

# 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.

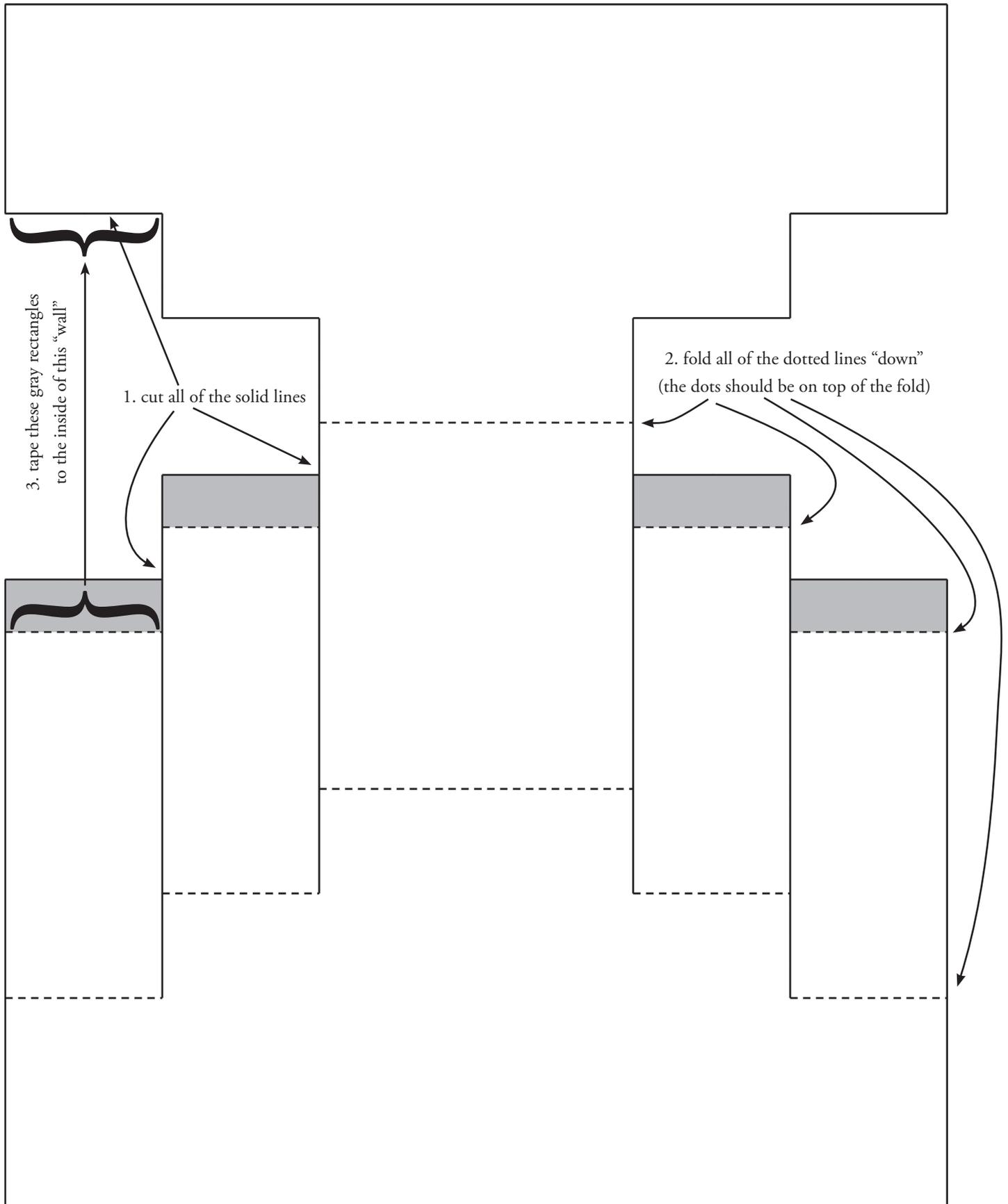
# 1: The Sepoy Mutiny



# 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!

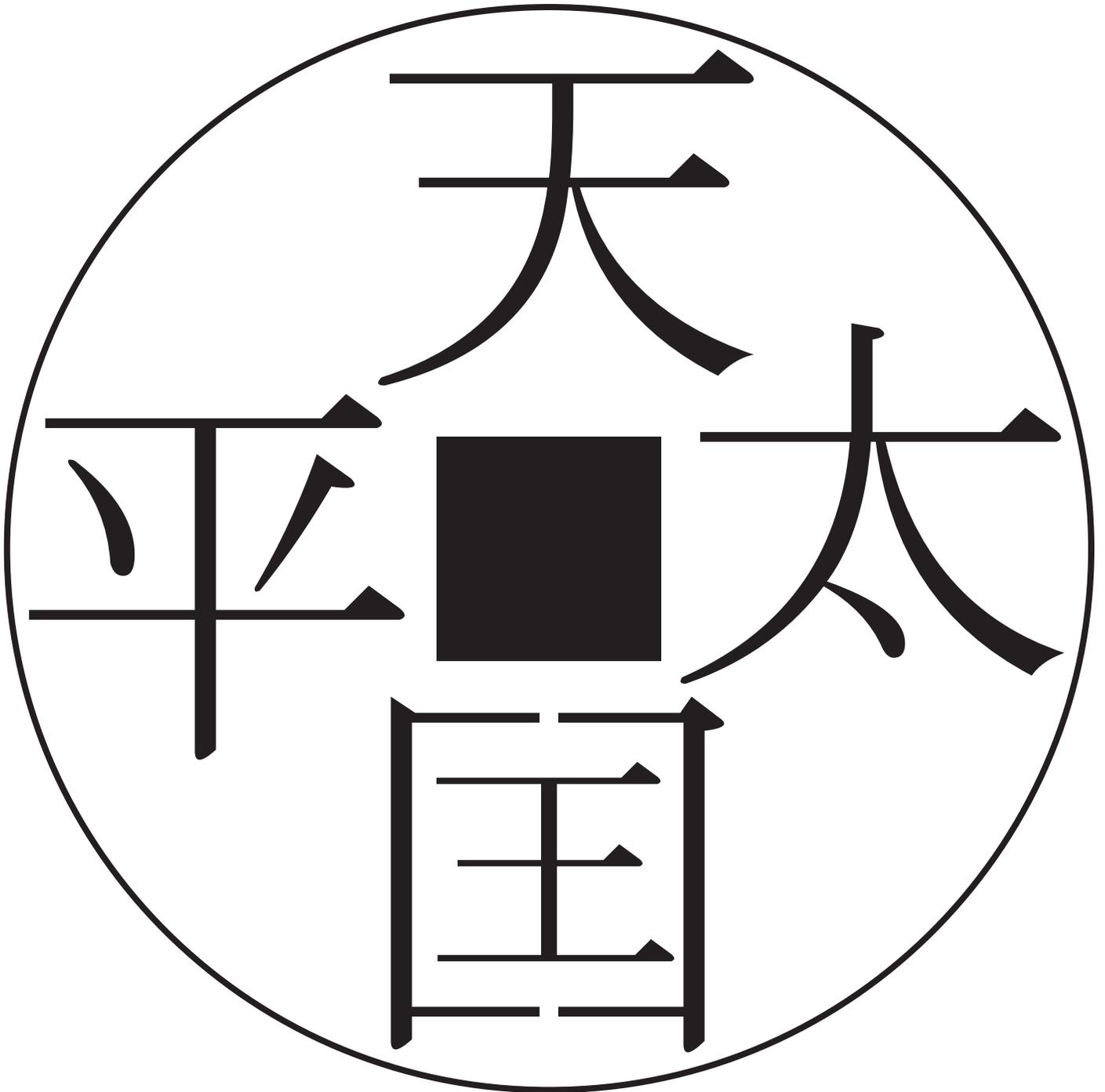
Top illustration from *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, by