

The Story of the World

Activity Book, Volume Four



Revised Edition

Student Pages

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Chapter One: Complete the Outline

Victoria's England

- I. The Great Exhibition was filled with exhibits from all parts of the British Empire.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II. The British spread their empire for two reasons.
 - A.
 - B.

The Sepoy Mutiny

- I. The East India Company took control of Bengal in three stages.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II. When the East India Company took control of more of India, it angered the sepoys in five different ways.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

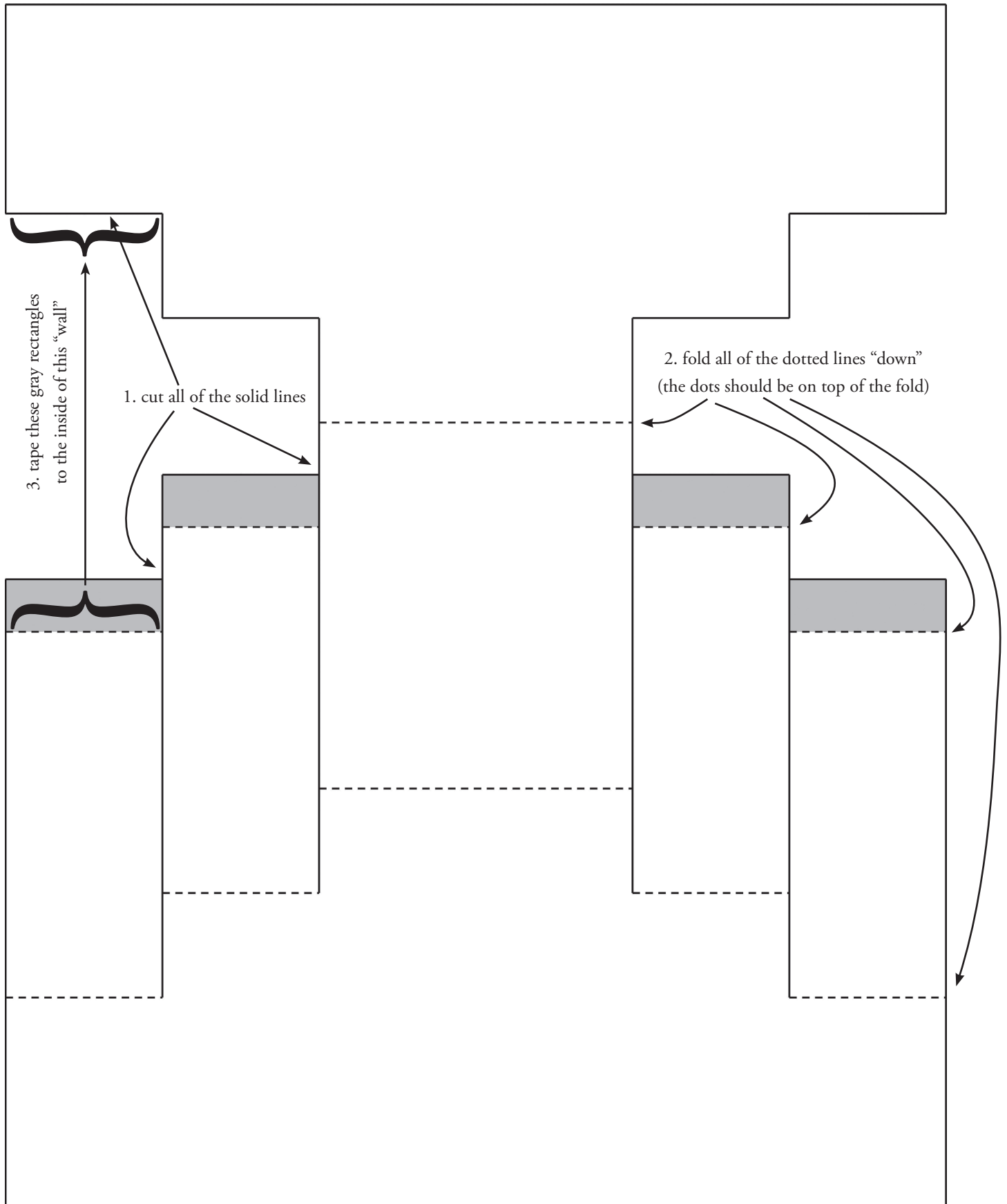
1: The Sepoy Mutiny



Queen Victoria Visits the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace



Crystal palace template



The Charge Of The Light Brigade

Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
'Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!' he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Forward, the Light Brigade!
Was there a man dismay'd ?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.



Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right thro' the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

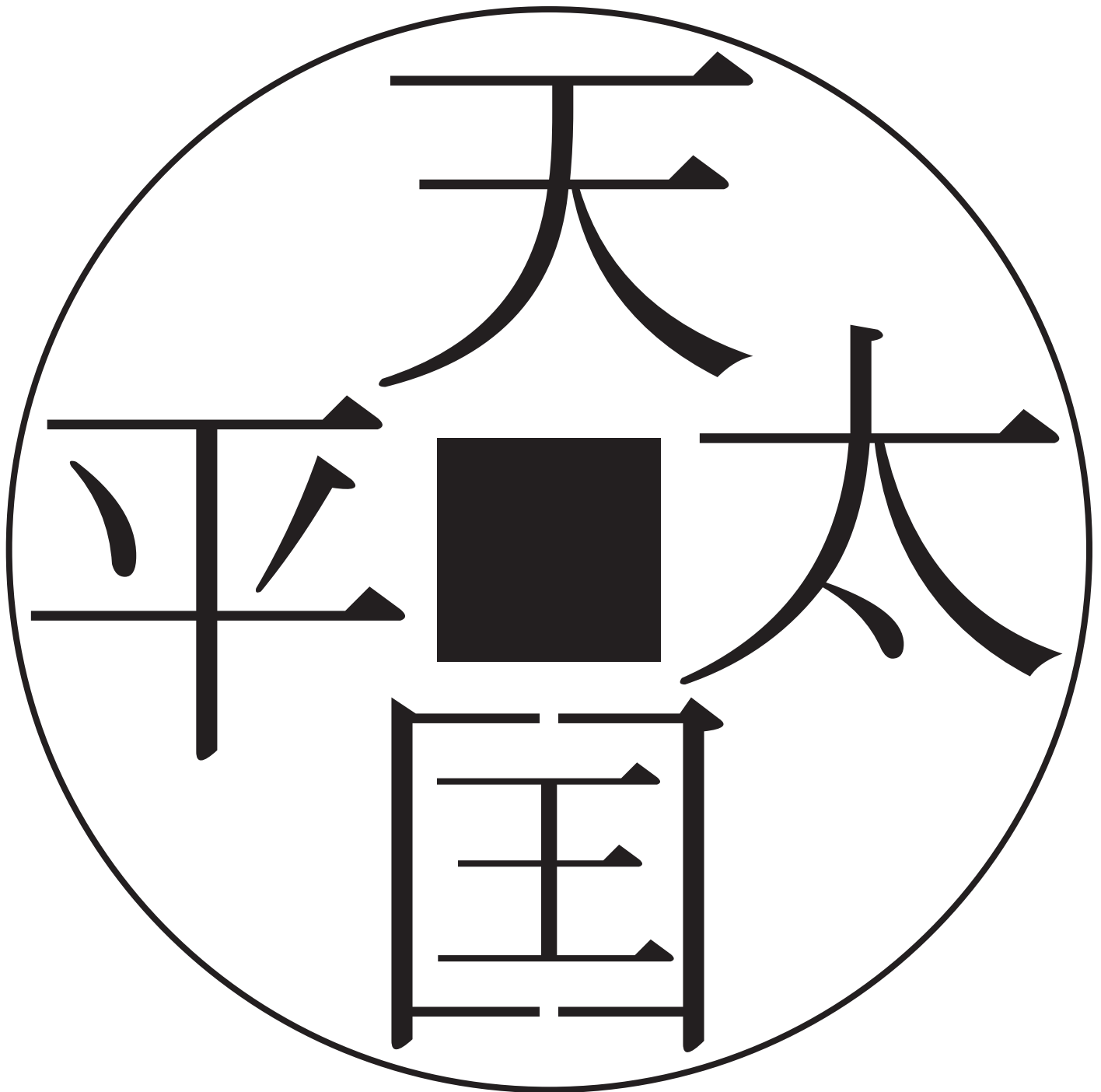
Top illustration from *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, by Richard Caton Woodville

