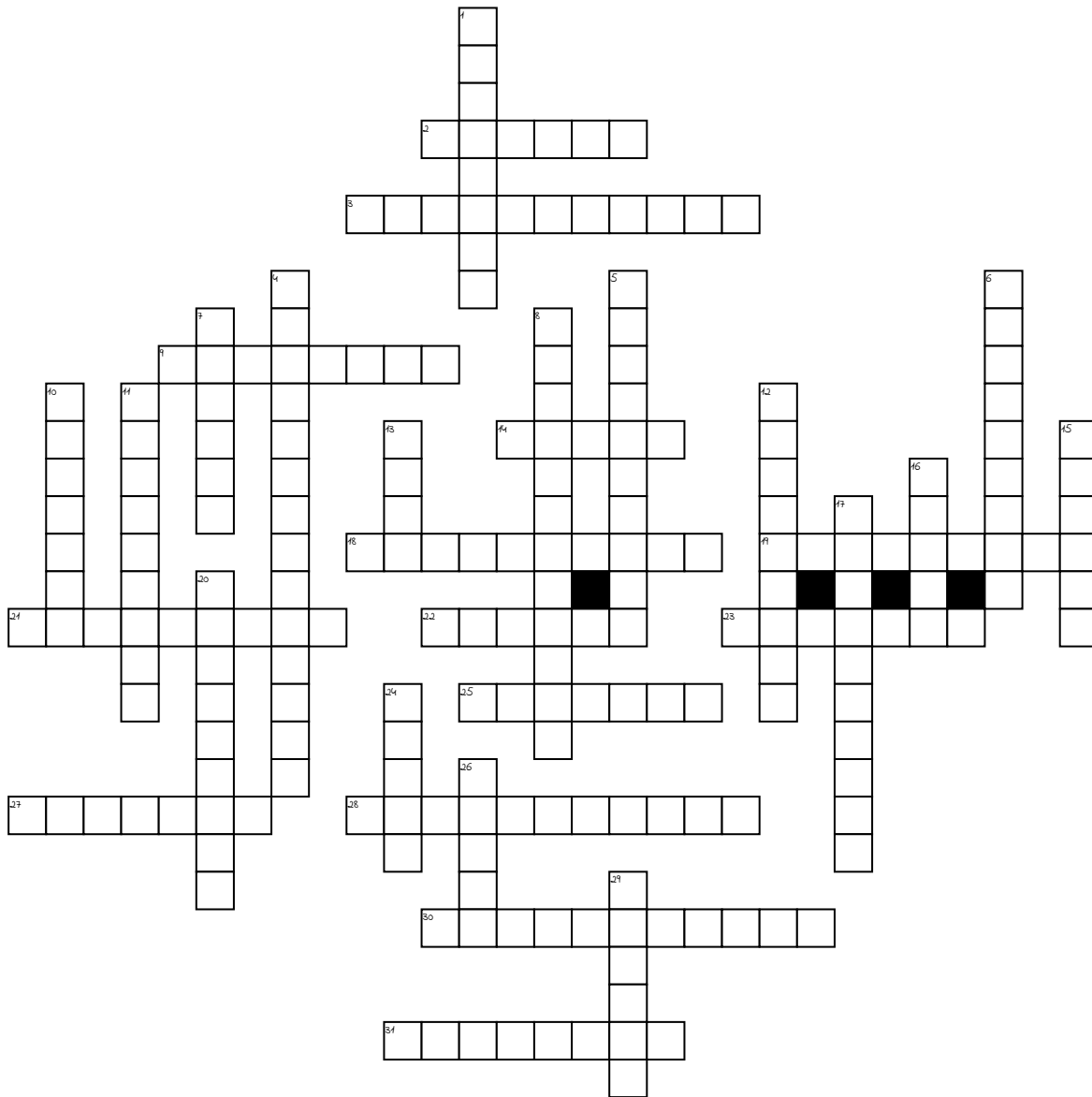


Chapter 4 vocabulary



Across

2. a governor of a province in the Persian Empire.
3. respect shown by children for their parents and elders.
4. son of Cyrus that conquered Egypt.
14. a region of Africa that straddled the upper Nile River.
18. name chosen by the Qin ruler, meaning "First Emperor."
19. a Southwest Asian people who helped to destroy the Assyrian Empire.
24. Hatshepsut's stepson that was a much more warlike ruler.
22. a philosophy based on the ideas of the Chinese thinker Laozi, who taught that people should be guided by a universal force called the Dao (Way).
23. pharaoh that made a peace treaty with the Hittites.
25. Kushite king that overthrew the Libyan dynasty.
27. a Southwest Asian kingdom that controlled a large empire from about 850 to 612 b.c.
28. a trained civil service, or those who run the government.

30. Assyrian king destroyed 89 cities and 820 villages, burned Babylon and ordered most of its inhabitants killed.

34. in Chinese thought, the two powers that govern the natural rhythms of life.

Down

1. a Chinese political philosophy based on the idea that a highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
4. Chaldean king restored Babylon.
5. the period of ancient Egyptian history that followed the overthrow of the Hyksos rulers, lasting from about 1570 to 1075 b.c.
6. a road in the Persian Empire, stretching over 1600 miles from Susa in Persia to Sardis in Anatolia.
7. Cambyses' successor gained power by seizing the throne.
8. collected more than 20,000 clay tablets from throughout the Fertile Crescent.
10. capital of Assyria.
11. Persian prophet taught that the earth is a battleground where a great struggle is fought between the spirit of good and the spirit of evil.

12. a government in which the ruler has unlimited power and uses it in an arbitrary manner.

13. an ancient Nubian kingdom whose rulers controlled Egypt between 2000 and 1000 b.c.

15. a group of nomadic invaders from Southwest Asia who ruled Egypt from 1640 to 1570 b.c.

16. a Southwest Asian people who helped to destroy the Assyrian Empire.

17. female pharaoh of the Egyptian New Kingdom that took power around 1472 b.c. Unlike other pharaohs, she advocated trade instead of war.

20. China's most influential scholar.

24. Persian king that conquered several neighboring kingdoms.

26. center of the Kush dynasty from about 250 b.c. to a.d. 150; known for its manufacture of iron weapons and tools.

29. a Chinese book of oracles, consulted to answer ethical and practical problems.