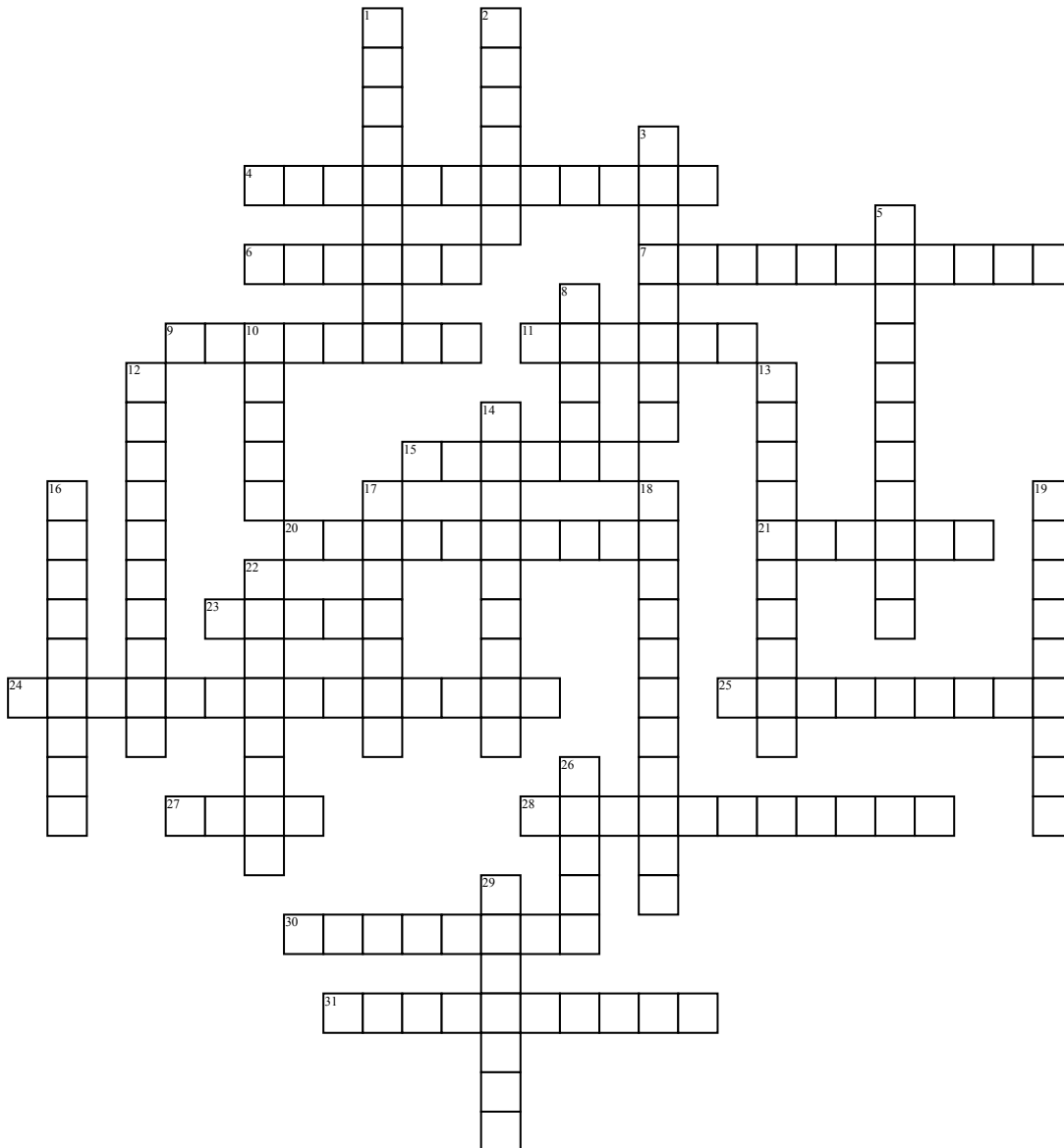


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

World History Chapter 4 Vocabulary Crossword



Across

4. The Assyrian king who built one of the ancient world's largest libraries, containing over 20,000 clay tablets. The works were separated by subject and cataloged.
6. One of Cambyses elite body guard, he took over the rule of the empire around 522 B.C. He did this with the help of the 'Immortals', elite Persian soldiers. After restoring order to the empire he continued the conquests of Egypt and Anatolia, but was never able to take Greece.
7. He was a particularly violent Assyrian king who ruled around 720 to 683 B.C. He claimed to have sacked many cities and killed large numbers of people.
9. He was the son of Cyrus who took control of the Persian Empire, after his father was killed in battle in 530 B.C. He expanded the empire to include Egypt but alienated the people by persecuting them for their religious beliefs.
11. Asiatic invaders who swept across the Isthmus of Suez in chariots
15. This is the belief, started by the Chinese philosopher Laozi, that the world has a natural order and that all creatures need to follow it. He believed that all creatures on earth follow the natural order, except humans. Followers of Daoism tend to study nature through the sciences in order to understand the natural order.
20. A title that was adopted by the emperor of Qin, in 221 B.C., which meant 'First Emperor'. As emperor, Shi Huangdi, ruled with absolute authority, violently quelling all internal struggles. He expanded his empire through conquest, wishing to unify all of China under his rule.
21. This is a book of oracles, or predictions, in which a person throws a special coin and then interprets the meaning from the book. It usually offers good advice and, or common sense.
23. This city lies close to the Red Sea, and became an important trading center for the Nubian people. The golden age of the Nubian people started here when they were forced out of Egypt by the Assyrians.
24. He was a great Chaldean King who was known for his great building projects, especially in the city of Babylon. He created the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the ancient wonders of the world, and a seven tiered ziggurat.

25. The Persian prophet who started the religion of Zoroastrianism around 600 B.C. To explain why the world has so much suffering in it he taught that the Earth is a battle ground in which good and evil fight each other. Humanity must choose to do good, not evil.
27. Also known as the Kingdom of Nubia, it was a prosperous trading power in the southern part of Egypt.
28. When a government needs to have smaller departments to help divide up the work of the whole. It is believed Confucius laid the ground work for bureaucracy in China with his belief in the importance of education.
30. A militaristic people who forged an empire by conquering Mesopotamia, Egypt, and many other lands, around 850 B.C.
31. An ancient belief that the natural order of the world is held in harmony with the two halves of Yin (cold, dark, soft, and mysterious things) and Yang (warm, bright, hard, and clear things) balancing each other out.
- Down**