Bottom illustration from *All That Was Left of Them* by Richard Caton Woodville

A Lion Attacks David Livingstone



Taiping Tien Kuo Coins



Chapter Five

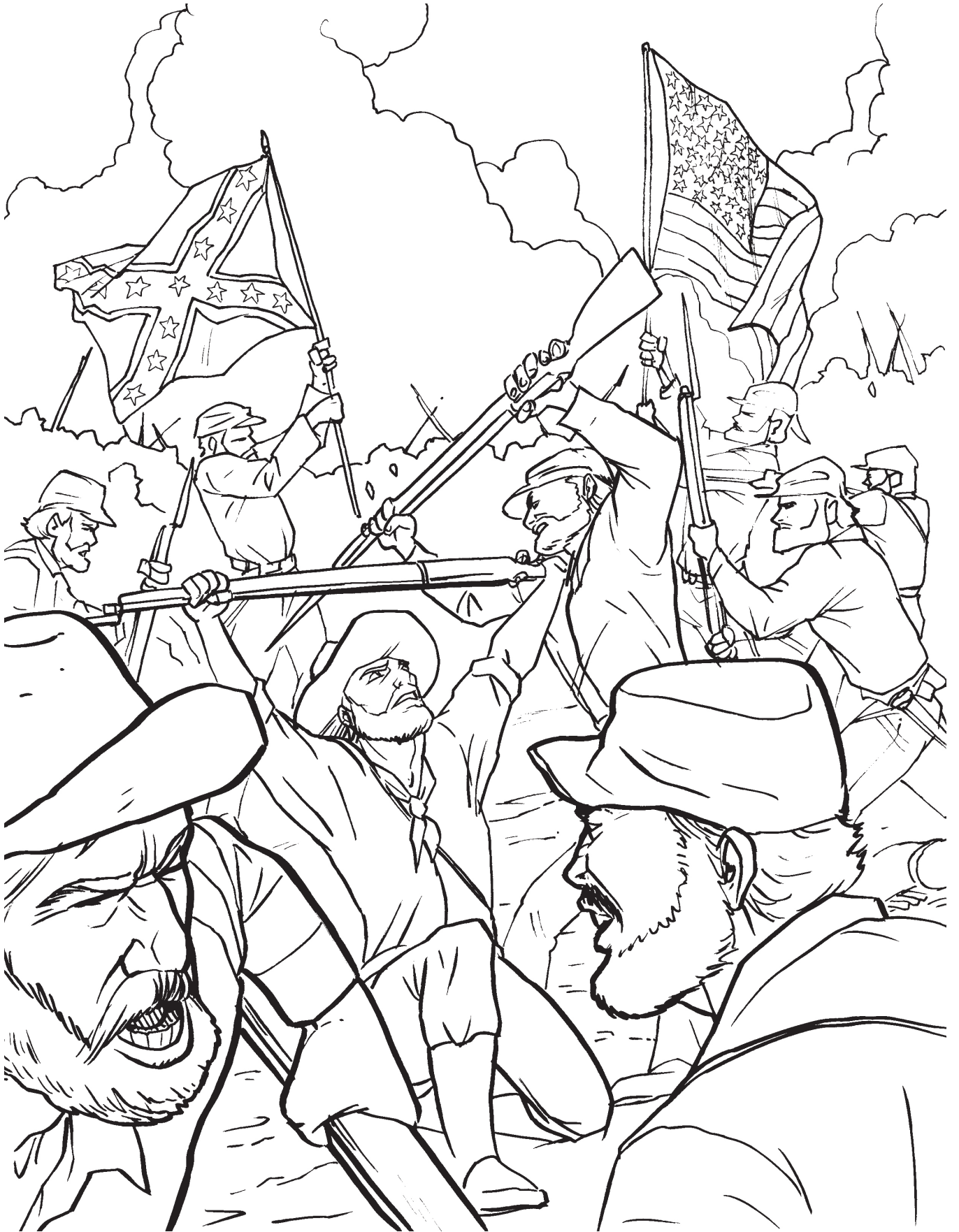
Complete the Outline: South Against North

- I. Events that led to the beginning of the Civil War
 - A. Disagreement between
 - B. Election of
 - C. Capture of
- II. Three sides
 - A. Confederate states:
 - B. Neutral states:
 - C. Union states (those states on the map that aren't Confederate or Neutral):
- III. Two generals
 - A.
 - B.

Complete the Outline: After the Civil War

- I. Lincoln's death
 - A. Assassinated by
 - B. Died
- II. The United States after Lincoln's death
 - A. Hatred
 - B. Hatred
- III. The Thirteenth Amendment
 - A.
 - B.
- IV. Reconstruction
 - A. Supposed to be
 - B. Free blacks

South Against North



The Gettysburg Address

Abraham Lincoln

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Oh Captain! My Captain!

Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.


My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

Canada's Original Four Provinces



Use your atlas and the section from Volume 4 of The Story of the World to answer these questions about Canada's four original provinces.

Write the solution on the line. Write whichever letters land in the "O" in the spaces at the bottom of the page to find out the English translation of Canada's motto, "A Mari usque ad Mare."

