

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 1: The World Before Modern Times

### Guided Reading 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	A. landed aristocrats
_____ 2. the belief in one God, rather than many	B. sultanate
_____ 3. "the rule of the few"	C. democratic
_____ 4. claim by Chinese kings that they had direct authority from heaven to rule	D. oligarchy
_____ 5. describes a nation under "the rule of many"	E. Mandate of Heaven
_____ 6. an extended family unit that has combined into a larger community	F. feudalism
_____ 7. an upper class whose wealth is based on land and whose power is passed on from one generation to another	G. monotheism
_____ 8. a Muslim state whose military and political power is held by a ruler	H. republic
_____ 9. a form of government in which the leader is not a king and certain citizens have the right to vote	I. lineage group
_____ 10. political and social system that developed during the Middle Ages	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.

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

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