Name:_____ **Date:**_____ **Class**_____

Chapter 1: The World Before Modern Times

Guided Readiing Worksheet

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____ **1.** military expeditions carried out by European Christians in the Middle Ages to regain the Holy Land from the Muslims

_____ **2.** the belief in one God, rather than many

_____ **3.** "the rule of the few"

_____ **4.** claim by Chinese kings that they had direct authority from heaven to rule

_____ **5.** describes a nation under "the rule of many"

_____ **6.** an extended family unit that has combined into a larger community

_____ **7.** an upper class whose wealth is based on land and whose power is passed on from one generation to another

_____ **8.** a Muslim state whose military and political power is held by a ruler

_____ **9.** a form of government in which the leader is not a king and certain citizens have the right to vote

_____ **10.** political and social system that developed during the Middle Ages

A. landed aristocrats

B. sultanate

C. democratic

D. oligarchy

E. Mandate of Heaven

F. feudalism

G. monotheism

H. republic

I. lineage group

J. Crusades

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **11.** The ability to acquire food on a regular basis meant that humans

A. had less control over their environment.

B. could give up their nomadic ways of life and begin to live in settled communities.

C. could use animals as pets.

D. could use fire to cook their food.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ **12.** What did the Romans contribute to Western civilization?

A. technology, literature, language, and politics

B. philosophy, agriculture, art, and law

C. language, law, technology, and culture

D. culture, literature, bronze working, and politics

_____ **13.** The religion of Judaism differed from the other religions of the time in that it

A. was monotheistic, meaning its followers believed in one God, whereas other religions were polytheistic, meaning their followers believed in many gods.

B. was the first religion to set down laws by which the people were to live their daily lives.

C. was polytheistic, meaning its followers believed in many gods, whereas other religions were monotheistic, meaning their followers believed in one God.

D. had no sacred texts or books.

_____ **14.** By the late fifth century A.D., invasions by nomadic Huns

A. reduced the power of the Guptas.

B. resulted in the rise of architecture.

C. earned large profits for the Guptas.

D. drove out the Aryans.

_____ **15.** The major schools of thought that emerged in China between 500 B.C. and 200 B.C. were

A. Hinduism, Daoism, and Hellenism.

B. Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism.

C. Confucianism, monotheism, and Legalism.

D. Buddhism, Daoism, and Legalism.

_____ **16.** China had only five dynasties in

A. the fifth century B.C.

B. one thousand years.

C. the second and third centuries A.D.

D. the Han era.

_____ **17.** Which of the following leaders is considered to be the greatest ruler in the history of India?

A. Abū al-'Abbās

B. Mahmund

C. Aśoka

D. Alexander the Great

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ **18.** Which of these gives a reason for the development of feudalism?

A. Europe's emergence as a hub of trade

B. the disintegration of Charlemagne's empire

C. decreasing power of the church, which failed to protect the lords

D. the need to reform an increasingly industrialized society

_____ **19.** Who were the Aryans?

A. founders of Buddhism

B. the distant relatives of the Harappans

C. Indo-European nomadic peoples who created a new Indian society

D. the first religious leaders of India

_____ **20.** Which of these civilizations were in Central America?

A. Maya and Inca

B. Aztec and Inca

C. Maya and Aztec

D. Maya, Inca, and Aztec

LIVEWORKSHEETS