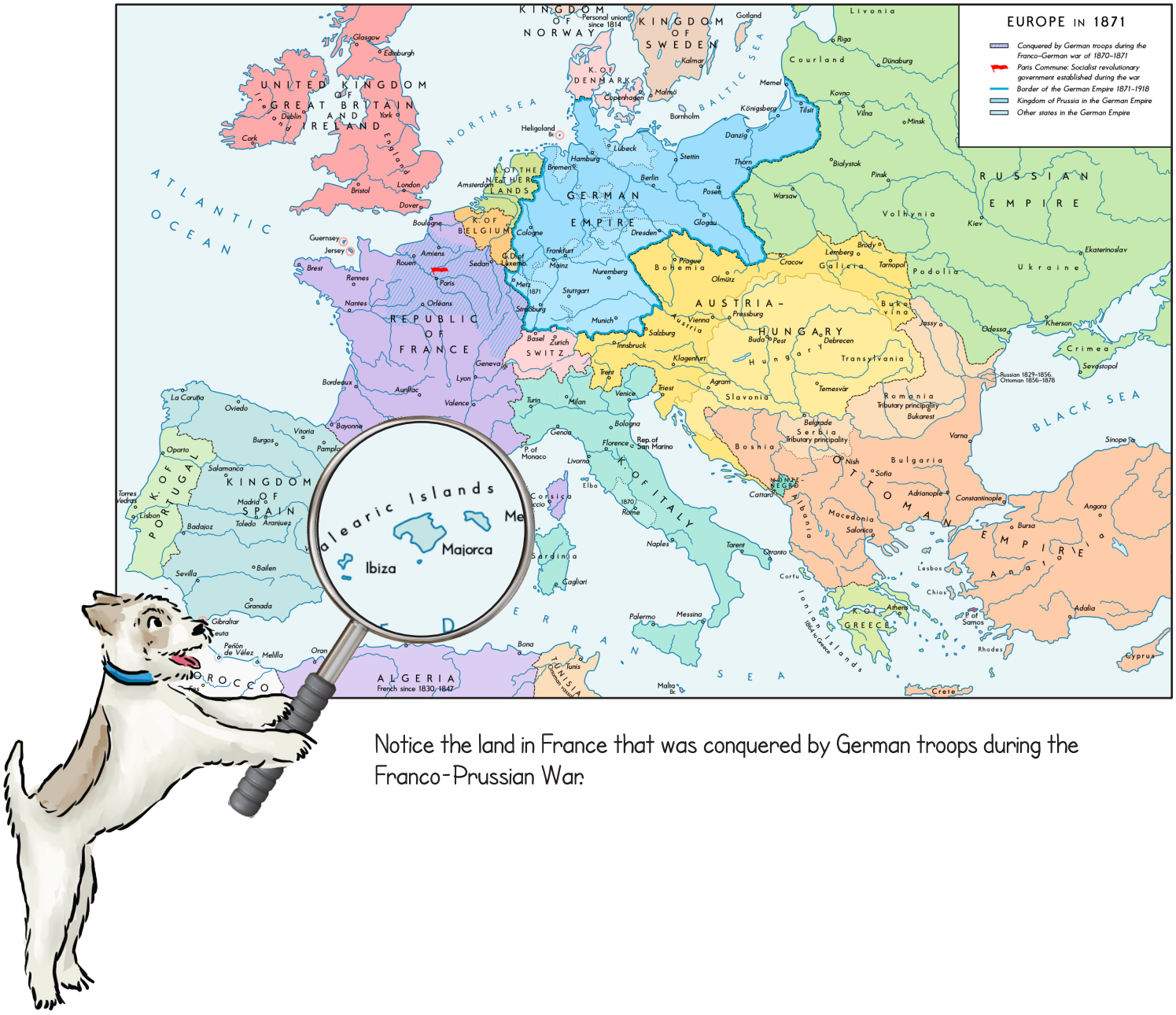
## WEEK 28

## EUROPE IN 1871 VS. 1815 MAPS




Look at this map (Europe in 1815). Compare it to the map on the next page (Europe in 1871). Circle the countries on the 1871 map that didn't exist in 1815 or write them below. What countries disappeared? What areas belong to someone new? Circle them on the 1815 map, or write them below.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY




Notice the land in France that was conquered by German troops during the Franco-Prussian War.

## CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND PSEUDO-SCIENCE

### Victorian Culture

1. The wealthy in the Victorian era believed their success came from:

a. strong character b. luck, connections, and hard work

2. Look at the gallery of books published during the Victorian era (that are listed in the online text). Write down the titles of the ones you've read:

Which other books, if any, are you interested in reading someday?




George William Joy's painting The Bayswater Omnibus, 1895, depicts middle-class social life in this English late Victorian-era scene.

### Scientific and Pseudo-Scientific Discoveries and Theories

### Louis Pasteur 1822-1895

1. Write a summary about some of Louis Pasteur's experiments and discoveries. Make sure to include information on how his discoveries helped people.

### Darwin

1. Circle the correct answer: Darwin said that evolutionary adaptations are: random systematic

## *Social Darwinism*

1. Who came up with the phrase "survival of the fittest"?

a. Darwin  b. Herbert Spencer  c. Gregor Mendel




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word apologetics comes from the Greek apologia, meaning _____.

3. Under Social Darwinism, which behaviors and identities were considered unfit?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What did the field of eugenics advocate? _____

## *Mass Culture*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Literacy increased dramatically in the Victorian era.

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer. The politics of the latter part of the nineteenth century were promoted in journalism. Do you think that's the case today? What is the evidence for your belief?

## AUSTRALIA

1. What is the most interesting fact you learned from the video embedded in the text?

_____

## WARS, THREATS, AND REBELLIONS

### *The Taiping Rebellion in China 1850-1864*

1. Explain the meaning of pyrrhic victory:

_____

_____

2. Finish the speech bubble:




I am the brother of _____.

3. ☐ True ☐ False The Taiping Rebellion ranks as one of the bloodiest wars in human history, the bloodiest civil war, and the largest conflict of the 19th century.




*This is a flag captured during the Taiping rebellion. Painted in the center is a large red Chinese character signifying the surname 'Chen', possibly the Taiping leader Chen Yucheng. This is surrounded by eight brightly coloured Buddhist symbols– the wheel, the conch shell, the umbrella, the canopy, the lotus, the vase, the paired fish, and the entrails or endless knot.*

## *Commodore Perry Forces the "Opening" of Japan 1854*

1. What was the Boshin War about?

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



## Meiji Restoration 1868-1912

1. ☐ True ☐ False The Meiji Restoration restored power to the shogun.




2. Greek and Latin roots: The word despot comes from the Greek despotes, meaning _____.

Despotism is the exercise of absolute _____, especially in a _____ way.

3. ☐ True ☐ False Japan became the first Asian industrialized nation.

## Civil War in America 1861-1865




## The Boxer Rebellion in China 1899-1901

1. Why was the Militia United in Righteousness known as the Boxers?

_____

_____

_____

_____

## IMPERIALISM 1870–1914

1. In the period before World War I, European powers controlled this percentage of the surface of the globe (color in the percentage bar):




## Technology

1. Why was Africa sometimes referred to as the "white man's graveyard"?

_____

_____

_____

_____





*Cinchona calisaya is the medicinal tree from which the substance for malaria medication is derived.*

2. What medicine was discovered in 1841 that prevented malaria?

_____

## The Second Industrial Revolution

1. Why did European business interests pressure their governments to seize as much territory overseas as possible?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Fill in the blank in this sentence: Even though the US did not join in the Scramble for Africa or assert direct control of East Asian territories, fear of American _____ was a major factor driving European imperialism forward.

## The British Empire

1. ☐ True ☐ False It's not very common, but someone who has consumed poppy seeds (like on a bagel) can test positive for opiates since they contain trace amounts of morphine.

2. How did the British obtain Hong Kong as part of the British Empire?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



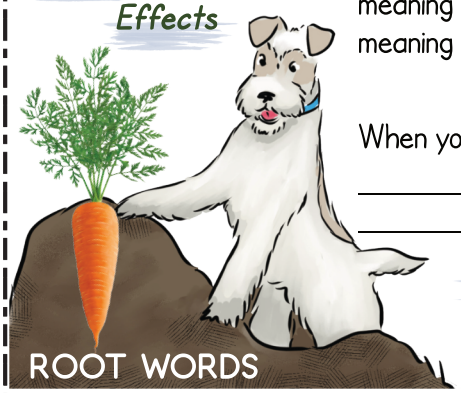
This is an opium poppy (Papaver somniferum). They are often grown in gardens for their attractive flowers or for the seeds to use in baked goods. A popular cultivar in seed catalogs is the Hungarian Breadseed poppy. In the United States, it's legal to grow them and harvest the seeds, but it's not legal to harvest the latex from the seed pod.

3. What event caused the East India Company to be disbanded by British parliament, and India to be placed under direct rule from London?

_____

## Africa

### Effects




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word expropriate comes from the Latin ex, meaning _____, and propriare, meaning _____.

When you expropriate something, you are

_____

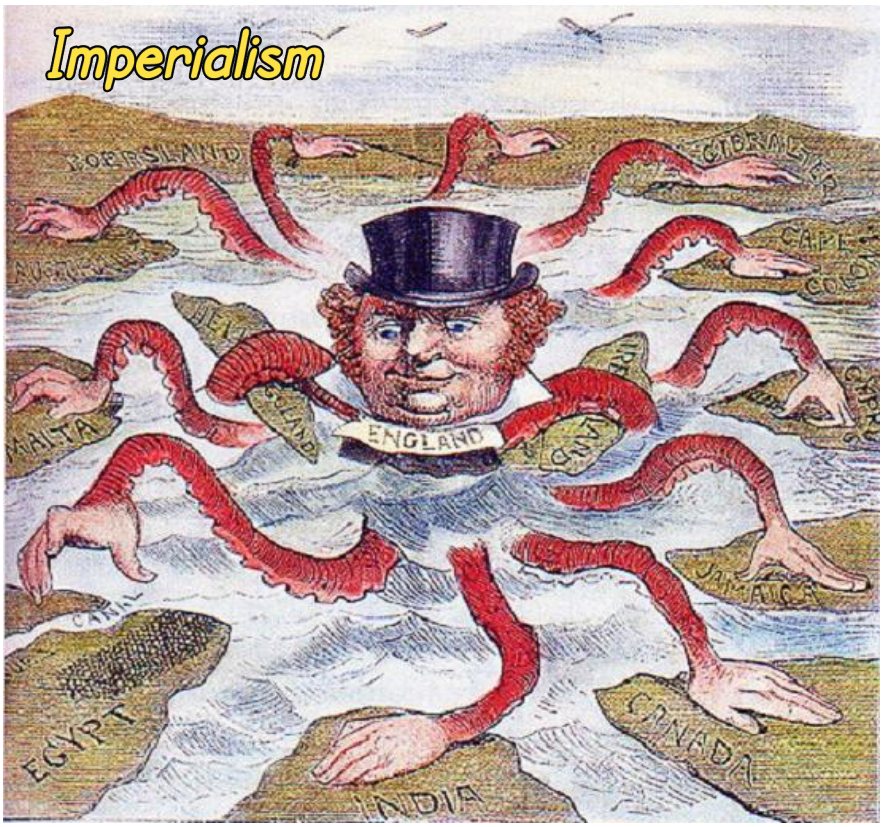
_____.