Richard Caton Woodville

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

## A Lion Attacks David Livingstone



Taiping Tien Kuo Coins



## Chapter Five

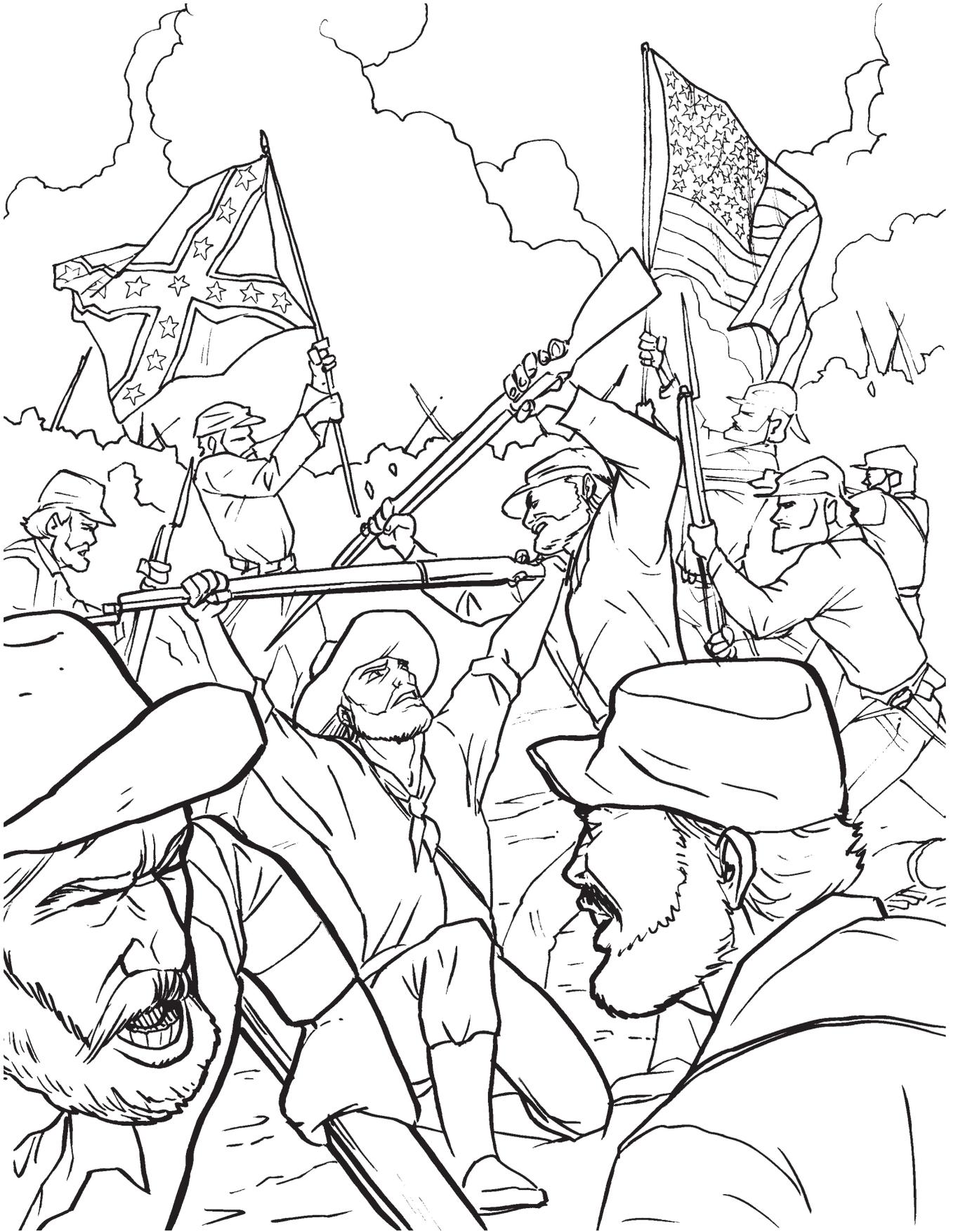
### Complete the Outline: South Against North

