



World History I

Workbook

Table of Contents

To the Student vii

Unit 1: The Earliest People

Activity 1	
Understanding Archaeology	1
Activity 2	
Understanding Time Lines	2
Activity 3	
Designing a City	3
Activity 4	
The Code of Hammurabi	4
Activity 5	
Elements of Civilization	5
Activity 6	
Development of a Writing System	6
Activity 7	
The Gift of the Nile	7
Activity 8	
Mesopotamia and Egypt	8
Activity 9	
Mummification	9
Activity 10	
Peoples of the Fertile Crescent	10
Activity 11	
The Ten Commandments	11
Activity 12	
A Phoenician Sea Captain	12

Unit 2: The Ancient Greeks

Activity 13	
Greek Geography	13
Activity 14	
Finding Troy	14
Activity 15	
Achilles and Odysseus	15
Activity 16	
Sparta and Athens	16

Activity 17	
The Olympic Games	17
Activity 18	
Greek and Persian Wars	18
Activity 19	
Famous Greeks	19
Activity 20	
Greek Mythology	20
Activity 21	
Greek Drama	21
Activity 22	
Macedonian Recruiting Poster	22
Activity 23	
Macedonian Soldier's Letter Home	23

Unit 3: Ancient India and China

Activity 24	
Understanding Facts and Theories	24
Activity 25	
Buddhism	25
Activity 26	
Hinduism	26
Activity 27	
Time Line of Early Indian History	27
Activity 28	
Asoka's Pillars	28
Activity 29	
Interview with Chandragupta	29
Activity 30	
Chinese Astrology	30
Activity 31	
Ancient Medicine	31
Activity 32	
Confucianism	32
Activity 33	
Chinese Dynasties	33
Activity 34	
The Silk Road	34

Table of Contents, *continued*

Activity 35	
Chinese Inventions	35

Unit 4: The Ancient Romans

Activity 36	
The Etruscans	36
Activity 37	
Roman Mythology	37
Activity 38	
Republican Government	38
Activity 39	
The Punic Wars	39
Activity 40	
Roman Roads	40
Activity 41	
Roman Triumph	41
Activity 42	
The Fall of the Republic	42
Activity 43	
Rome and the United States	43
Activity 44	
Roman Biography	44
Activity 45	
The Birth of Christianity	45
Activity 46	
The Pax Romana	46
Activity 47	
Roman Review	47

Unit 5: Europe in the Middle Ages

Activity 48	
The Fall of Rome	48
Activity 49	
The Division of the Empire	49
Activity 50	
Justinian and Alexander	50
Activity 51	
Charlemagne	51

Activity 52	
A Viking Expedition	52
Activity 53	
Stop the Vikings	53
Activity 54	
A Medieval Letter	54
Activity 55	
Knighthood	55
Activity 56	
The Crusades	56
Activity 57	
France and England Become Nations	57
Activity 58	
The Black Death	58
Activity 59	
Architecture	59

Unit 6: The Middle East and the Rise of Islam

Activity 60	
The Spread of Islam	60
Activity 61	
The Life of Muhammed	61
Activity 62	
Islam Today	62
Activity 63	
The Five Pillars of Islam	63
Activity 64	
Arabic Numerals	64
Activity 65	
Muslim Learning	65
Activity 66	
The Seljuk Turks	66
Activity 67	
The Children's Crusade	67
Activity 68	
The Third Crusade	68
Activity 69	
The Janissaries	69

Table of Contents, *continued*

Unit 7: South and East Asia

Activity 70	
Geography of China	70
Activity 71	
Golden Age of China	71
Activity 72	
Marco Polo	72
Activity 73	
Cheng Ho	73
Activity 74	
Genghis Khan	74
Activity 75	
The Taj Mahal	75
Activity 76	
Akbar and Religion	76
Activity 77	
Japan and Medieval Europe	77
Activity 78	
Chinese Influence on Japan	78
Activity 79	
The Samurai	79

Unit 8: Africa and the Americas

Activity 80	
Geography of Africa	80
Activity 81	
African Village Life	81
Activity 82	
Early African Culture	82
Activity 83	
Kingdom of Axum	83
Activity 84	
Religion in Africa	84
Activity 85	
African Trading Empires	85
Activity 86	
Mansa Musa	86
Activity 87	
New World Geography	87
Activity 88	
The Maya	88
Activity 89	
The Aztecs	89