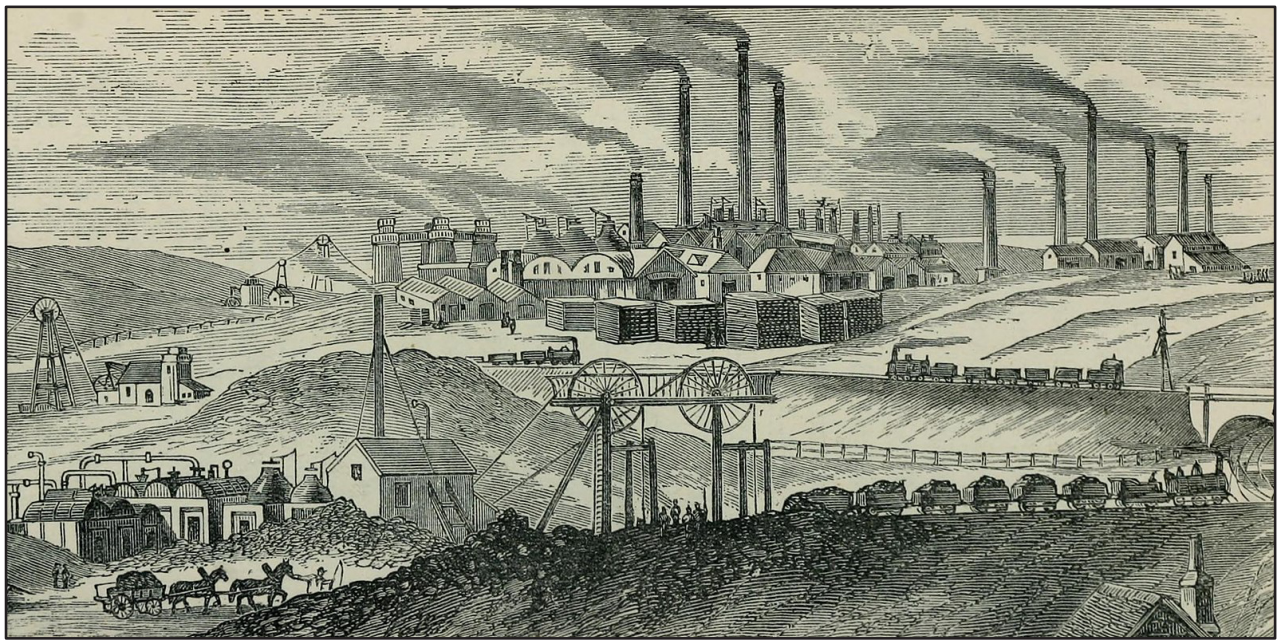
## The Decline of the Ottoman Empire

1. By the late nineteenth century Europeans casually referred to the Ottoman Empire as the "_____".

## Qajar Persia

1. The Qajar dynasty coincided with a dismal period in Persian history in which _____ powers called the shots both politically and economically.


Imperialism
QUEENSLAND
GIBRALTAR
CAPE COLONY
MALTA
ENGLAND
JAMAICA
EGYPT
INDIA
CANADA



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 30

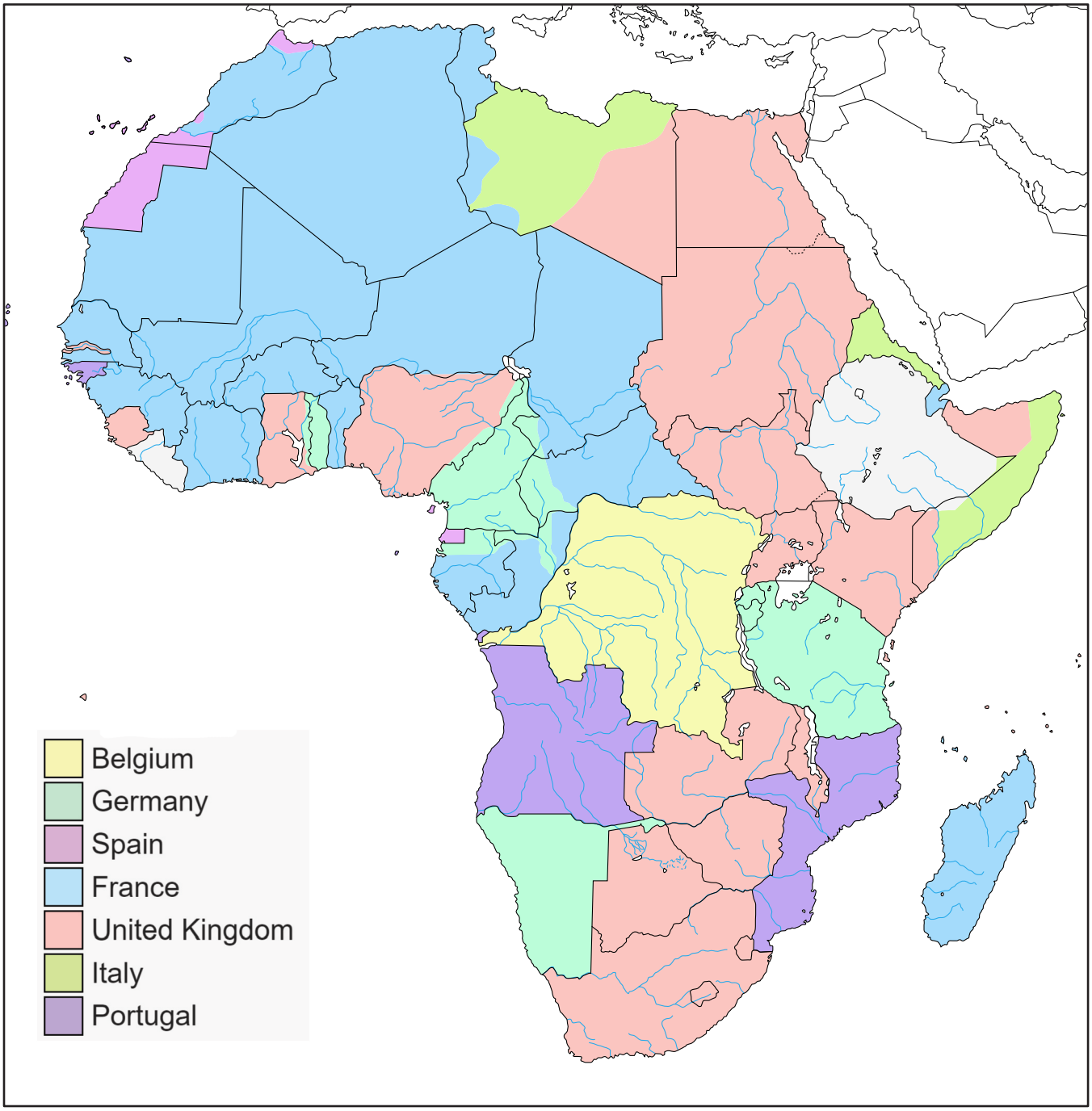
## THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA IN 1913 MAP

Create a map key. Color the European colonies in Africa.



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 30

## BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1921 MAP

Write the name of each British-owned territory or country next to the corresponding number below.

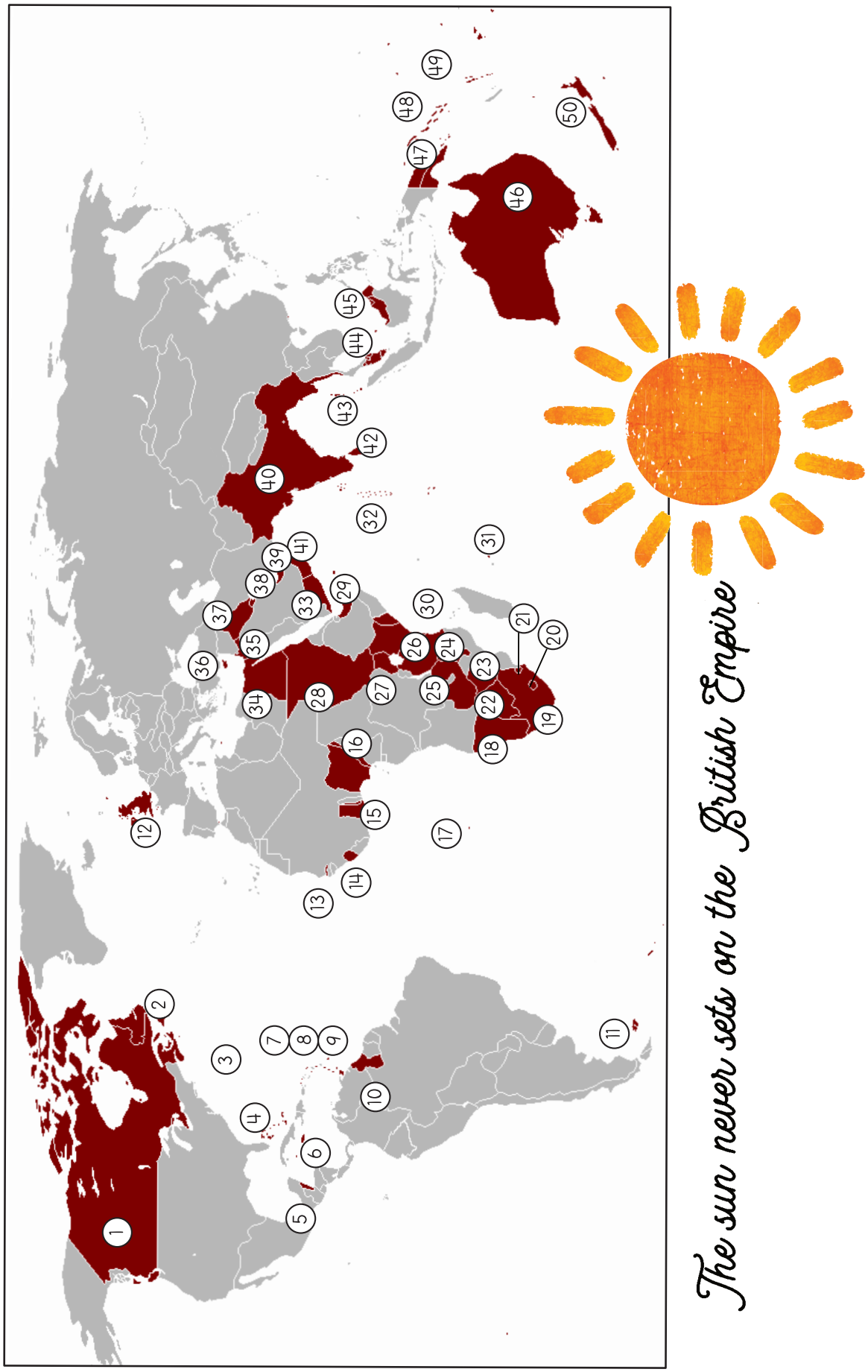
Use this online map to write the answers: https://tinyurl.com/britishempiremapkey