1. He was a Chinese scholar, born in 551 B.C., who wanted to bring stability and order to the land. He believed order could be restored through 3 basic relationships; Ruler and Subject, Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Older Brother and Younger Brother, and Friend with Friend.
2. In order to control the large Persian Empire Darius divided it up into 20 provinces controlled by governors called Satraps. They ruled their provinces like kings but were always under the control of the Emperor.
3. He was known as the greatest of the Egyptian pharaohs and ruled from around 1290 to 1224 B.C. He was known as a great warrior, and for his many building projects all around his kingdom.
5. The step-son of Hatshepsut, the female pharaoh, who ruled in his stead while he was a child. In order to claim the throne it is believed that he may have had Hatshepsut killed. He was a warlike leader who conquered Palestine, and Syria, and also led his forces in to the Southern Kingdom of Nubia.
8. He was a great Persian ruler and military genius who began a campaign of conquest from 550 to 539 B.C. He ruled his empire with a strong yet tolerant hand, respecting the customs and religions of the people he conquered.
10. These people had a large empire just east of the Assyrian empire. They joined forces with the Chaldeans in 612 B.C. in order to conquer the Assyrians and burn their capital, Nineveh, to the ground.
12. She was a New Kingdom Pharaoh that took power when her husband died leaving her the guardian of his son, Thutmose III, a young child. She then claimed the throne for herself and the Kingdom thrived under her rule because she focused on trade instead of war.
13. This was the Kingdom that was set up after the Hyksos were driven from Egypt. The rulers of this period, roughly 1570 to 1075 B.C., were set on making a mighty empire and conquered many lands with new weapons and technology.
14. A road that ran 1,677 miles connecting Susa, in Persia, with Sardis, in Anatolia. It had way stations every 15 miles to make it faster for royal messengers to travel the distance.
16. An ancient people who lived in southern Babylon, along the Persian Gulf. After defeating the Assyrians they took over the area and founded an empire with Babylon as its capital.
17. The great capital city of Assyria, founded by King Sennacherib, was the largest of its time. The city was built along the Tigris River and was surrounded by a wall 3 miles long and a mile wide.
18. This is the belief that a person should respect their parents and ancestors.
19. When a government has unlimited power and uses it anyway they wish. This was the governmental philosophy of Shi Huangdi.
22. A philosophy, started in China by Hanfeizi, and Li Si, in which a powerful government should be used to keep control. They believed in rewards for good behavior and punishments for bad behavior, but that punishments should be used more often than rewards.
26. A thriving kingdom, also known as Kush, which was located in the southern part of Egypt, along the Nile River. It was a very prosperous kingdom, known for its rich trade network. Its culture was greatly influenced by the Egyptians, as they sometimes were ruled by them.
29. He was the great Kushite King who drove the Libyans out of Egypt and put himself in power around 751 B.C. He united the Nile Valley and started the 25th Egyptian Dynasty, which lasted until 671 B.C. when the Assyrians invaded.