NAME: _____

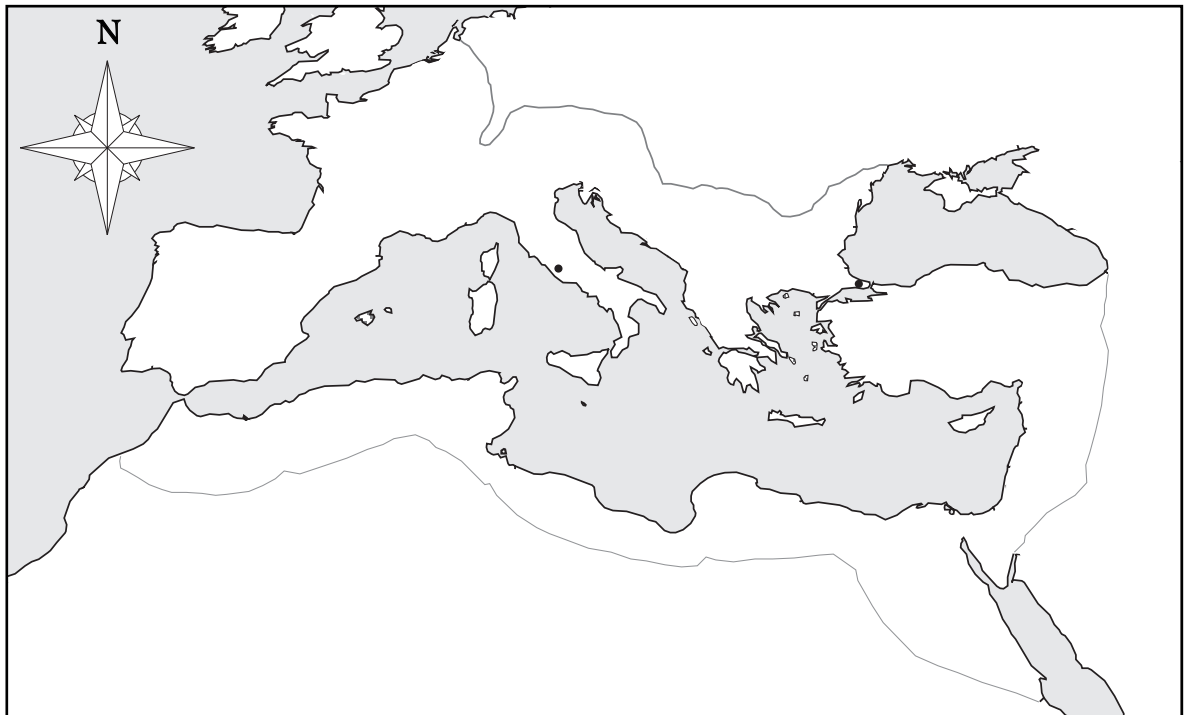


UNIT 5 • ACTIVITY 49

The Division of the Empire

At one point, the Roman Empire grew so large that just one person could not govern it. Distances were just too great. Diocletian (284–305 C.E.) was the emperor who divided the empire into two halves—a western half and an eastern half. Eventually, the West Roman Empire would collapse. But the East Roman Empire would last for another thousand years.

On the map below, mark the locations of the capitals of the two Roman empires. Locate Rome, which was the capital of the West Roman Empire. Also locate Constantinople, which was the capital of the East Roman Empire. Using two different colors, shade in the territories that the empires ruled. Then answer the question that follows.



Why did the East Roman Empire survive after the fall of the West Roman Empire?



NAME: _____



UNIT 5 • ACTIVITY 57

France and England Become Nations

Trace the development of strong monarchies in both England and France by completing the sentences in the chart below. Then answer the question that follows.

England	France
In 1066, William the Conqueror . . .	In France, the nobles were . . .
William changed the feudal system by . . .	In 987, Hugh Capet . . .
Henry I weakened the power of the nobles by . . .	The Capetian dynasty continued because . . .
Henry II made the monarchy stronger by . . .	Many French nobles went on Crusade and . . .
During the Hundred Years' War, England . . .	During the Hundred Years' War, France . . .

What were three important results of King John's signing the Magna Carta?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



**UNIT 5 • ACTIVITY 59****Architecture**

During the Middle Ages, most people, even in towns, lived in simple wooden houses, which were often built with roofs of straw. In the country, people's animals often lived in the houses with them. Sanitation was very poor. A fire in a town could leave many people homeless. Only a few kings and wealthy nobles could afford to build strong castles made from stone.

The architectural marvels of the Middle Ages were the great churches and cathedrals. Some of them took generations to build.

Below is a photograph of the great cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, France. Research this building on the Internet and in other resources. Then label the parts listed in the box, which are standard features on this type of Gothic church building.

spires	arches	flying buttresses
rose windows	vaults	