Note: The map on the next page doesn't mark all of the British owned territories and islands.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. A bunch of islands
50. _____



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY




*The sun never sets on the British Empire*

## Background to the War

1. What was the single most significant background factor to WWI?

## The Start of the War

1. Number these events in the correct order:

_____ Franz Ferdinand was assassinated when visiting the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo.

_____ The Serbs hoped to conquer and unite the Balkans in one Serbian-dominated country.

_____ The Black Hand trained a group of (ethnically Serbian) college students in Bosnia to assassinate an Austrian politician when the opportunity presented itself.

_____ Serbia became a new nation in 1878.

_____ Germany invaded through Belgium, so Great Britain declared war on Germany and its allies.

_____ Austria declared war on Serbia.

_____ A military coup in Serbia killed the king and installed a fiercely nationalistic leadership.

## The Early War

1. ☐ True ☐ False Most people anticipated a lengthy war when WWI broke out.

2. What was called for under the Schlieffen Plan?

_____

_____

_____

_____




## The Evolution of the War

1. On the Western Front of the war, it was the _____ that defined almost everything in the lives of the soldiers on both sides of the conflict.

a. mines b. trenches c. machine guns d. supply lines

2. Circle the correct answer: How many casualties were there for all sides at the Battle of the Somme?

200,000 420,000 650,000 1,270,000

## The Eastern Front and the Ottoman Empire

1. ☐ True ☐ False The nature of warfare on the Eastern Front was essentially static.

2. The Turks sided with this country: _____

### *Women in the War and Afterwards*




1. Summarize this section of the text.



### *The Late War*

1. Why did the U.S. enter WWI despite being dominated by an isolationist sentiment?

### *The Aftermath*

1. Politically, WWI spelled the end of three of the most venerable, and historically powerful, empires of the early modern period. List those empires:

## THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

### *Russian Revolutions*

1. As the social and political situation in Russia began to approach outright anarchy, which group of Russian communists steeped in the tradition of radical terrorism stood ready to act?

a. The Bolsheviks b. The Duma c. The Vanguards d. The 3 Chocolatiers

## Cultural Change

1. What old order was a casualty of World War I? _____

## Modernism

1. After looking at the galleries in the text, circle which style of art you like best:

1st gallery: Art created during the Modernist period

2nd gallery: Futurist art

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.



*This modern art painting was confiscated by the German Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in 1936. It was then shown in the Degenerate Art Exhibition in Munich. The painting has been missing ever since the exhibit ended.*

Notebooking Page



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

## WEEK 31

## EUROPEAN ALLIANCES 1914 MAP




Color the map key and then color the countries according to the map key.

Note: The word *entente* means a diplomatic "understanding" where two or more government or powers cooperate and collaborate with each other.



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

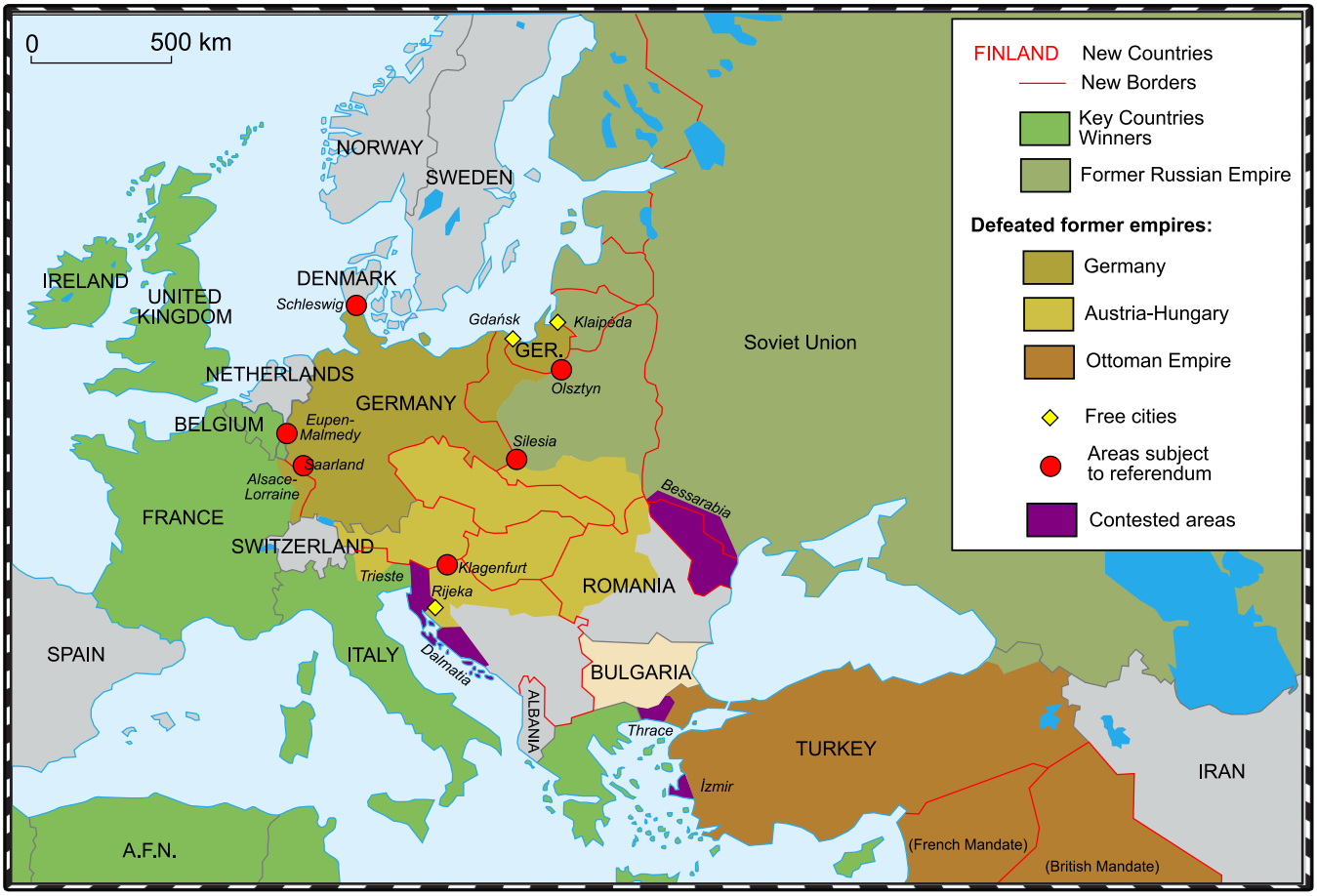
WEEK 31

## TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR I (AS OF 1923) MAP

Never Stop Learning

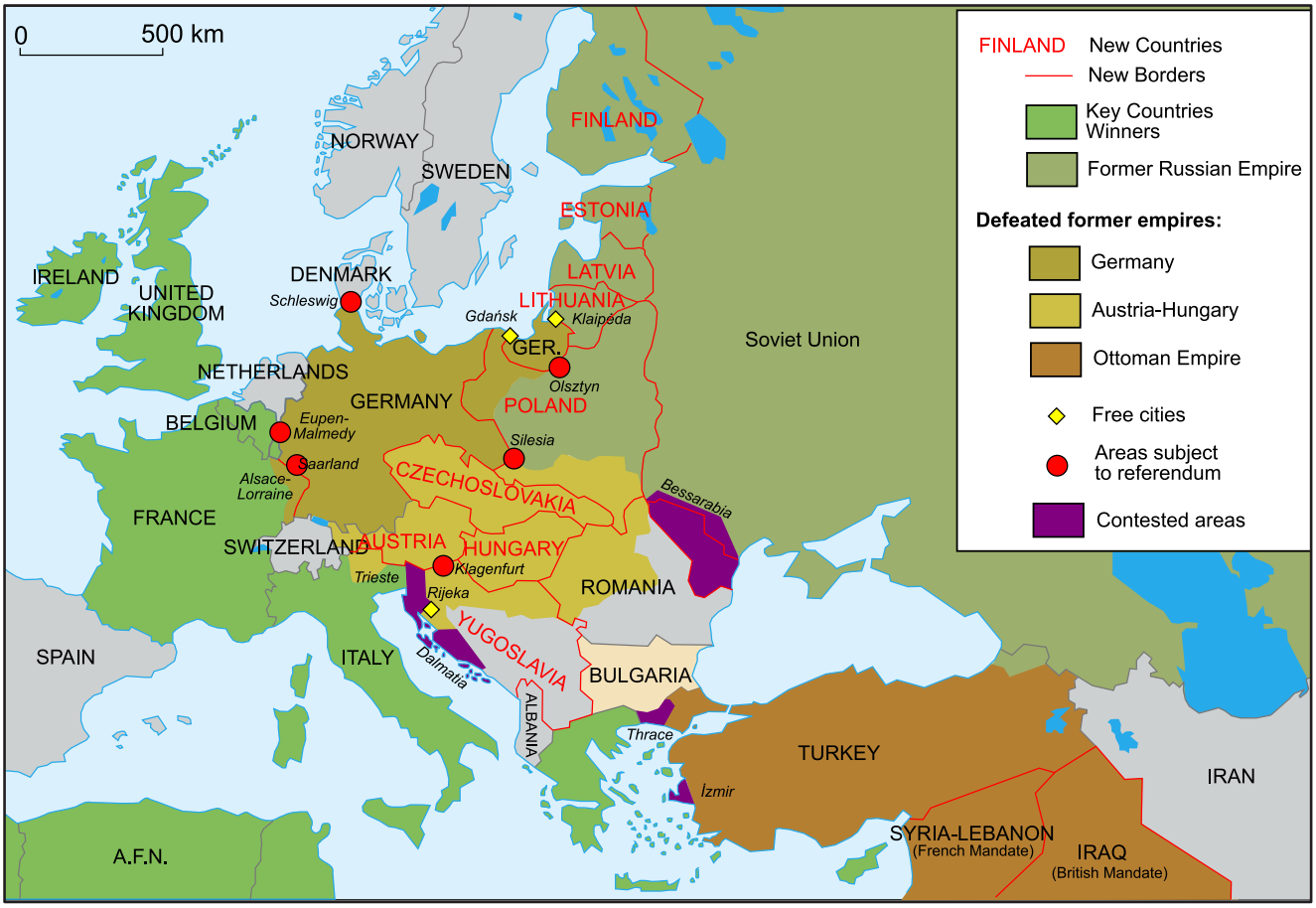
Label the new countries that were created after World War I:

- ☐ Finland
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Czechoslovakia
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Yugoslavia
- ☐ Syria-Lebanon
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Romania



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:






WEEK 32

## Freud

1. Greek and Latin roots: The word hysteria comes from the Greek hystera, meaning _____.

## The Great Depression

1. The background to the Depression was the financial mess left by _____.

2. The Depression started in the United States with a massive _____ on October 24, 1929.



Two boys in Texas hunt through a trash barrel during the Great Depression.