- 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:

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

2. New Brunswick's capital:

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

4. The western-most Great Lake:

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

5. The French-Canadians who agreed with Papineau:

\_\_\_\_\_OO\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

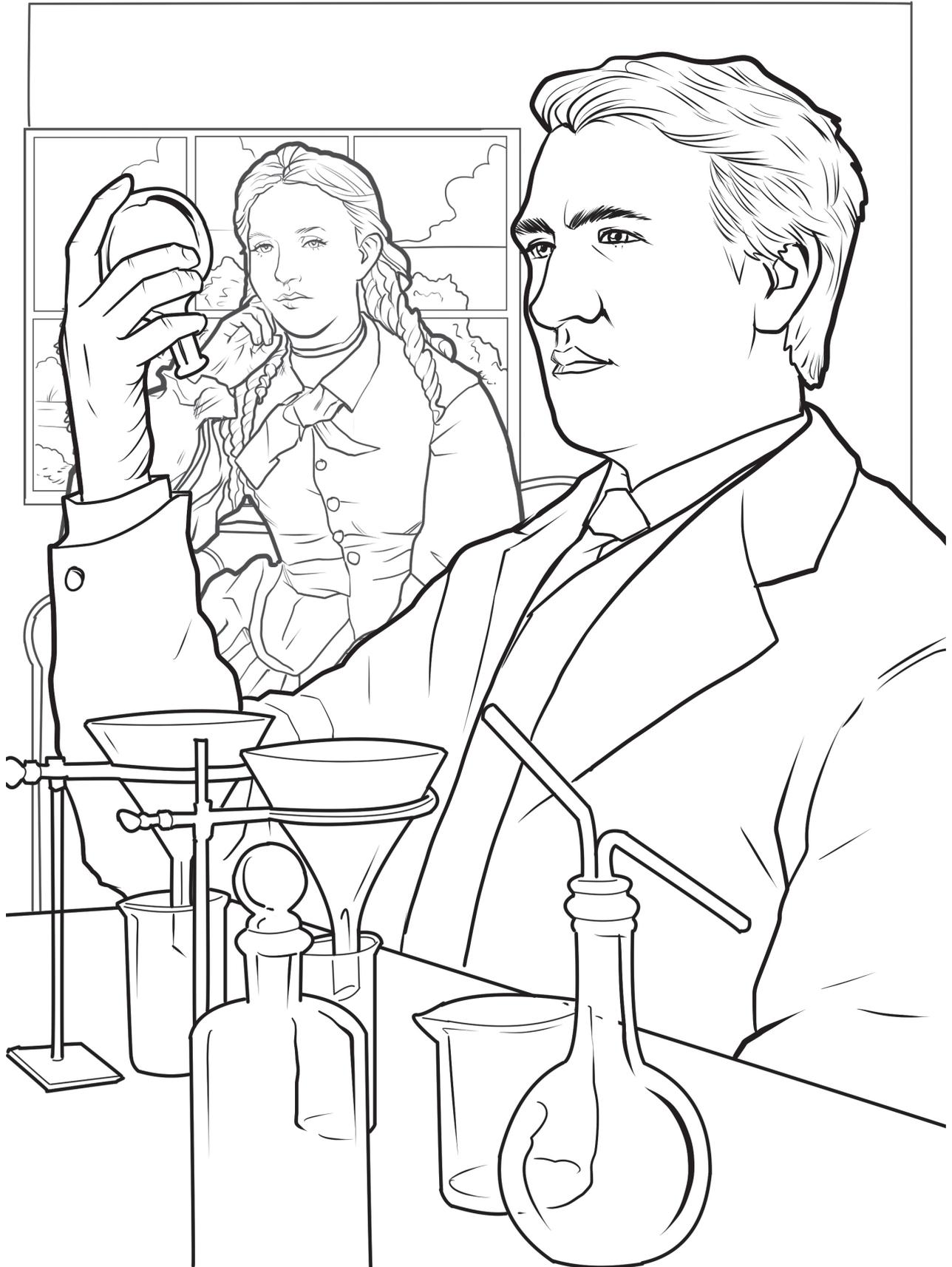
7. Modern province originally known as "Upper Canada":