1. Nova Scotia's capital:

____ _  ____ _

2. New Brunswick's capital:

____  ____ _ ____ _ ____ _ ____  ____ _





3. Man who led the 1837 rebellion in Upper Canada:

 ____ _ ____ _ ____ _ ____ _

4. The western-most Great Lake:

 ____ _  ____ _ ____ _

5. The French-Canadians who agreed with Papineau:

____   ____ _ ____  ____ _ ____ 

6. Modern province once known as "Lower Canada":

____ _ ____ _  ____ _

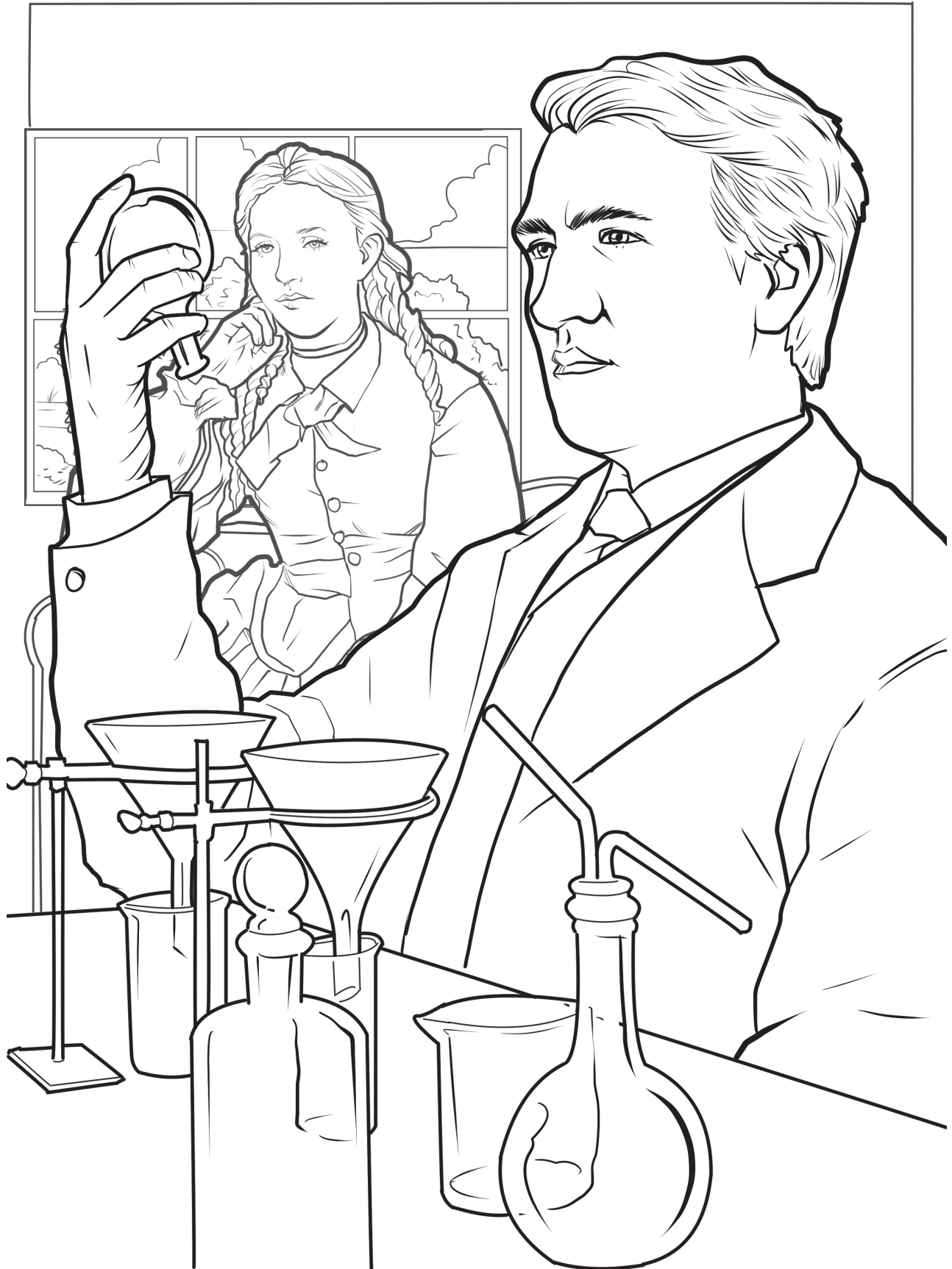
7. Modern province originally known as "Upper Canada":

____ _ ____ _  ____ _ ____ _

Canada's motto:

____ _ ____ _ ____ _ ____ _ ____ _

Thomas Edison, Mrs. Edison, and the Laboratory



The Rebel Queen



The Scramble for Africa



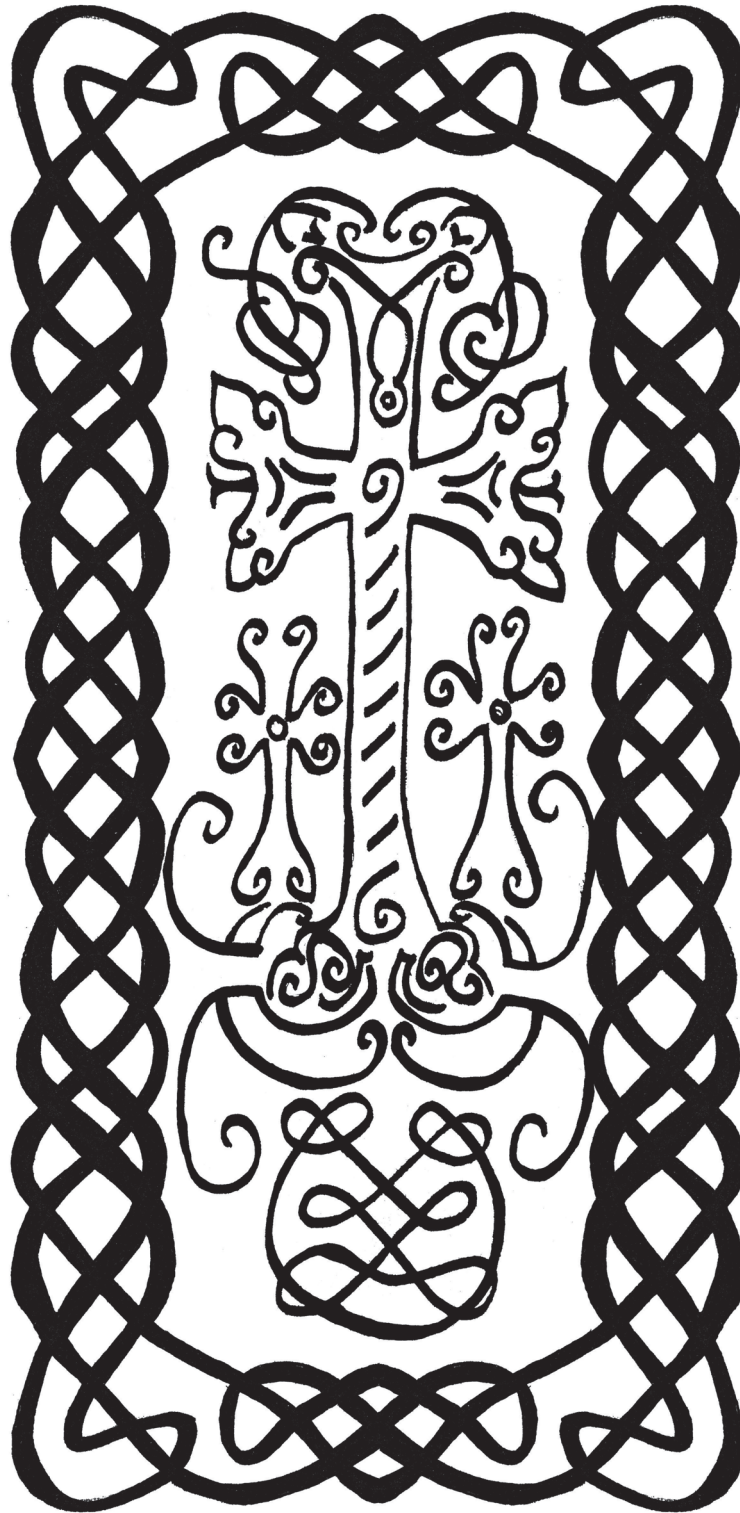
13: Brazil's Republic



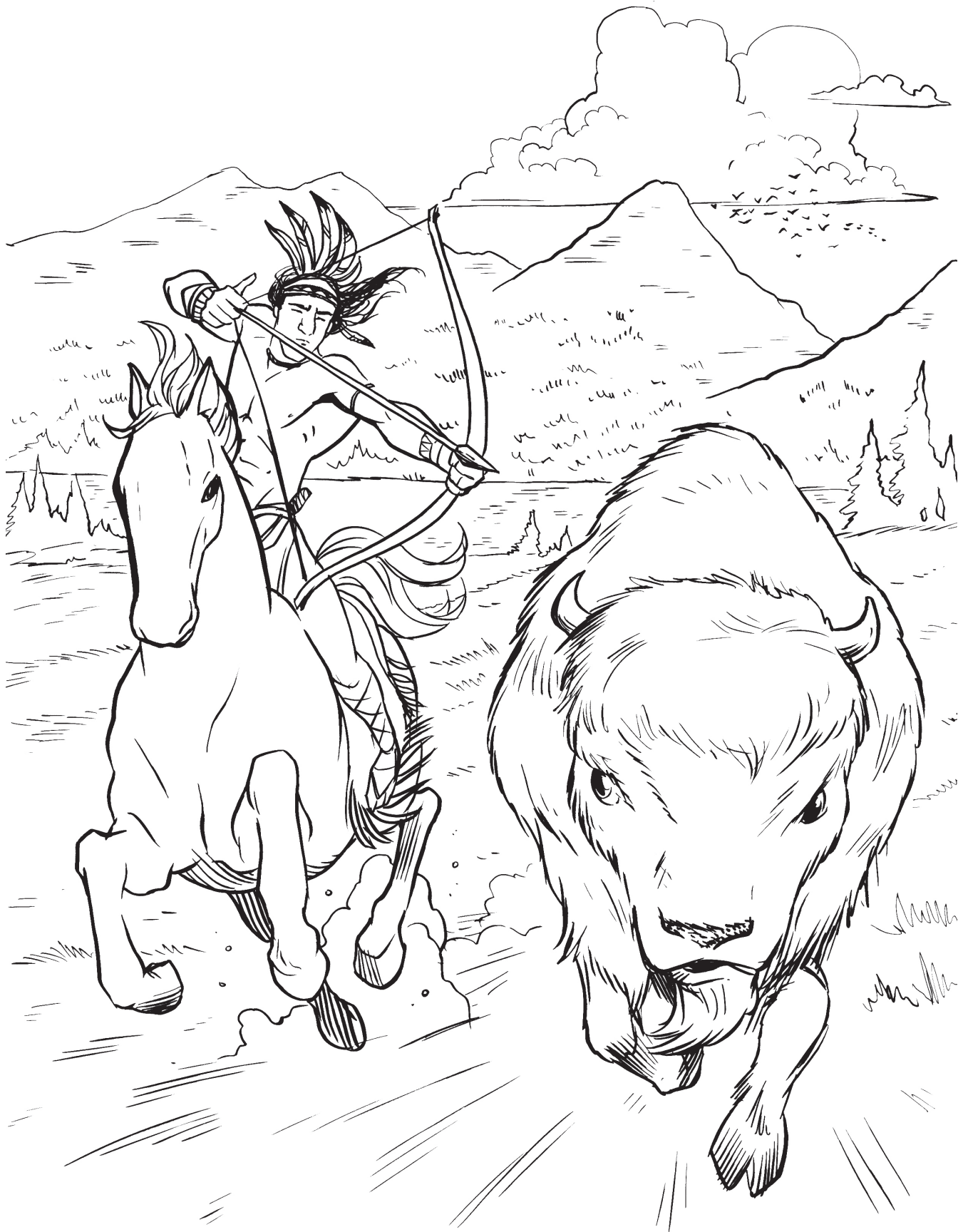
Building a Railroad Through Brazil



An Armenian Khachkar



Chasing the Buffalo



Native American Names in English

Look up the following words in a good dictionary. Next to each word, write the Native American tribe where the name originated as well as the definition of the word. If your dictionary lists the US or Canadian region where the tribe lived, mark that area on your US map from this chapter.

Barbecue _____

Caucus _____

Chipmunk _____

Hurricane _____

Moccasin _____

Opossum _____

Papoose _____

Pecan _____

Raccoon _____

Squash _____

Teepee _____

Terrapin _____

Toboggan _____

Wigwam _____

Woodchuck _____

17: The Boxer Rebellion



Geography of the Balkans

Use an atlas and your copy of Volume 4 of *The Story of the World* to figure out the answers to the clues written below. Write whichever letters land in the circles on the line at the bottom of the page to answer this question: What is the division of a unified region into smaller, hostile and uncooperative regions?

1. This river starts on the outskirts of Sarajevo:

2. The capital of this country is Skopje:

3. The capital of Slovenia:

4. The sea that borders Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey:

5. This river traditionally forms the northern boundary of the Balkans and flows through Belgrade:

6. Europe recognized this country's independence after the First Balkan War:

7. The sea which touches southern Italy and part of Albania:

8. The modern capital of Croatia:

9. An extension of land that is surrounded by water on three sides:

10. The land given back to the Turks in Chapter Eighteen:

11. The sea off the coast of Croatia:

12. The strait off the coast of Albania:

13. This river flows between Bulgaria and Romania and is a tributary of the Black Sea:

The division of a unified region into smaller, hostile and uncooperative regions is called:

Chapter Nineteen

Complete the Outline: The Last Emperor

- I. The last Qing emperor, Puyi
 - A. Became emperor at
 - B. Treated like
 - C. Regents were
 - D. China really controlled by
- II. The Chinese republic
 - A. Capital at
 - B. President
 - C. Three Principles of the People:

Complete the Outline: The Vietnamese Restoration Society

- I. Vietnam was ruled by the French.
 - A. The French divided Vietnam
 - B. The French, not the emperor,
 - C. Vietnamese worked
 - D. Vietnamese citizens were not allowed
- II. Phan Boi Chau helped Vietnamese think about independence from France.
 - A. He formed the first revolutionary group,
 - B. He fled to two countries:
 - C. Eventually Phan Boi Chau was arrested

19: The Vietnamese Restoration Society



Chinese Mandarin Square (duck)



DECODING THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM

Germany sent an encoded telegram (the Zimmermann Telegram) to German ambassadors in Mexico to try to get Mexico to attack the US and keep the US from joining in World War I. The name for writing in code is called “cryptography” (“crypto-” means “hidden,” and “-graph” means “writing”). When you have the right code, you can uncover the “hidden writing” and discover the secret message.

Armies and governments use complex mathematical equations to develop hard-to-crack codes. They also have specialized code breakers working to figure out what their enemies are saying. It’s a constant battle between the codemakers and the code breakers.

In this exercise, you’ll learn a simple method of writing code. This type of coded text consists of 5 letter “words.” The first two letters correspond to one letter of “plaintext”—text that is not coded. The fifth letter of the first word joins with the first letter of the second word. To make it harder for enemies to decode, this code doesn’t tell you where the spaces fit in—you have to figure those out once you’ve written all of the letters down.

Use the grid below to decode the cryptogram at the bottom of the page. Look at the first number in the cryptogram (68493). Find the first number (6) on the vertical axis of the grid, and the second number (8) on the horizontal axis. Find the letter at the intersection of the two numbers (M), and write that letter down on a clean sheet of paper. Continue this with each two-number pair until you have decoded the whole message.