## FASCISM

1. ☐ True ☐ False WWI resolved several international tensions and problems.

2. Draw a fasces symbol and explain what it represents.

## Italian Fascism

1. What combat veteran had welcomed WWI as an opportunity for Italy to grow into a more powerful nation, and was among the most important Italian fascists?

_____

## The Weimar Republic

1. The political right in Germany blamed the loss of WWI on these 2 groups:

_____

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says, "In the course of a year, Germans who had spent their lives carefully building up savings saw those savings rendered worthless. This inspired anger and resentment among common people who might otherwise not be attracted to extremist solutions."

Imagine if you worked hard and saved money for 10 years, accumulating $100,000. How would you feel if your savings became worthless after a single year? Would you be tempted to join a movement that promised your savings would be worth something again, even if the movement used violence?

## *The Nazis*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Hitler was a veteran of WWI.

2. What made Nazi ideology distinct from the Italian Fascists?

_____

3. ☐ True ☐ False The Nazis had almost 20% of the national vote in 1928.

4. Who do YOU think started the Reichstag fire?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## *The Spanish Civil War*

1. ☐ True ☐ False The first real war launched by fascist forces was Italy.

2. Circle the correct answer: Which country was the last place in Europe clinging to the old order of the nineteenth century? France Britain Germany Spain

## WORLD WAR II

Fill in the table with the 3 main countries on both sides of the war:

| Axis | Allies |
|---|---|
| | |



*The author's grandfather was a German anti-aircraft gunner in WWII. These are his pictures.*

## Leading up to War




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word appeasement comes from the Latin pacem (nominative pax), meaning _____.

To appease someone means to:

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. The British and French political leaders thought of their concessions to Hitler as:

a. caving in  b. preserving the peace

3. The event known as Anschluss occurred when Germany annexed

_____

4. In August of 1939 Germany signed a mutual non-aggression pact with

_____.

## The Early War

1. What excuse did the Nazis use to invade Poland in September of 1939?

_____

_____

_____

_____




## The War in the East

1. Outline this section of the text by filling in details underneath each section:

I. World War II seemed like it was over within a year.

_____

_____



This is a German iron cross, which was a reward for valor.

_____

_____

II. The largest and most important target for Germany was the Soviet Union.

_____

_____

_____

_____

III. Stalin did not think Hitler would be foolish enough to try to invade the Soviet Union.

_____

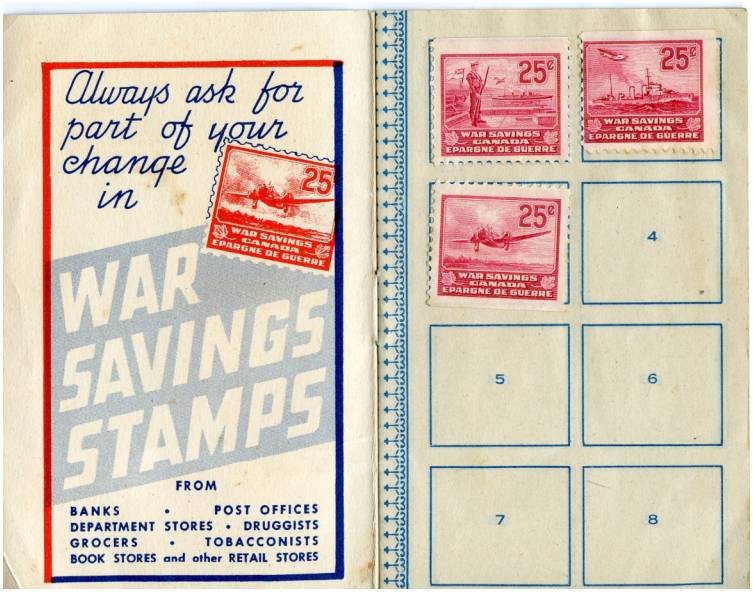
_____

IV. Germany invaded the USSR.

V. The first few months were a horrendous disaster for the Soviets.

VI. The German advance was halted by winter.

VII. The Soviets moved their factories.




## The Home Front

1. Most Americans saw WW2 as an existential battle for democracy and freedom. How did most of the European nations view the war?

## The Turn of the Tide

1. Erwin Rommel ("the Desert Fox") fought in this area of the world during WW2:

2. June 6, 1944 is known as _____ , when British, American, and Canadian forces launched a surprise invasion across the English Channel with hundreds of thousands of troops.



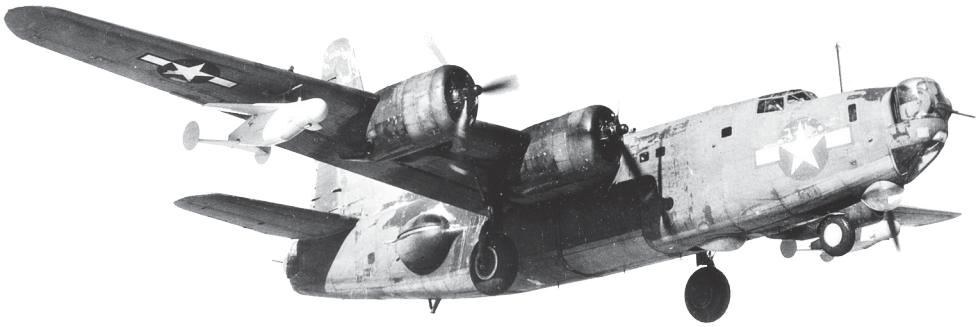
British commandos come ashore on Jig Green Beach.

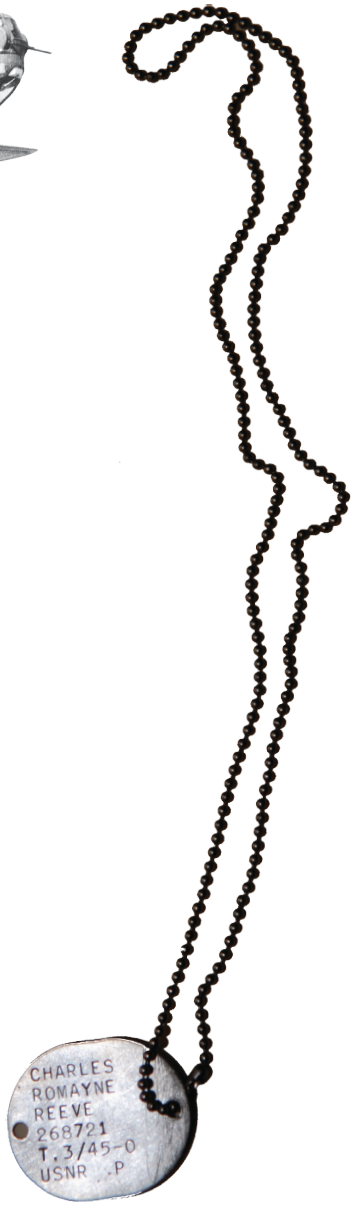
3. Circle the correct answer: Which ended first during the course of WWII?

The fighting in the Pacific

The fighting in Europe

Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.






*This dogtag was worn by the author's husband's uncle, Charles Reeve, who served in the Navy during World War 2.*


30

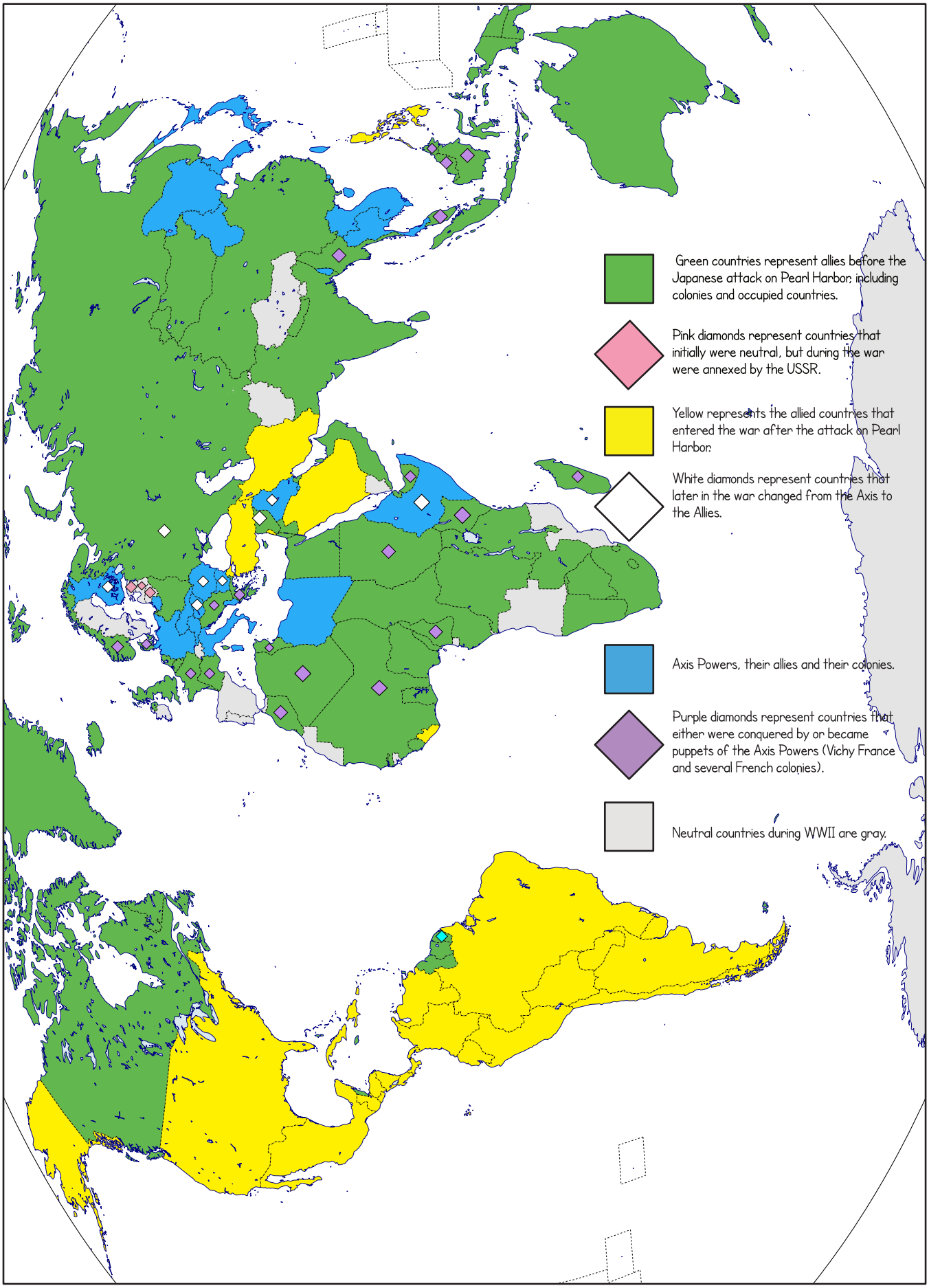
# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 32