\_\_\_\_\_O\_\_\_\_\_

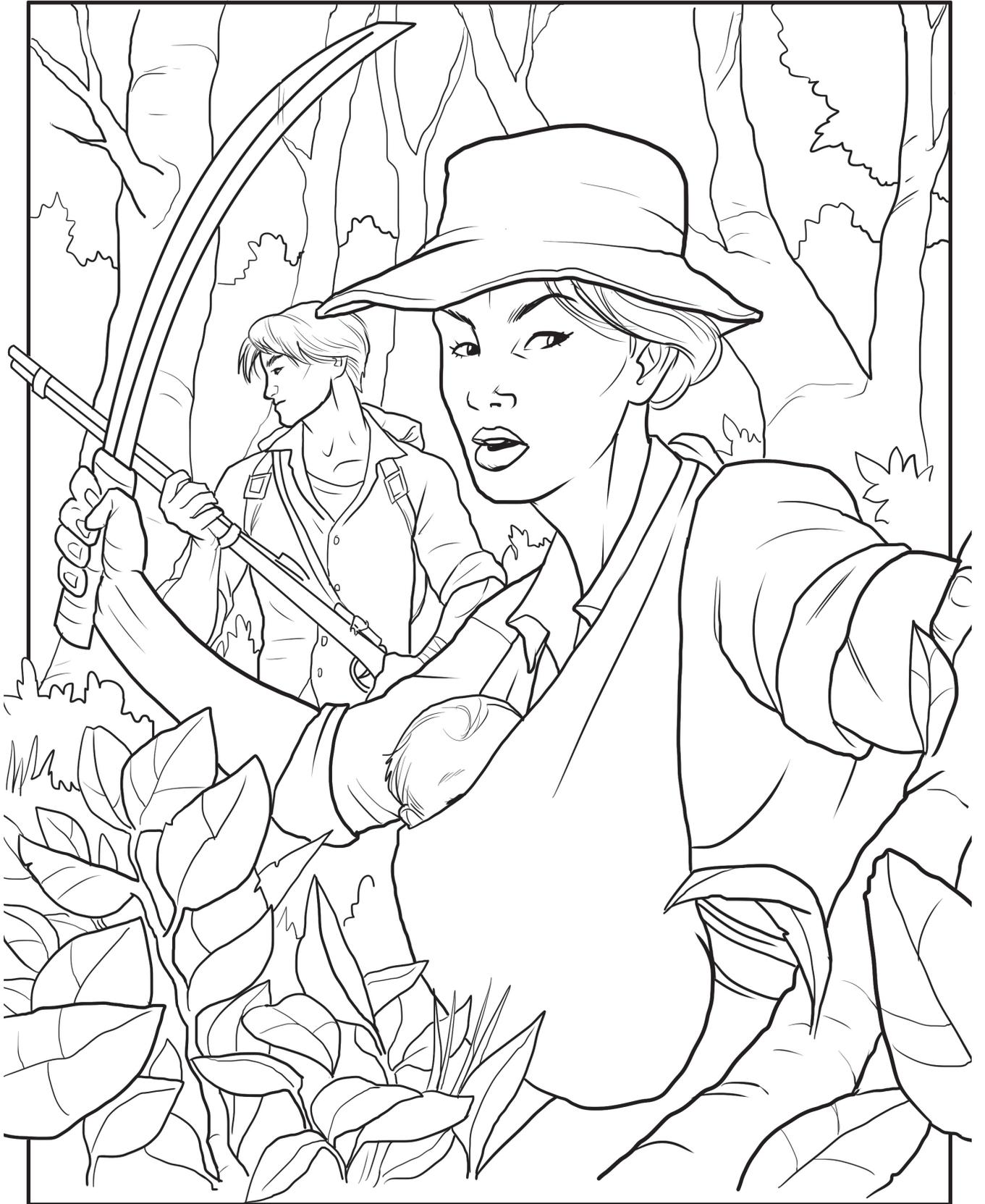
Canada's motto:

\_\_\_\_\_

# Thomas Edison, Mrs. Edison, and the Laboratory



# The Rebel Queen



# The Scramble for Africa



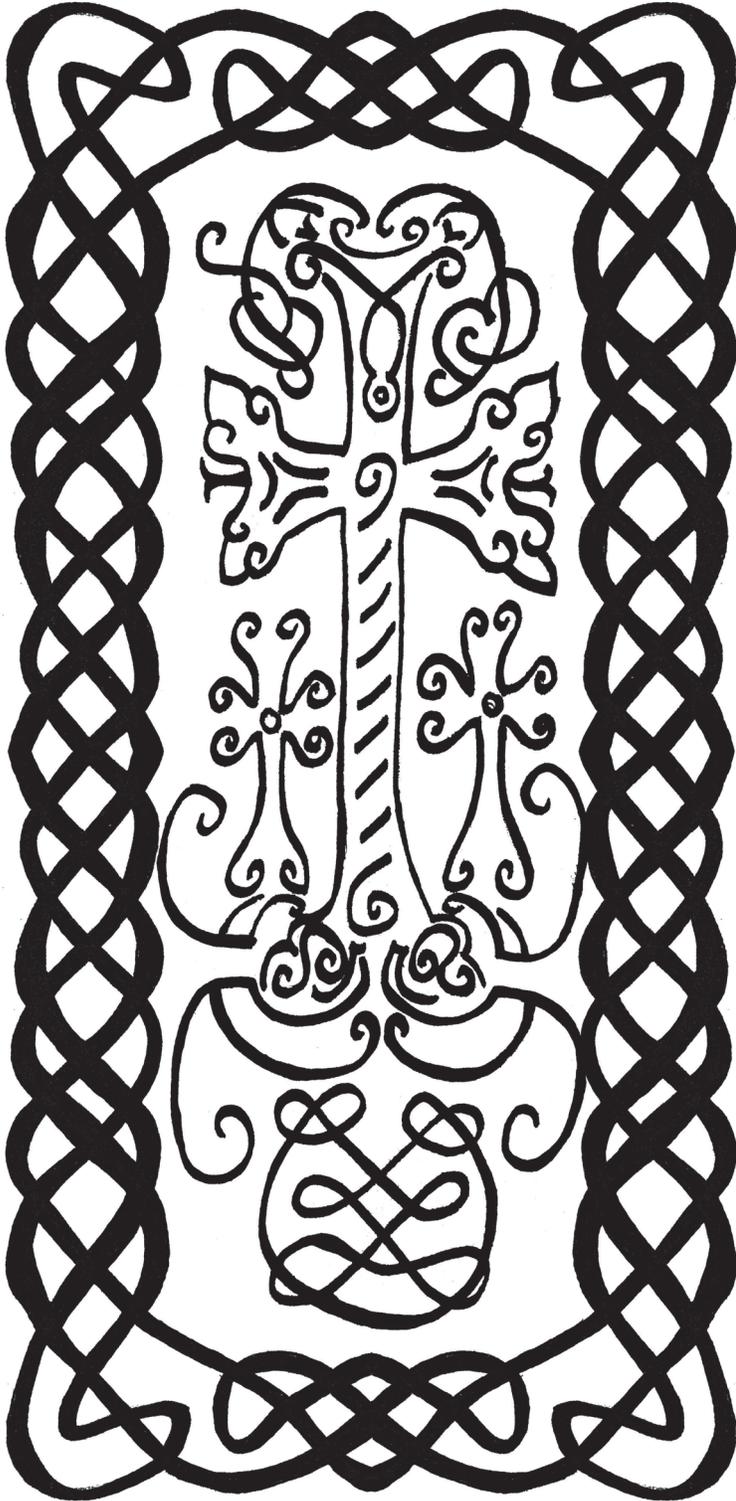
## 13: Brazil's Republic



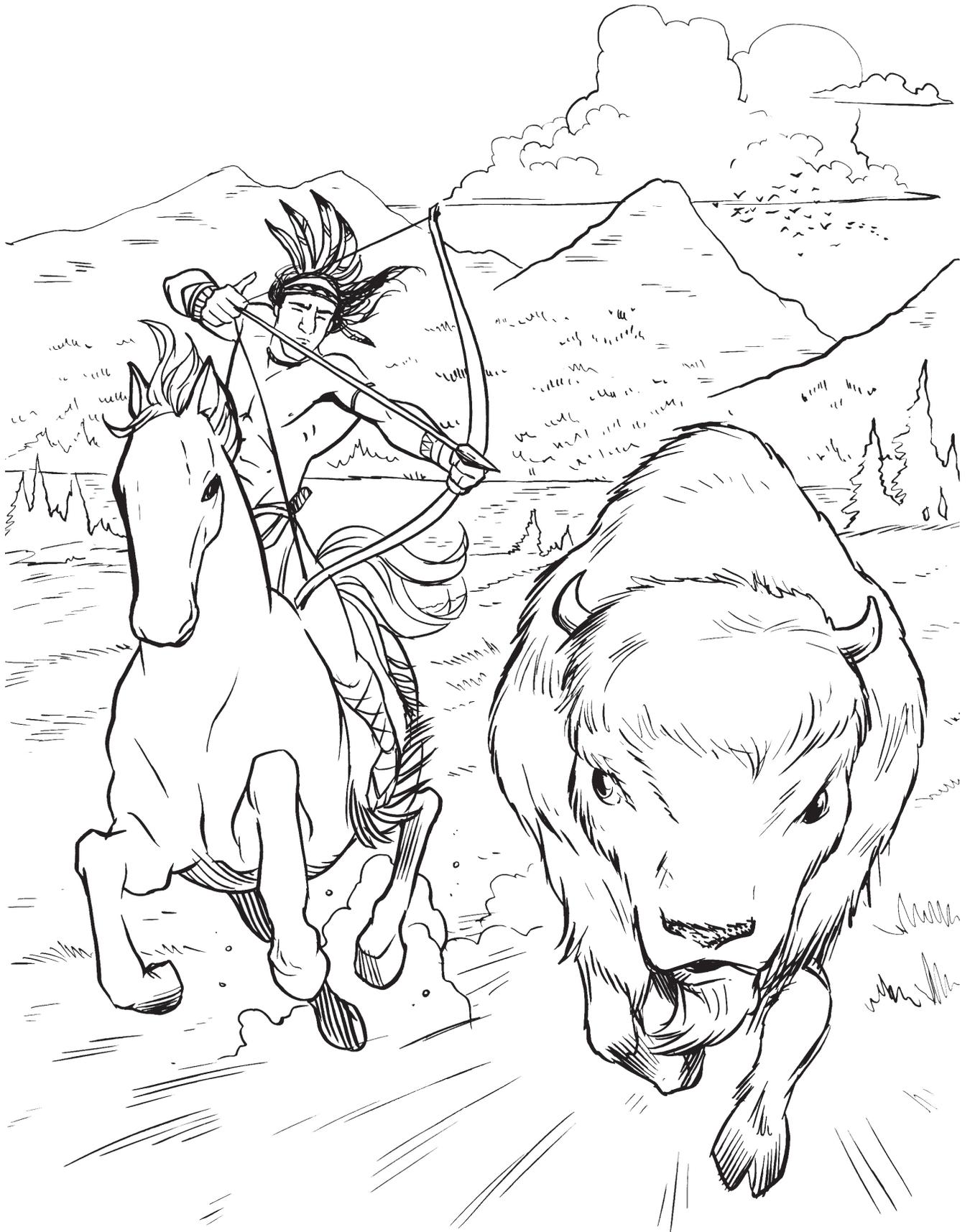
# Building a Railroad Through Brazil



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:

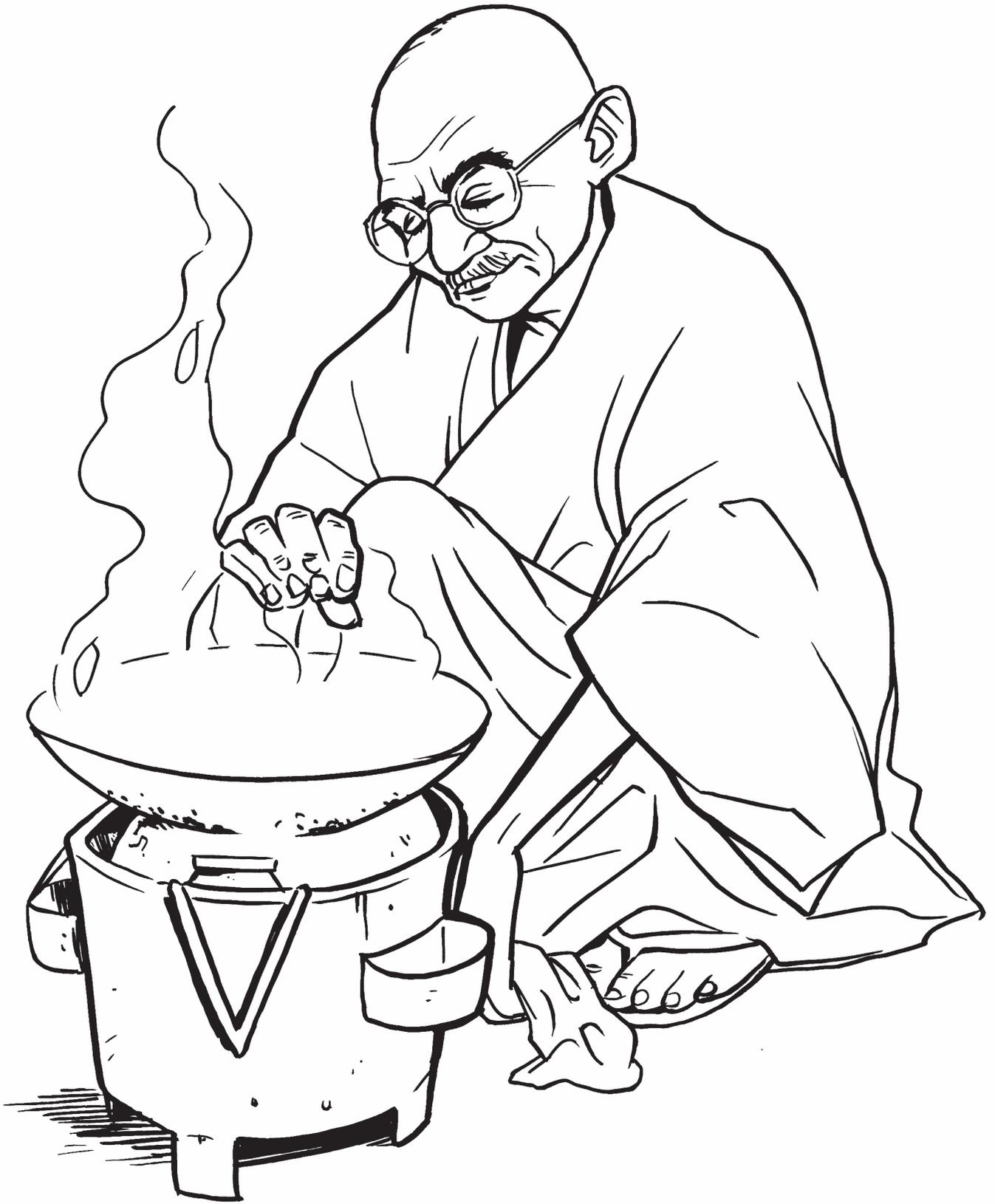
68493 93865 46385 52614 16586 54669 28274

95426 37584 84655 26264 95454 38261 41618

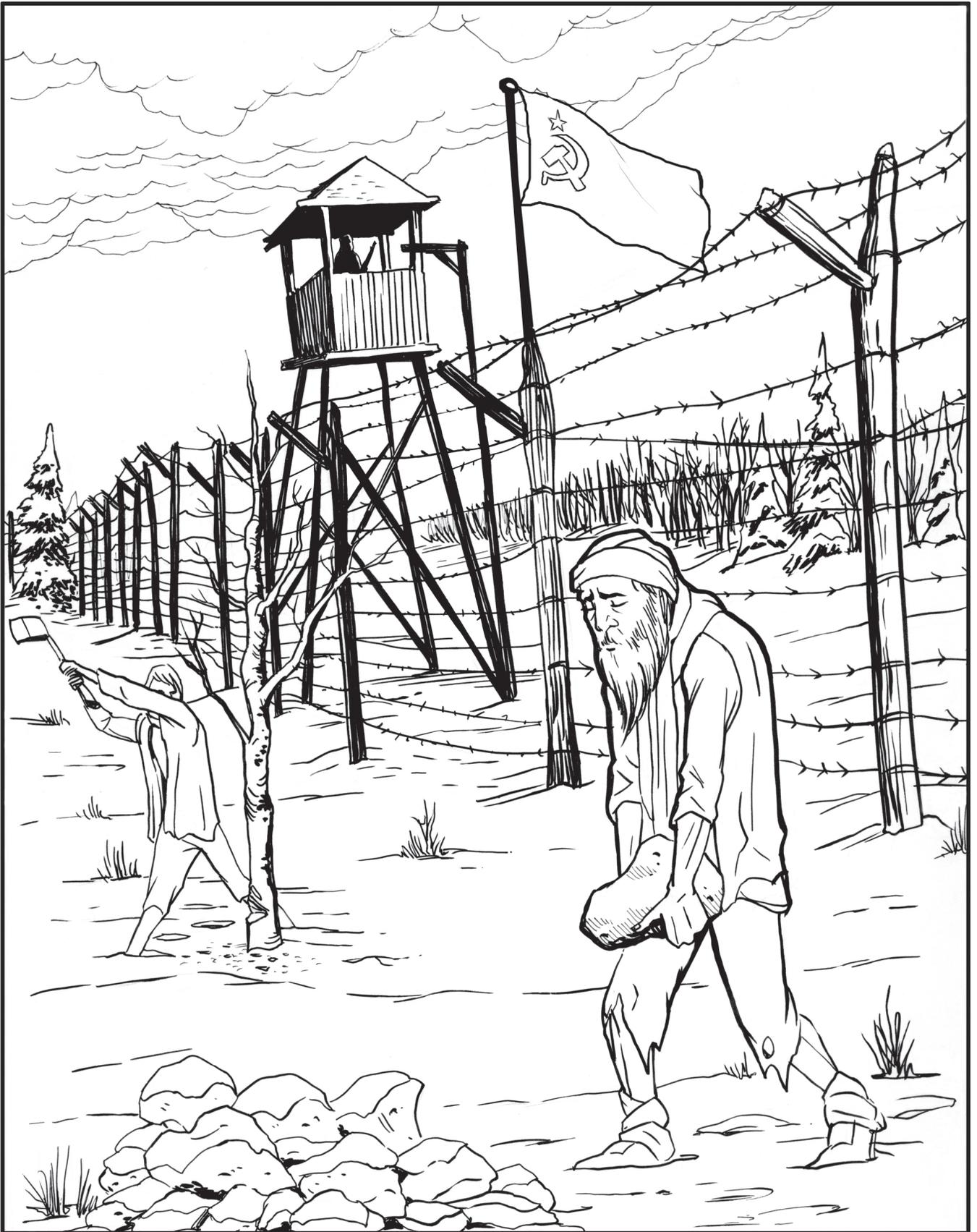
What land are they referring to?