	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	O	N	R	F	Y	Z
2	S	A	T	U	Q	D
3	V	D	P	H	I	X
4	G	A	O	B	L	E
5	R	S	J	W	E	F
6	K	C	U	I	M	N

Here is the text to decode:

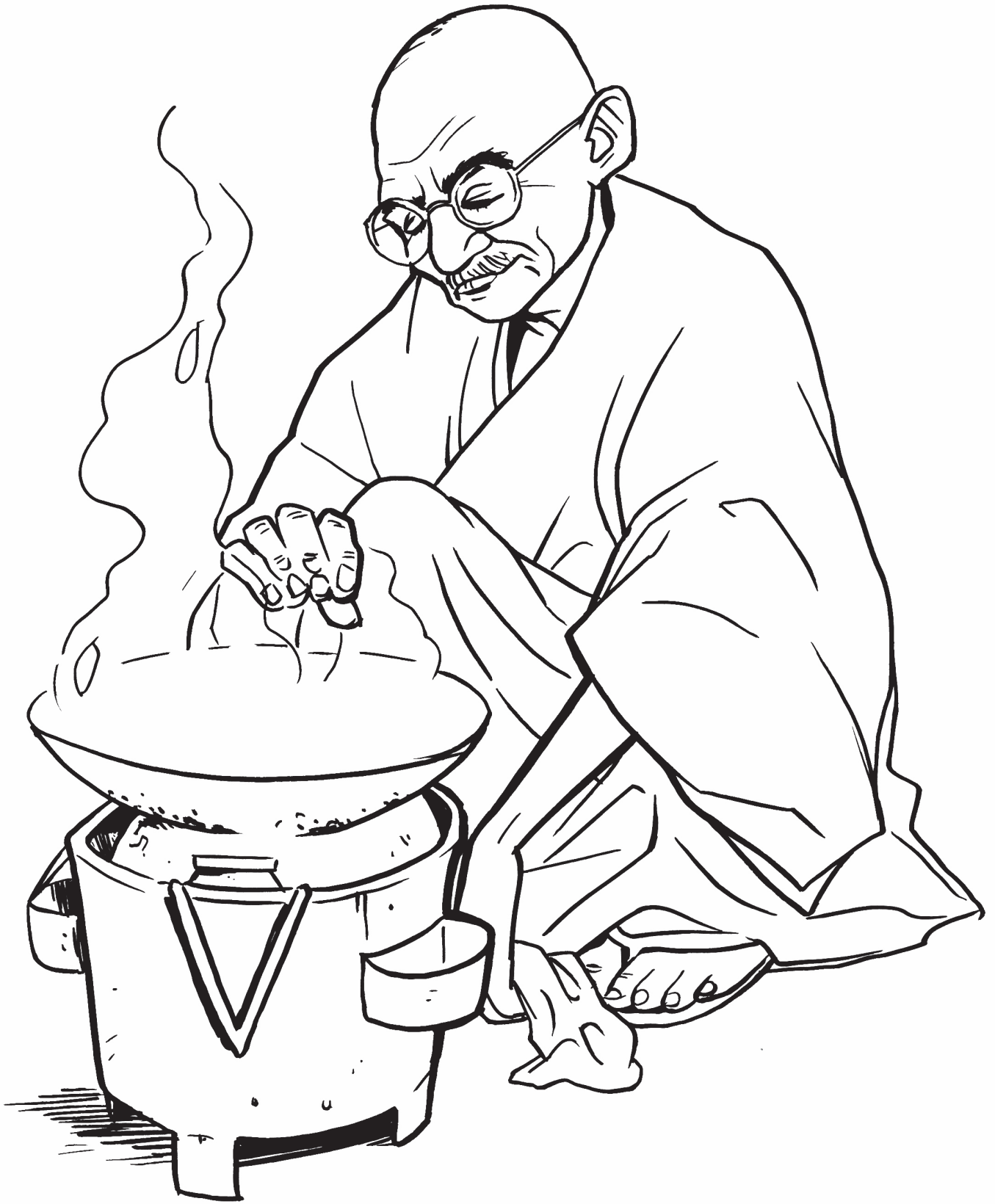
68493 93865 46385 52614 16586 54669 28274

95426 37584 84655 26264 95454 38261 41618

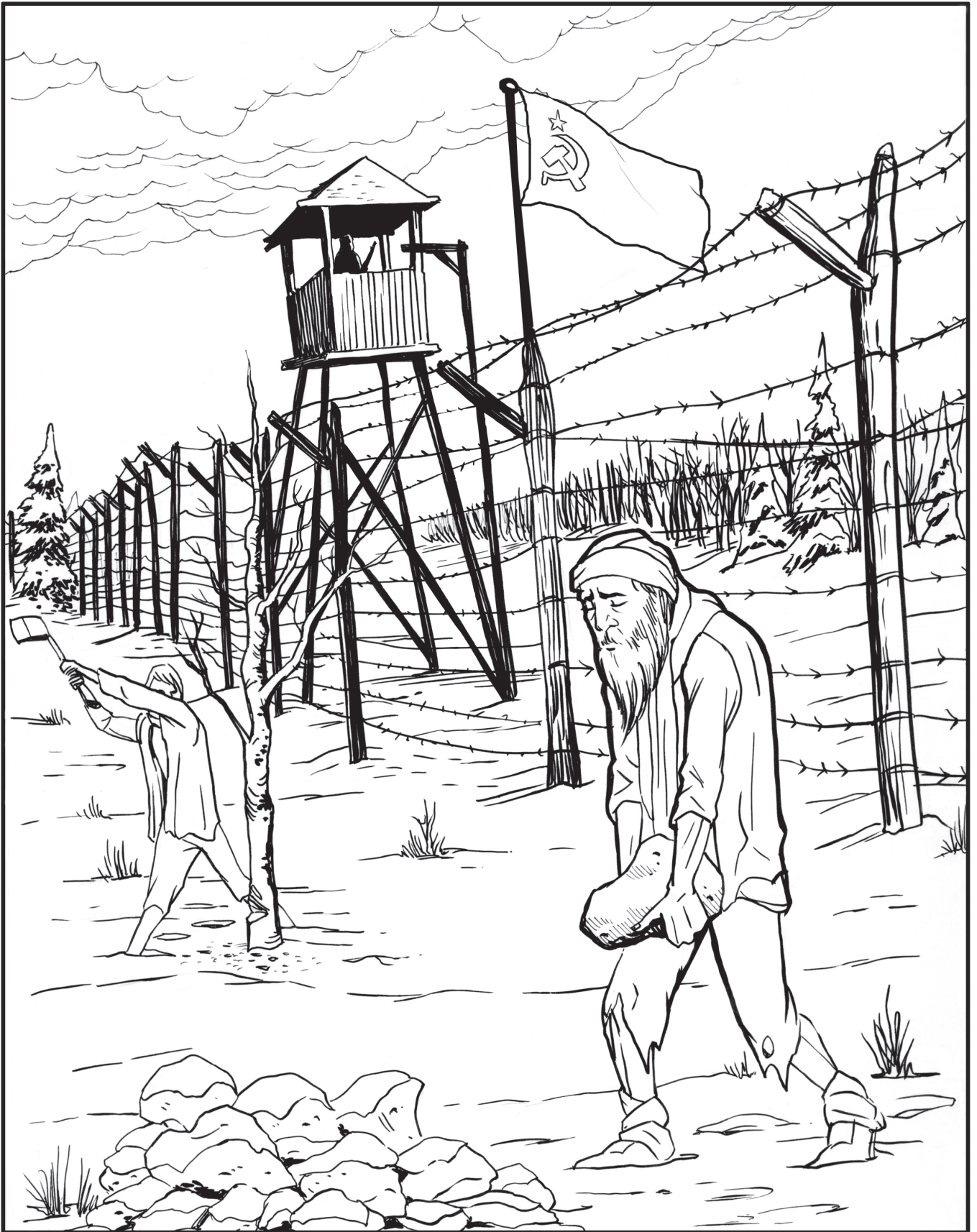
What land are they referring to?