## WORLD WAR II ALLIANCES MAP



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY



# ESSAY TOPICS

There are no questions for these sections of the text. Instead, the assignment is to write an essay about the Holocaust.

Here is a list of Holocaust topics. Choose one or come up with your own.

Victims

- Anne Frank or any other famous victim
- Poles
- Children
- Other victims such as gypsies, the disabled, etc.

Concentration and extermination camps

- Auschwitz
- Treblinka
- Sobibor
- Dachau

Ghettos

- Warsaw Ghetto
- Theresienstadt

Resistance

- Oskar Schindler (Schindler Jews)
- Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
- Sobibor Uprising
- Hans and Sophie Scholl

Why should the Holocaust not be forgotten?

Could something like the Holocaust happen again?

The long-term effects of the Holocaust on the Jewish community

Compare and contrast two biographies about living through the Holocaust

How reliable are movies such as Schindler's List in how they portray the Holocaust?

The scale of the Holocaust

Kristallnacht

Nuremberg Race Laws (1935)

War crimes trials (Nazis only)

Holocaust Denial

Nazi medical experiments

Josef Mengele



The topic you will write about: _____

_____

If you need instructions on how to write an essay, you may want to take a look at this article:

https://writeshop.com/teach-five-paragraph-essay-homeschool/

A handy PDF you can print out to refer to: https://tinyurl.com/writinganessayhelp

Ask your parent or homeschool teacher for the essay due date and write it here:

_____

## The Aftermath of the Holocaust

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Why is it important to remember the Holocaust? Do you think anything like that could happen now? Why or why not?

## THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COLD WAR



1. ☐ True ☐ False The USSR had control over the Yugoslavian government.

### Stalinism

2. What evidence is there to show that Stalin was paranoid?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. What were gulags, and where were most of them located? _____

_____

_____

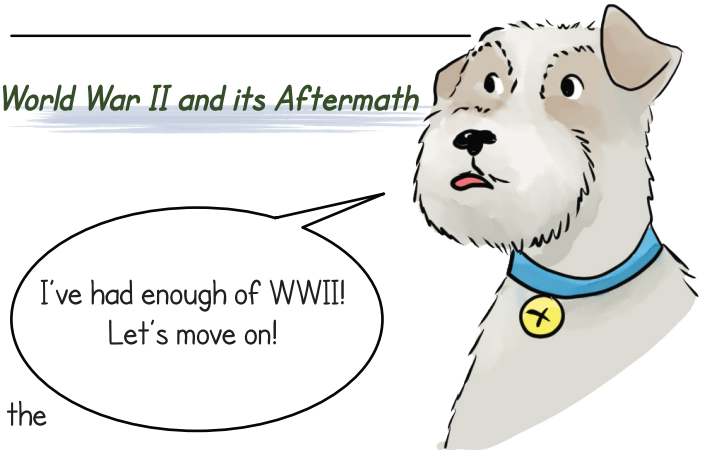
_____

_____



A reconstructed interior of a gulag shack.

### World War II and its Aftermath




### The Cold War

1. What two postwar "superpowers" were rivals in the Cold War? _____

2. What does M.A.D. stand for in the context of the Cold War?

_____

3. Explain the "Domino Theory."

_____

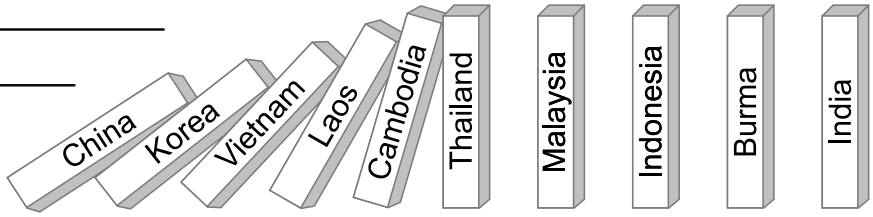
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

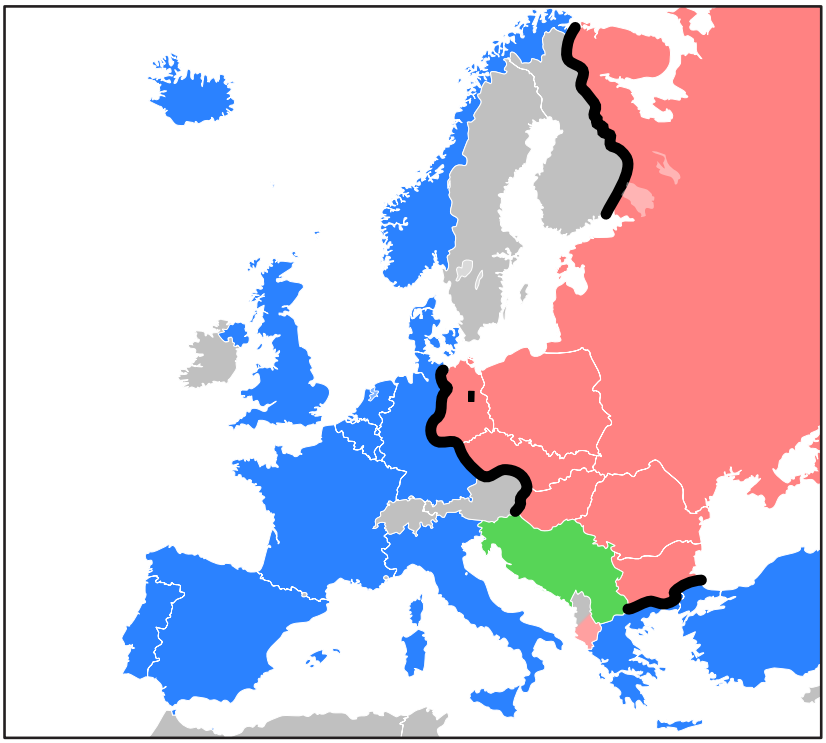


4. Circle the correct answer: Due to the success of the Marshall Plan, which portion of Europe recovered rapidly?

a. Eastern Europe

b. Western Europe

5. Use the map in the online text for the answers. Label the following things on the map key: Iron Curtain, Warsaw Pact, NATO, Yugoslavia, neutral countries



Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.




*This stamp was printed by members of the Romanian diaspora (ethnic Romanians living outside of Romania and Moldova). The bear respresents the USSR trampling Europe. It was printed in 1958.*



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

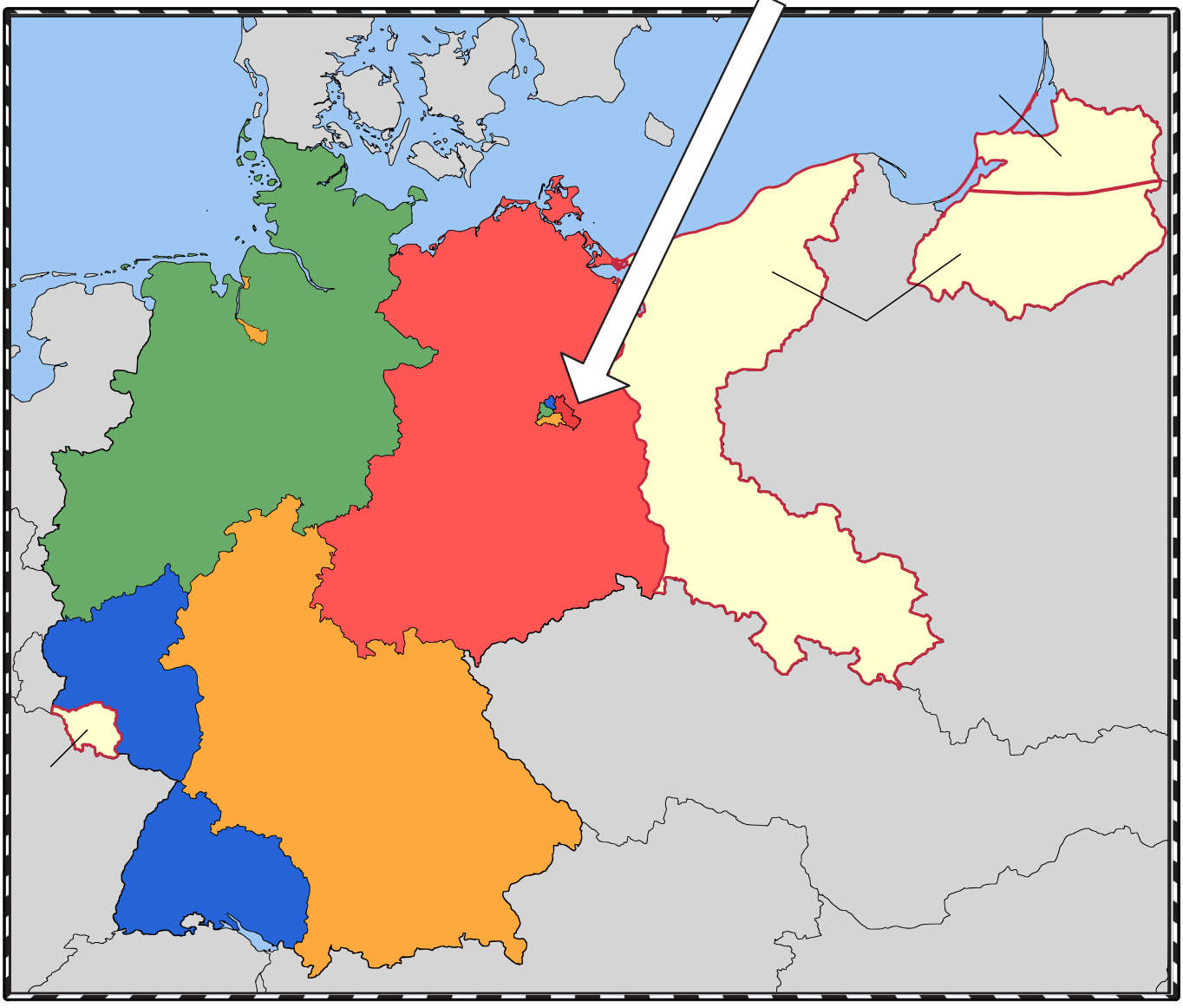
WEEK 33

## OCCUPATION ZONE BORDERS IN GERMANY, 1947 MAP

Label the Allied-occupied zones of Germany:

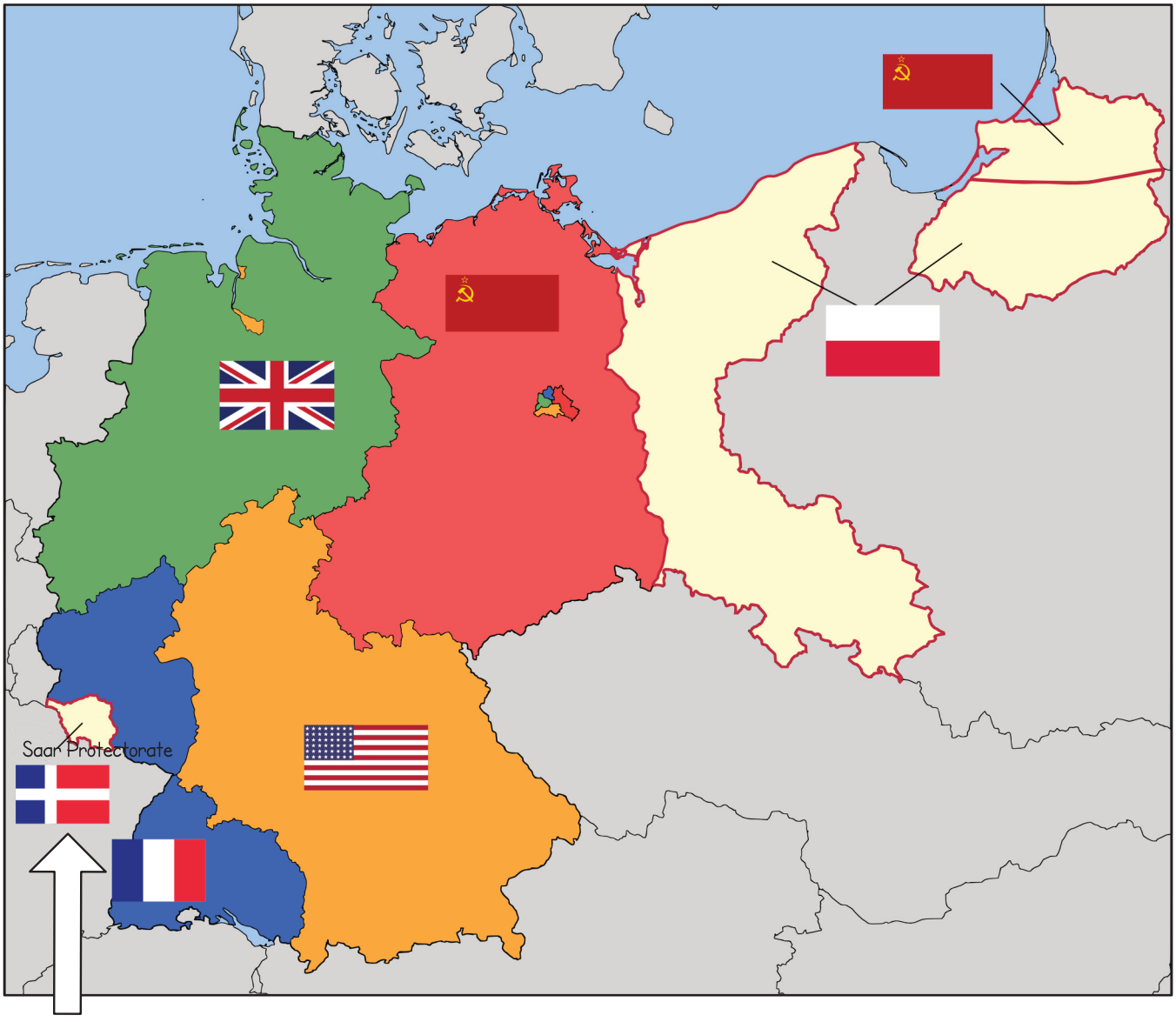
- ☐ American zone
- ☐ British zone
- ☐ Saar Protectorate
- ☐ Polish zone
- ☐ French zone
- ☐ Soviet zone

While located wholly within the Soviet zone, because of its symbolic importance as the nation's capital and seat of the former Nazi government, the city of Berlin was jointly occupied by the Allied powers and subdivided into four sectors. All four occupying powers were entitled to privileges throughout Berlin that were not extended to the rest of Germany - this included the Soviet sector of Berlin, which was legally separate from the rest of the Soviet zone.



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page. Feel free to add any notes about the area you are studying:




The Saar Protectorate was a French protectorate partitioned from Germany after its defeat in World War II. It was administered by the French Fourth Republic. On rejoining the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in 1957, it became the smallest "federal state" (Bundesland), the Saarland, not counting the "city states" (Stadtstaaten) of West Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen. It was named after the Saar River.

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 33

## THE HOLOCAUST MAP




Use the map on the next page to answer the questions.

1. Which country had the most extermination camps?

_____

2. Which country had the most ghettos?

_____

3. Which countries were neutral?

_____

_____

4. How many extermination camps were there?

_____

Concerning the map on the next page: Lithuania, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, and Belarus were occupied by Germany.

Lithuania had been independent until the beginning of the war; when it was occupied by the Soviets. It was then occupied briefly by the Germans. It was again absorbed by the Soviet Union and stayed that way for almost 50 years.

Ukraine had also been independent, but was occupied during the war. It regained its independence afterwards.

Estonia had likewise been independent and was occupied by both the Soviets and Germans. Estonians fought on both sides. After the Germans fled Estonia, they restablished their government only to have the Soviets occupy them once again. Estonia didn't become independent again until 1991.

Latvia had been independent but was annexed by the Soviets in 1940 and then was occupied by the Germans. When the Soviets re-conquered the Baltic area, they took over Latvia again. Latvia regained independence in 1991.

Belarus declared itself a republic in 1918, but was forcibly absorbed by the Bolsheviks into the Soviet Union. It was occupied by the Germans and retaken by the Soviets in 1944. It remained under Soviet control until 1991.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY






These children survived Auschwitz. The group in this photo include a set of twins who had been kept alive to be used in experiments.




The arrival of Jews at Auschwitz.

## The USSR During the Cold War

1. Who was Stalin's successor?

_____

2. ☐ True ☐ False Khrushchev wanted to allow Soviet Bloc countries of Eastern Europe to gain independence.

3. What is the name of the first satellite to orbit the earth, and who launched it?




_____

_____

## Cuban Missile Crisis

1. Write a brief summary explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## What Went Wrong With the USSR




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word nepotism comes from the Latin nepos, meaning _____.

a. Where did this term originate?

_____

_____

b. What British expression is thought to have originated from what was seen as an act of nepotism?

_____

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says "Conformity, ideological dogmatism, and indifference to any notion of fairness were all synonymous with 'success' in Soviet society."

Do you see any evidence of those ideas in society today? What happens to people who don't conform to other people's beliefs about politics, religion, economics and other similar ideas in our world? What happens when people don't consider evidence (and actually do a bit of investigation), but instead just say something is true and then behave as if it is so? Where do you see evidence of this today (if at all)?



3. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says: "Standards of living were mediocre, but medical care, housing, and food was either free or cheap because of state subsidies." Do you think this is an ideal situation to live in? What are the pros? What are the cons?

## POSTWAR CONFLICT

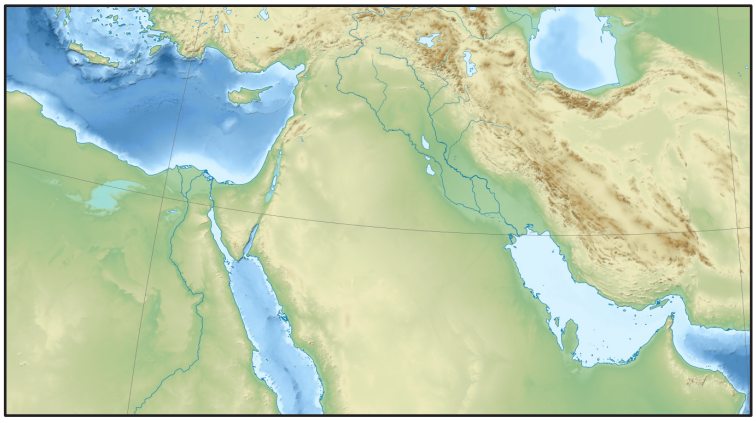
### *Major Cold War Conflicts*

### *Korean War 1950-1953 de facto*

1. ☐ True ☐ False The Korean War started when North Korean troops supported with Soviet arms and allied Chinese troops invaded the south in the name of reuniting the country under communist rule.

### *Suez Crisis October 1956-November 1956*

1. Circle the area of the map where the Suez Canal is located.



2. Which country nationalized control of the Suez Canal in 1956 in order to charge tolls to pay for a dam on the Nile River?

_____

3. Which 3 countries invaded Egypt after the nationalization of the canal?

_____

_____

_____

### *China and Mao was in Office from 1943-1976*

1. Mao reclaimed this country in 1951 for the Chinese Republic: _____

2. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Tibet was historically dominated by the Chinese Empire. Do you think Mao had any right to take it back after it was an independent country? Why or why not?

### *Vietnam War 1955-1975*

1. Vietnam used to be a colony of this European country: _____

2. During WW2, which country seized Vietnam? _____

### *Cambodian Civil War and the Cambodian Genocide 1968-1975*

1. Circle the correct answer: The Khmer Rouge was supported by: North Vietnam The U.S.



The circles are bomb craters in Cambodia.