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	ب	ب	ب
T	ت	ت	ت	ت
TH	ث	ث	ث	ث
J	ج	ج	ج	ج
X	ح	ح	ح	ح
D	د			د
R	ر			ر
Z	ز			ز
S	س	س	س	س
SH	ش	ش	ش	ش
G	غ	غ	غ	غ
F	ف	ف	ف	ف
Q	ق	ق	ق	ق
K	ك	ك	ك	ك
L	ل	ل	ل	ل
M	م	م	م	م
N	ن	ن	ن	ن
H	ه	ه	ه	ه
W	و			و
Y	ي	ي	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?

$$\text{Step 1: } 2005 - 622 = 1383$$

$$\text{Step 2: } 1383 / .97 = 1426$$

*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	
Taipings 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

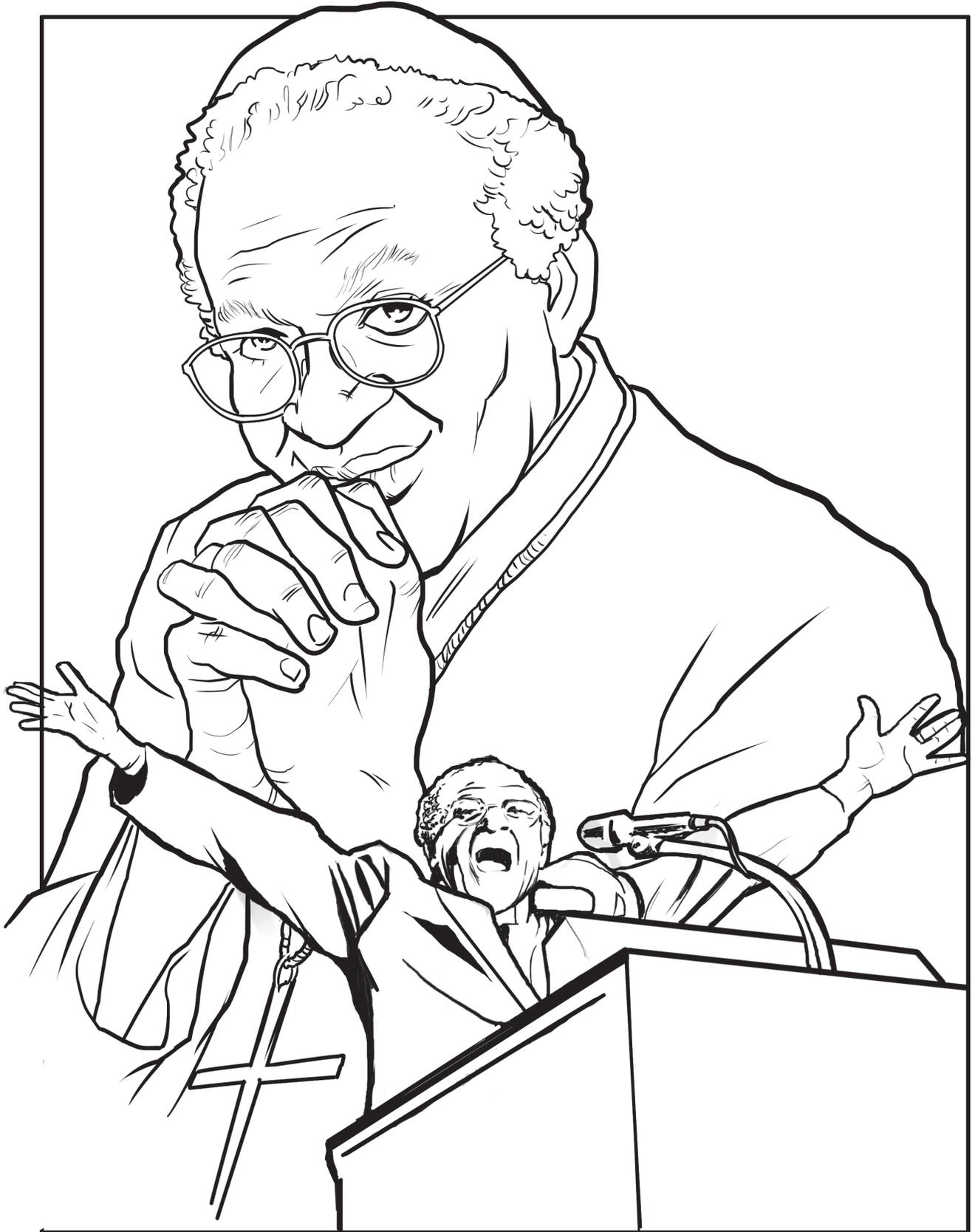
# One Brave Man



## 42: Africa, Independent



## Desmond Tutu Speaks Up



1837

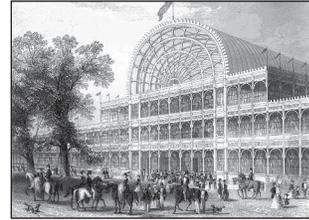


*Queen Victoria*

**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



*sepoys rebelling*

**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

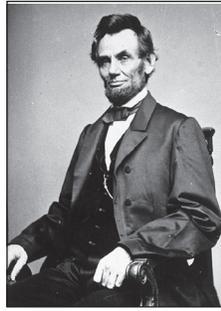


*Dost Mohammad Khan*

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

*Story of the World, Chapter 3*

1865

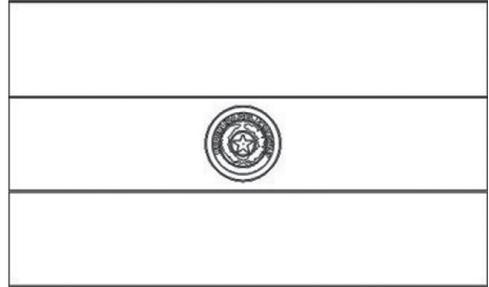


*Abraham Lincoln*

**President Lincoln Assassinated**

*Story of the World, Chapter 5*

1862

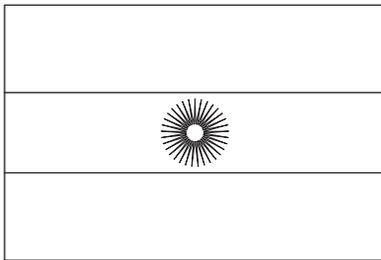


*the flag of Paraguay*

**Francisco Solano Lopez Comes to Power in Paraguay**

*Story of the World, Chapter 6*

1864–1870

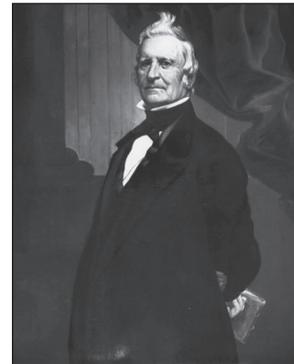


*the flag of Argentina*

**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

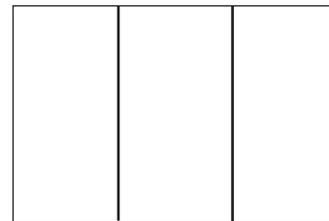