Once you’ve decoded the message, try writing your own code using a grid like the one above. You can then write secret messages to your friends.

Gandhi's Salt



A Cold Prison



ENGLISH LETTERS & ARABIC CHARACTERS

WITH THIS COMMONLY-USED, SIMPLIFIED ARABIC ALPHABET, THERE ARE NO CHARACTERS FOR THE "A," "D," "R," "Z," OR "W" SOUNDS AT THE BEGINNING OR MIDDLE OF WORDS. FOR THIS EXERCISE, USE ONE OF THE LISTED VERSIONS OF THE LETTER.

ENGLISH	FINAL LETTER	MIDDLE LETTER	FIRST LETTER	STANDING ALONE
A	ا			ا
B	ب	بـ	ب	ب
T	ت	تـ	ت	ت
TH	ث	ثـ	ث	ث
J	ج	جـ	ج	ج
X	ح	حـ	ح	ح
D	د			د
R	ر			ر
Z	ز			ز
S	س	سـ	س	س
SH	ش	شـ	ش	ش
G	غ	غـ	غ	غ
F	ف	فـ	ف	ف
Q	ق	قـ	ق	ق
K	ك	كـ	ك	ك
L	ل	لـ	ل	ل
M	م	مـ	م	م
N	ن	نـ	ن	ن
H	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
W	و			و
Y	ي	يـ	ي	ي

Writing in Arabic is kind of like writing in cursive. Each letter connects to the other letters in the word. This means that each letter can be written a couple of different ways, depending on whether it begins a word, comes in the middle of a word, or comes at the end of a word. The best way to see how this works is to try it out—so you’re going to write your name in Arabic! Something else to remember is that Arabic is written from right-to-left, instead of left-to right. This means that the letters that begin Arabic words come on the far right of the word, and the letters that end Arabic words sit on the left side of the word.

The first step is easy. Write down your name in the box below.

--

Now, separate your name into its basic sounds, using the letters / sounds listed in the left-hand column on Student Page 103. You don’t get to include any vowels except the “a” sound. For some sounds, you might need to substitute the closest option (so the “ch” sound would be replaced with “j” or “sh”). For example, “Chelsea” would become “SH L Z Y.” “Christopher” would become “K R S T F R.” “Elizabeth” would be “L Z B TH.” Go ahead and write your name, in its sounds, in the grid below. You might want to practice with scrap paper.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Another easy step: Write those same letters, but write them backwards: like R F T S R K or TH B Z L.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now, take the left-most letter in your name. Find the appropriate Arabic character in the “Final Letter” column (“R” for “Christopher”). Draw that character in the box to the right. Tracing is okay.

--

Now, take the right-most letter in your name. Find the appropriate Arabic character in the “First Letter” column (“K” for “Christopher”). Draw that character in the box to the right.

--

In the first of the two lines below this, write your name in the backwards-and-sounded-out format (like you did above: “Christopher”: “R F T S R K”). Then, on the second line, write the characters from the chart on Student Page 103. You’ve already written your first and last letters in the boxes above. For the middle letters, find them in the column entitled “Middle Letter.”

On a clean piece of paper, take those individual characters and write them together. You might need to practice it a few times before you get it right. Remember to write from right-to-left, and try to not lift your pencil from the paper (except for adding the dots). If your name uses a letter without a “middle” character (like that “R” in Christopher), you might need to lift your pencil. For example, Christopher looks like:



Space Dog



What Would You Weigh on the Moon?



The moon has a smaller mass than the Earth. This means that it has less gravity, and so things weigh less. You're going to see how much everyday things would weigh if they were on the moon.

Step onto a bathroom scale and register your weight on the chart below. Now, step onto the scale with each of your objects, one at a time. To figure out what each object weighs, subtract your weight from the weight you recorded when you were holding it on the scale. Record the name of your object and its weight here on Earth.

Once you've found the weight of your objects, figure out what their weights would be on the moon. You get these numbers by dividing each object's Earth weight by six. The moon's gravity is one-sixth as strong as the gravity on Earth.

Item	Earth Weight	Moon Weight (Earth Weight / 6 = Moon Weight)
Astronaut	180 lbs.	30 lbs.
You		
A gallon of milk		
A dining room chair		

Now, Find the heaviest item you can lift up (don't hurt yourself!). You could try lifting a big stack of heavy books. Put your heavy object on the scale and see what it weighs. Now multiply that number times 6. If you were on the moon, you could pick up something that weighed that much!

I can pick up _____ pounds on Earth. On the moon, I could pick up _____ pounds!

Do you think a helium balloon (which floats, here on Earth) would weigh less or more than a balloon filled with oxygen (which doesn't float), if they were on the moon? They would actually weigh the same thing. Because there's no atmosphere on the moon, balloons won't float (it'd be like trying to float an inner tube in an empty pool). Oxygen weighs a *tiny* bit more than helium, but the difference would be so small, you wouldn't be able to notice it. The balloons would weigh the same!

ALFABETICEMOS



Rosa Parks Keeps Her Seat



Indira Gandhi



The Muslim Calendar

People all over the world agree that there are 7 days in a week. But how many days are there in a year? Where you live, the answer is almost certainly “365 days are in a year” (or “365.25 days,” if you’re technical). But in many Muslim countries, the answer is probably going to be “354 days.” How can there be fewer days in the year? They use a different calendar.

Here in the West, we use a dating system called the “Gregorian Calendar.” It’s based off of the way the Earth revolves around the Sun (it’s called a “solar” calendar). Because the Earth revolves one time every 365.25 days, that is the length of a year in the Americas, Australia, and Europe. The Muslim Calendar, though, is a “lunar” calendar—it’s based off of the moon. Every time there’s a “new moon” (meaning you can’t see the moon at all), the Muslim Calendar starts a new month. The moon cycles from new moon to full moon and back again once every 29.5 days, so Muslim months are either 29 or 30 days long.

Because the Muslim Calendar is shorter than the solar year, dates don’t always occur at the same time each year. If your birthday was in the early fall one year, it might be in the late summer the next year. (One benefit to the Muslim Calendar: You don’t have to wait as long for your birthday presents!)

One other distinction between the Gregorian and the Muslim Calendars is the starting year. The Gregorian Calendar is based off of when religious officials believed to be the birth year of Jesus of Nazareth, which was a little over 2,000 years ago. The Muslim Calendar is based off of the year the Hijra occurred—when Muhammad traveled from Mecca to Medina. This happened in AD 622 (according to the Gregorian Calendar). The Muslim Calendar says the Hijra happened in the year 0.

If you know the Gregorian date of an event, it’s not hard to calculate its Islamic Year. Because the Islamic Calendar began in the year 622, you first subtract 622 from the Gregorian Year. Because the Islamic Year is 354 days, instead of 365 days, it’s .97 as long. So, after subtracting 622 from the Gregorian Year, divide your number by .97.

If you’re starting with the Islamic Year, work in reverse to figure out the Gregorian Year. First, multiply the Islamic Year by .97, and then add 622. Here’s an example: This book was printed in 2005, according to the Gregorian Calendar. So what year was it printed according to the Islamic Calendar?

Step 1: $2005 - 622 = 1383$

Step 2: $1383 / .97 = 1426$

The Story of the World, Vol. 4, was published in 1426, according to the Islamic Calendar. When using the Islamic Calendar, instead of writing “CE” (common era) or “AD” (anno Domini), you would write “AH” (anno Hegirae—the year of the Hijra). So this book was written in AH 1426.