2. Who was the leader of the Khmer Rouge?

_____



These photos are of Khmer Rouge victims.




"Long Live the Great, Glorious, and Correct Communist Party of China!"

## Notebooking Page

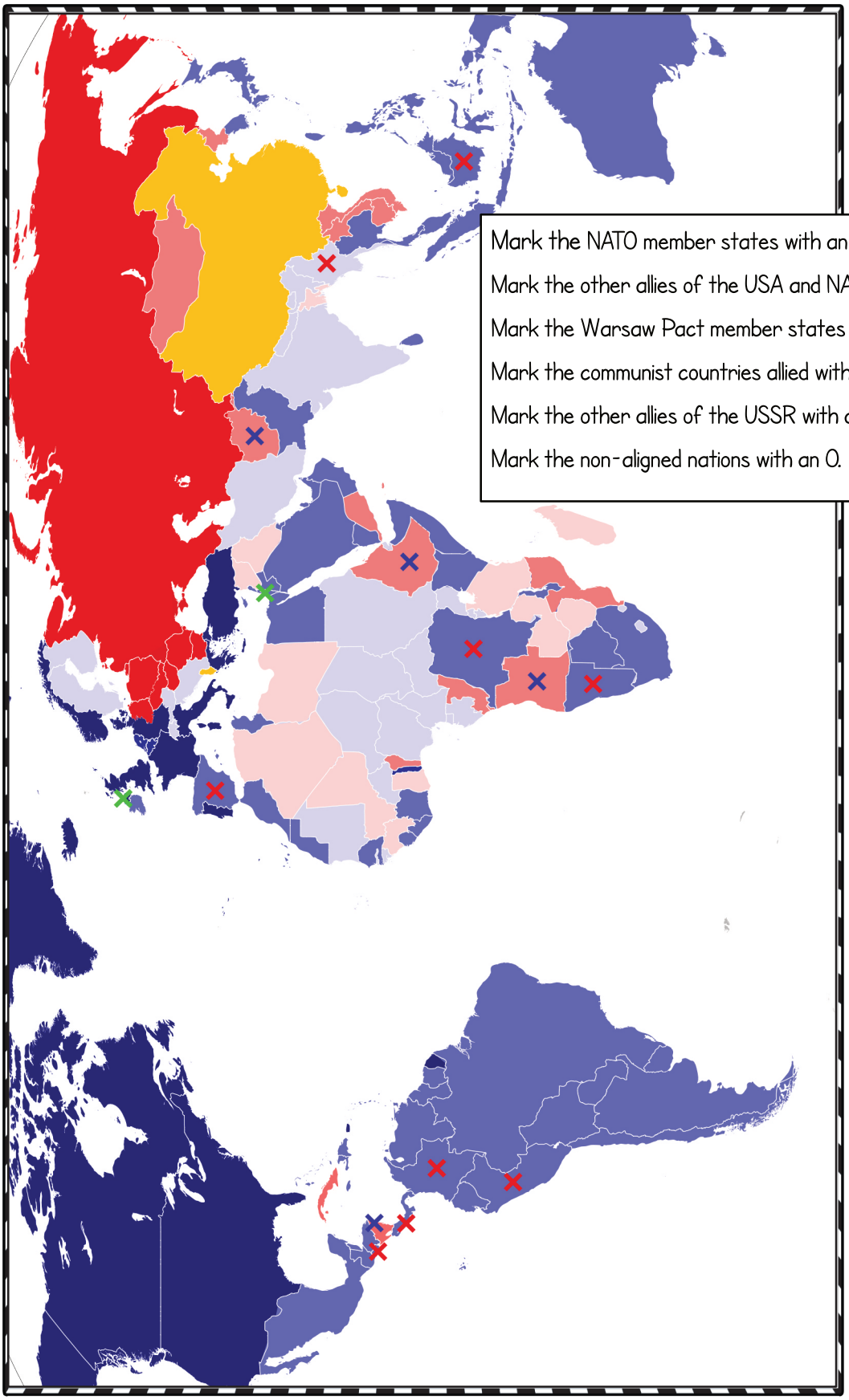


A captured communist photo shows VC crossing a river in 1966.

# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

WEEK 34

## COLD WAR 1980 MAP



Mark the NATO member states with an N.

Mark the other allies of the USA and NATO with NA.

Mark the Warsaw Pact member states with a W.

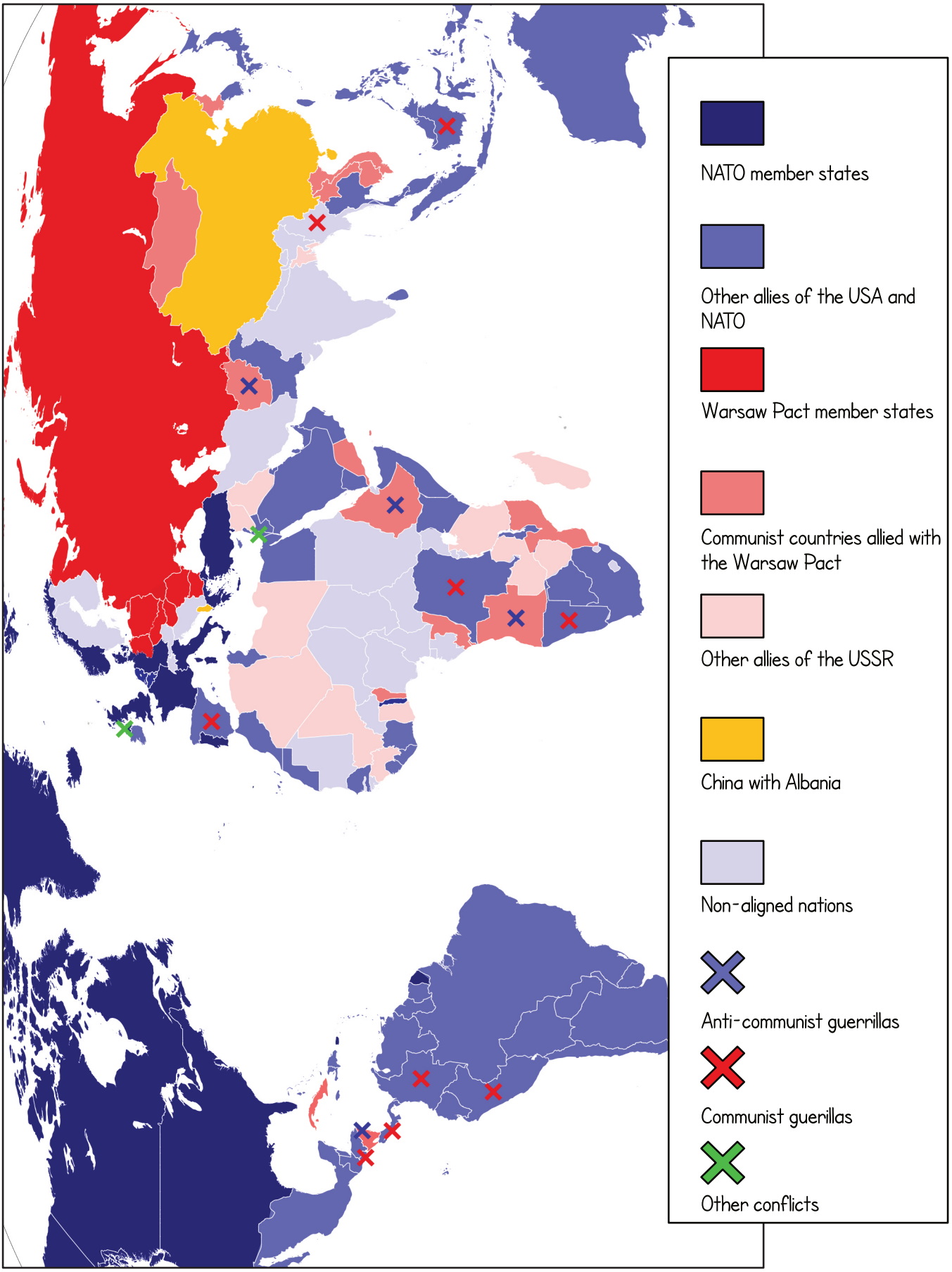
Mark the communist countries allied with the Warsaw Pact with a C.

Mark the other allies of the USSR with a UA.

Mark the non-aligned nations with an O.

# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page.