*King Charles X*

***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

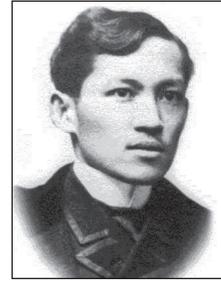


*Korea's Queen Min*

**Queen Min Assassinated**

*Story of the World, Chapter 15*

1886

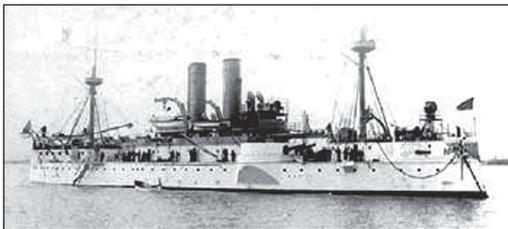


*José Rizal*

**José Rizal Publishes  
*Touch Me Not***

*Story of the World, Chapter 15*

1898

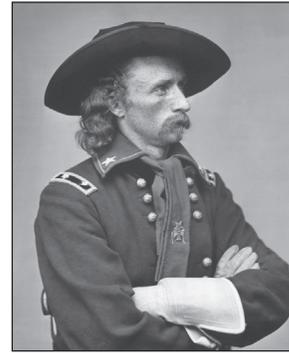


*the USS Maine*

**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

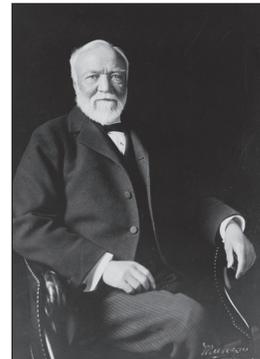


*Geronimo*

**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

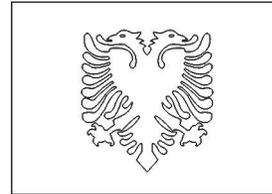


*Mozaffar od-Din Shah*

**Mozaffar od-Din Shah  
Inherits Persian Throne**

*Story of the World, Chapter 18*

1912

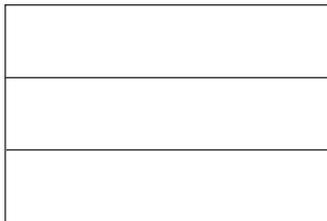


*the flag of Albania*

**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

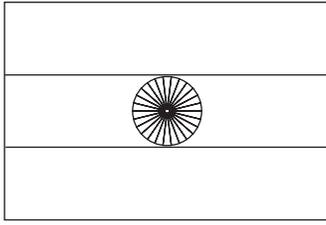


*Russian soldiers (Allies) conquer Berlin and fly their flag over the Reichstag*

## World War II Officially Ends

*Story of the World, Chapter 29*

1947

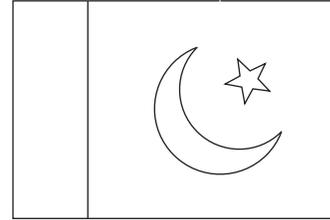


*the flag of India*

**India Gains Independence  
From Great Britain**

*Story of the World, Chapter 30*

1947

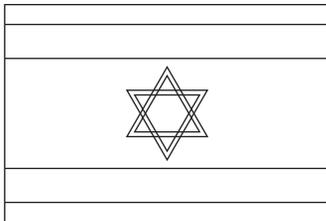


*the flag of Pakistan*

**Pakistan Founded**

*Story of the World, Chapter 30*

1948

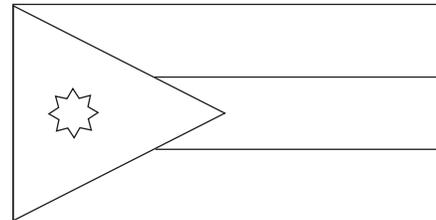


*the flag of Israel*

**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*