Try calculating the dates of these events from history:

Event	Islamic Year	Gregorian Year
The Hijra	AH 0	AD 622
Dost Mohammad Khan signs treaty with Britain	AH 1271	
Taiping march towards Shanghai	AH 1276	
Suez Canal opens		AD 1869
Second Afghan War ends	AH 1296	
Treaty of Versailles signed		AD 1919
Irish Free State governs itself	AH 1341	
India and Pakistan gain independence from Britain		AD 1947
Suez Crisis	AH 1375	
Cuban Missile Crisis		AD 1962
Berlin Wall comes down		AD 1989
The year you were born		
The year you learned to read		
This year		

Firefighters at Chernobyl



Chapter Forty-One

Write From the Outline: Democracy in China

- I. Mao's plans for China
 - A. China's expansion
 - B. The Chinese collective farms
 - C. Disastrous results for China
 - D. CCP wanted Mao to share power
- II. Mao fights back
 - A. Accusations against enemies
 - B. Brought in "bodyguard"
 - C. Use of "propaganda"
 - D. Deng Xiaoping sent to work in factory
- III. The Cultural Revolution
 - A. Chinese culture praised Mao
 - B. Children joined the Red Guard
- IV. Deng Xiaoping's changes
 - A. Became leader of China
 - B. Made much-needed changes
 - C. Chinese still not allowed to express ideas openly
- V. Protests in China
 - A. Tiananmen Square gathering
 - B. Chinese army issued warnings
 - C. Chinese Army attacked
 - D. Attack took place on television
 - E. Communist Party remained in power

Write From the Outline: Communism Crumbles

- I. End of communism in East Germany
 - A. Difficulties under communism
 - B. Attempts to escape to the west
 - C. Protests and rallies
 - D. Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - E. East and West Germany reunited
- II. End of the USSR
 - A. Boris Yeltsin wanted faster move towards democracy
 - B. Communist takeover in August 1991
 - C. Yeltsin's appeal to his followers
 - D. Gorbachev's ban on Communist Party meetings
 - E. Declarations of independence by "Soviet" countries
 - F. Gorbachev's resignation