# WHIRLWIND WORLD HISTORY MAPWORK

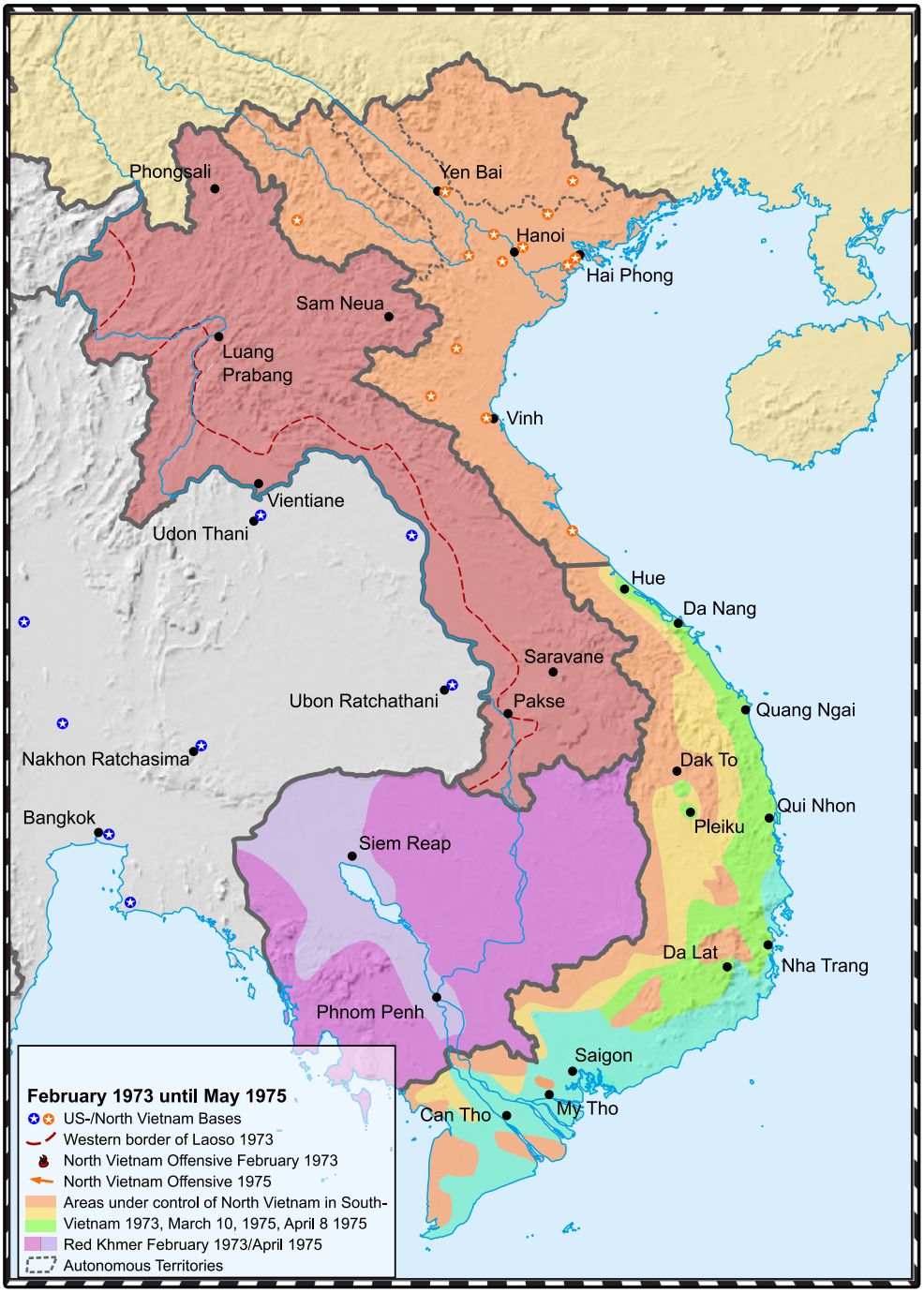
## WEEK 34

## VIETNAM WAR 1973-1975 MAP



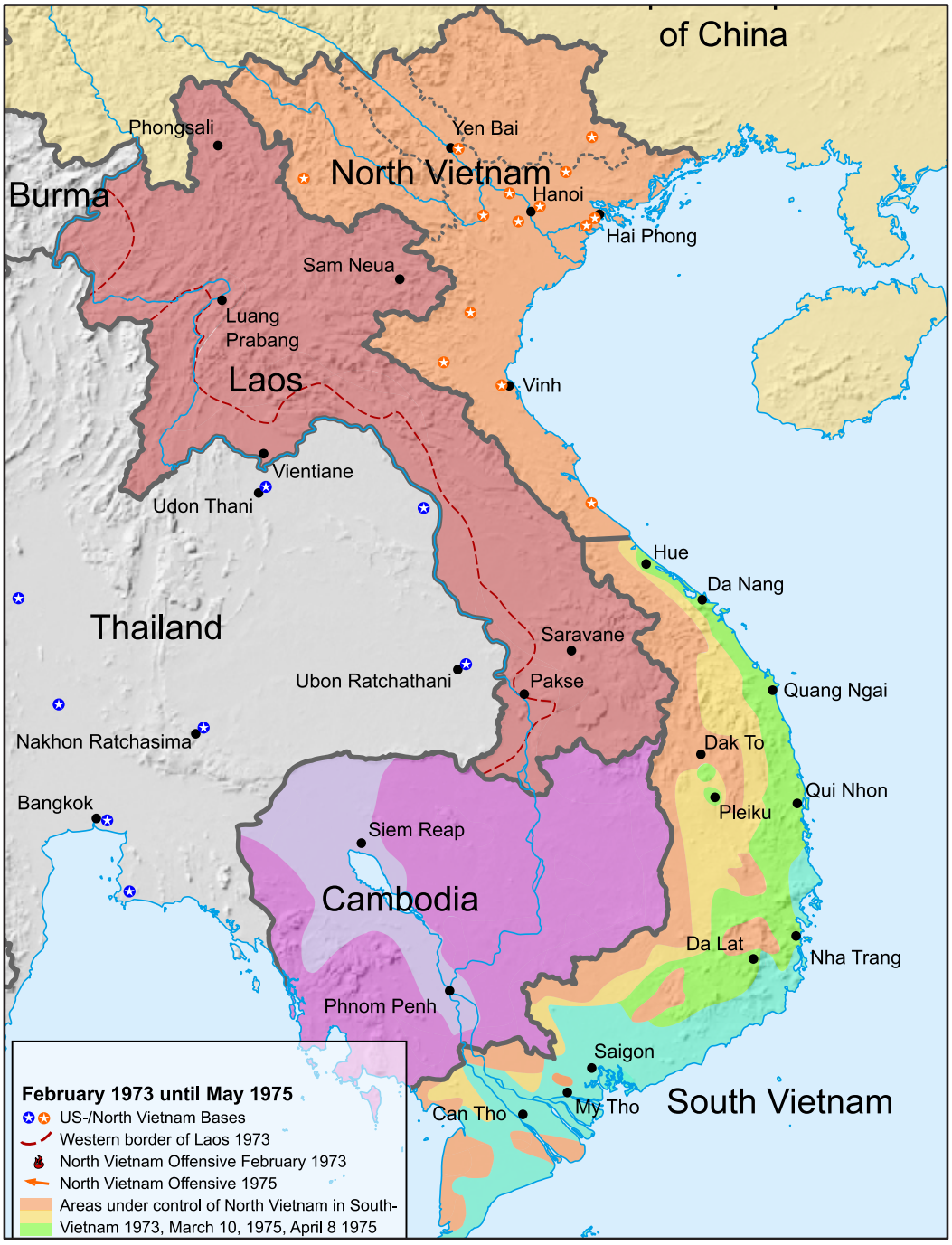

Label the following:

- ☐ Burma
- ☐ People's Republic of China
- ☐ North Vietnam
- ☐ Laos
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Cambodia
- ☐ South Vietnam



# REFERENCE MAP PAGE & ANSWER KEY

You can use this map to fill in the answers on the assigned map page.



## INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS AND DECOLONIZATION

1. ☐ True ☐ False Mahatma Gandhi wanted India to be partitioned into Pakistan and India.

2. Circle the correct answer: Pakistan is mainly a Muslim Hindu country.

3. Which 2 countries in Africa were never been taken over by a European country in all of history?

_____

4. What was apartheid, and where did it occur?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____




These signs were on a beach in Muizenberg, Cape Town, South Africa. The languages are in English and Afrikaans.

## POSTWAR SOCIETY

### *Social Democracy*

1. ☐ True ☐ False Postwar European countries devoted a much larger percentage of income to social services by reducing military spending and increasing taxes.

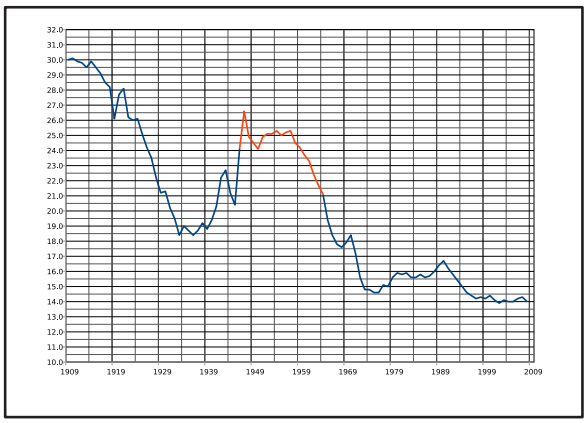
### *The Postwar Boom and Cultural Change*

1. What's the name given to the generation of children born in the first 10 years after WW2?

_____



The baby in the photo was born in 1954 and is part of the postwar baby explosion.




Notice the jump in birth rates in the United States.

## Philosophy

1. Circle the correct answer: Postwar art and philosophy reflected optimism pessimism about the future.

## Existentialism

1. Existentialism is a belief that there is no inherent _____.

## The Youth Movement, Cultural Revolution, and Protests

1. Summarize this section of the text.




Use this space for any notes you wish to write or draw to help you remember the material.

Notebooking Page





## TOWARD THE PRESENT

### *The Collapse of the USSR and the Soviet Bloc*

1. What year did the Soviet Union collapse? _____

### *Eastern Europe*

1. An oligarch, as pertains to Russia, is a

_____.

2. What former agent of the KGB was elected president of Russia in 2000? _____

Use the internet to find out who is the current president of Russia. _____

### *The Middle East*




1. Greek and Latin roots: The word autocrat comes from the Greek autokrates, meaning _____.

An autocrat is a ruler who has

_____.

### *Globalization*

1. At its most basic, globalization is:

_____

_____

_____

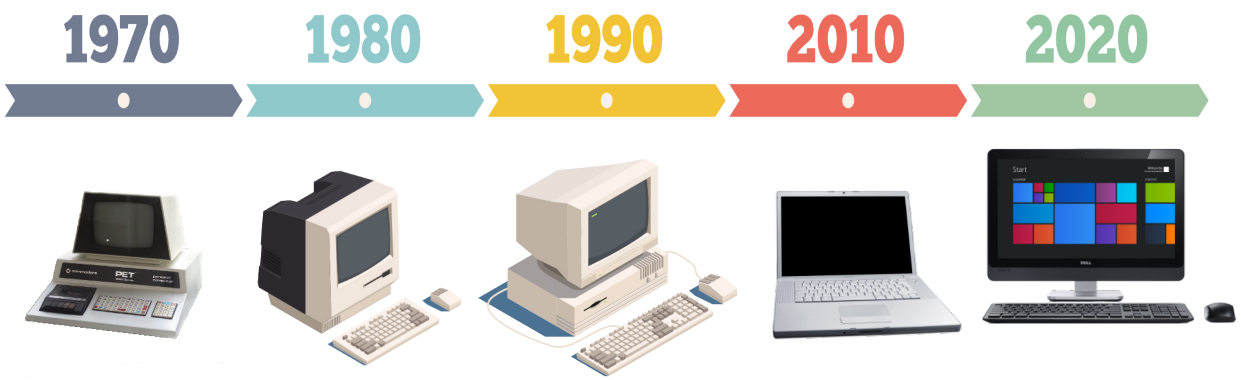
2. ☐ True ☐ False In 2020, Walmart made about 524 billion dollars. If it was a nation, it would have a larger economy than all but 23 of the 211 members of the United Nations.

Check this url: https://fortune.com/global500/ and see what companies are making the most revenue for this year. Which company is making the most?

_____

### *Computers and the Internet*

1. Create a timeline of either computer, internet, hand-held electronic devices, social media, or video game milestones (on a separate sheet of paper or poster board). There are lots of visual examples if you do a search for "computer timeline", "video game timeline", etc. The graphics below are for your inspiration.



Notebooking Page