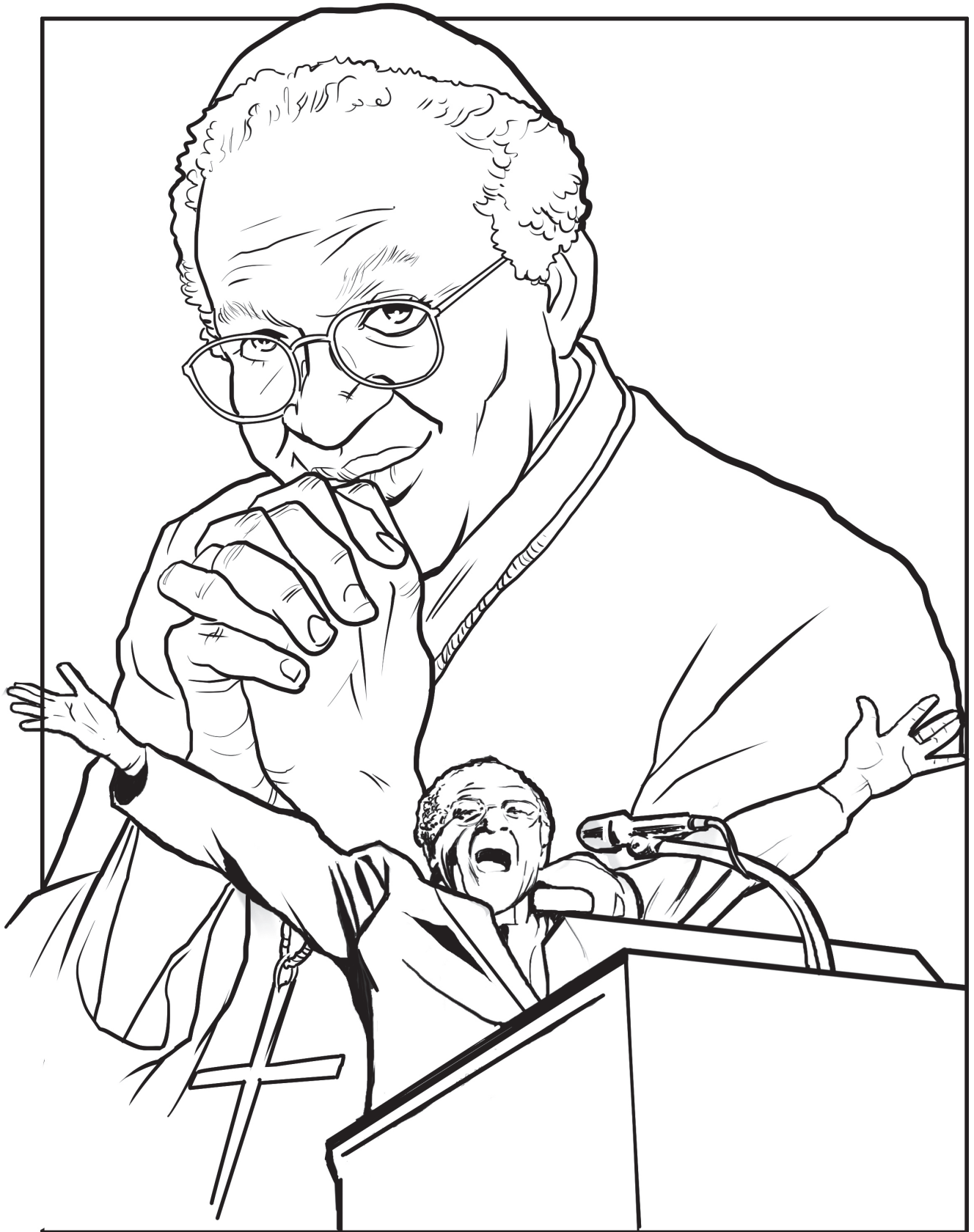
One Brave Man



42: Africa, Independent



Desmond Tutu Speaks Up



1837

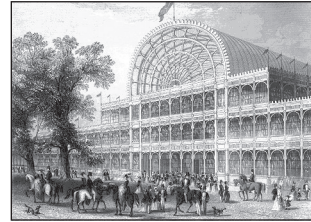


Queen Victoria

Victoria Becomes Queen of Great Britain

Story of the World, Chapter 1

1851



The Crystal Palace

The Great Exhibition opens

Story of the World, Chapter 1

1857–1858

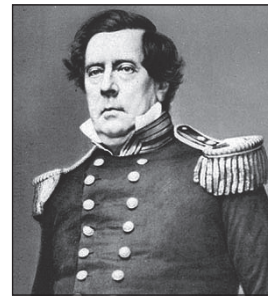


sepoy rebellions

Sepoys Rebel Against the East India Company

Story of the World, Chapter 1

1853



Commodore Perry

Commodore Matthew Perry and the Black Ships Arrive in Japan

Story of the World, Chapter 2

1853–1856



a member of the Light Brigade

The Crimean War

Story of the World, Chapter 2

1855

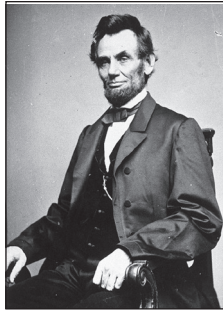


Dost Mohammad Khan

Dost Mohammad Signs Treaty With Great Britain, Ending the Great Game

Story of the World, Chapter 3

1865

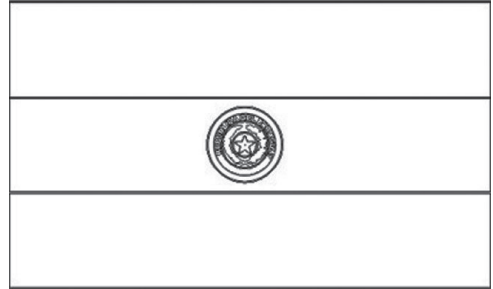


Abraham Lincoln

President Lincoln Assassinated

Story of the World, Chapter 5

1862

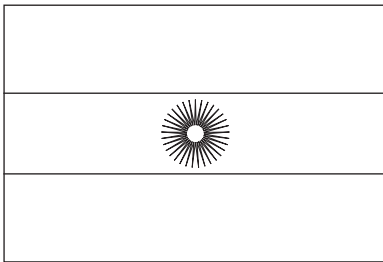


the flag of Paraguay

Francisco Solano Lopez Comes to Power in Paraguay

Story of the World, Chapter 6

1864–1870

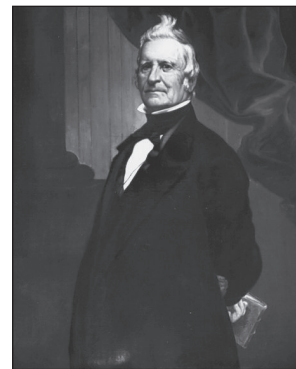


the flag of Argentina

War of the Triple Alliance

Story of the World, Chapter 6

1837



Louis Joseph Papineau

Patriotes Rebel in Lower Canada

Story of the World, Chapter 6

1830

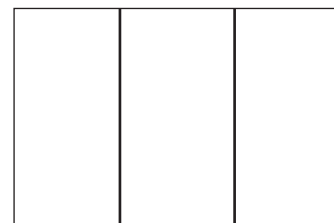


King Charles X

Les Trois Glorieuses: King Charles X Flees to England, Louis Philippe Becomes “Citizen King”

Story of the World, Chapter 7

1848



the flag of France

First Empire Ends, Second Republic Begins in France

Story of the World, Chapter 7

1895

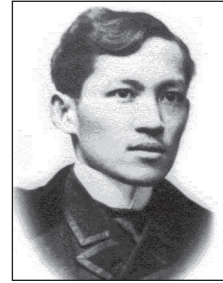


Korea's Queen Min

Queen Min Assassinated

Story of the World, Chapter 15

1886



José Rizal

José Rizal Publishes *Touch Me Not*

Story of the World, Chapter 15

1898

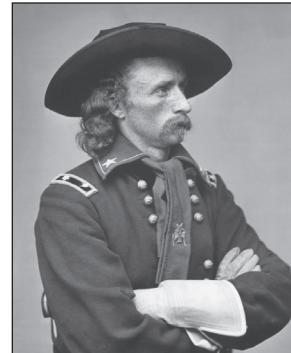


the USS Maine

Spanish-American War

Story of the World, Chapter 15

1876



George Custer

Colonel George Custer Killed in Battle of Little Bighorn

Story of the World, Chapter 16

1886

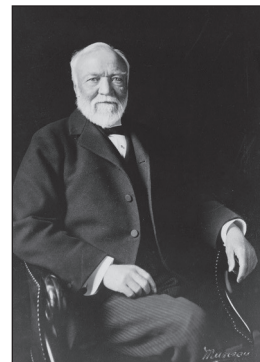


Geronimo

Chief Geronimo Surrenders

Story of the World, Chapter 16

1892



Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie Launches the Carnegie Steel Company

Story of the World, Chapter 16

1900

功夫

Chinese characters for "Kung fu" (read right to left)

Boxer Rebellion in China

Story of the World, Chapter 17

1904–1905



Admiral Togo

Russo-Japanese War

Story of the World, Chapter 17

1896

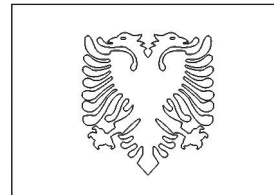


Mozaffar od-Din Shah

Mozaffar od-Din Shah Inherits Persian Throne

Story of the World, Chapter 18

1912

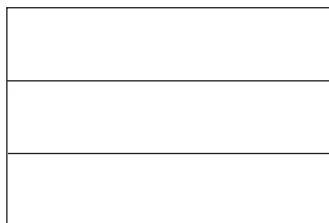


the flag of Albania

First Balkan War

Story of the World, Chapter 18

1913



the flag of Bulgaria

Second Balkan War

Story of the World, Chapter 18

1908



Empress Cixi

Empress Cixi Dies

Story of the World, Chapter 19

1941



the U.S.S. Arizona burns in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Japan Bombs Pearl Harbor

Story of the World, Chapter 28

1936



Jesse Owens

Jesse Owens Wins Four Olympic Gold Medals

Story of the World, Chapter 28

1938



patch worn by Jews in German-controlled states

Kristallnacht— “Night of Broken Glass”

Story of the World, Chapter 28

1944



*U.S. troops prepare to unload from their
landing craft onto the beaches of Normandy*

D-Day

Story of the World, Chapter 29

1945



the mushroom cloud at Nagasaki

United States Drops Atomic Bombs on Japan

Story of the World, Chapter 29

1945

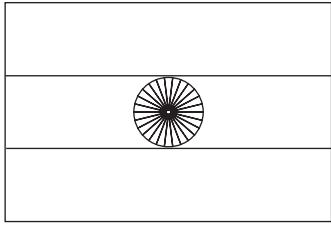


*Russian soldiers (Allies) conquer Berlin
and fly their flag over the Reichstag*

World War II Officially Ends

Story of the World, Chapter 29

1947

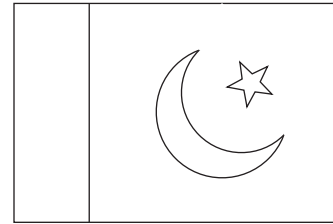


the flag of India

India Gains Independence From Great Britain

Story of the World, Chapter 30

1947

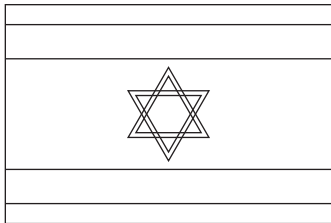


the flag of Pakistan

Pakistan Founded

Story of the World, Chapter 30

1948

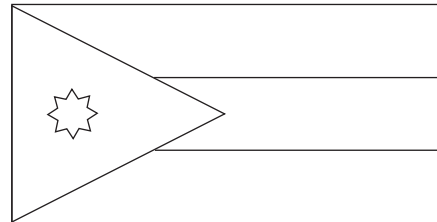


the flag of Israel

United Nations Partitions Palestine, Creates Nation of Israel

Story of the World, Chapter 30

1948

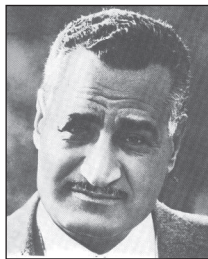


the flag of Jordan

Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, and Syria Unsuccessfully Attack Israel

Story of the World, Chapter 30

1952



Gamal Abdel Nasser

Gamal Abder Nasser Overthrows King Faruk of Egypt

Story of the World, Chapter 31

1956



British soldiers in Egypt

Nasser Closes the Suez Canal; Begins the Suez Crisis

Story of the World, Chapter 31