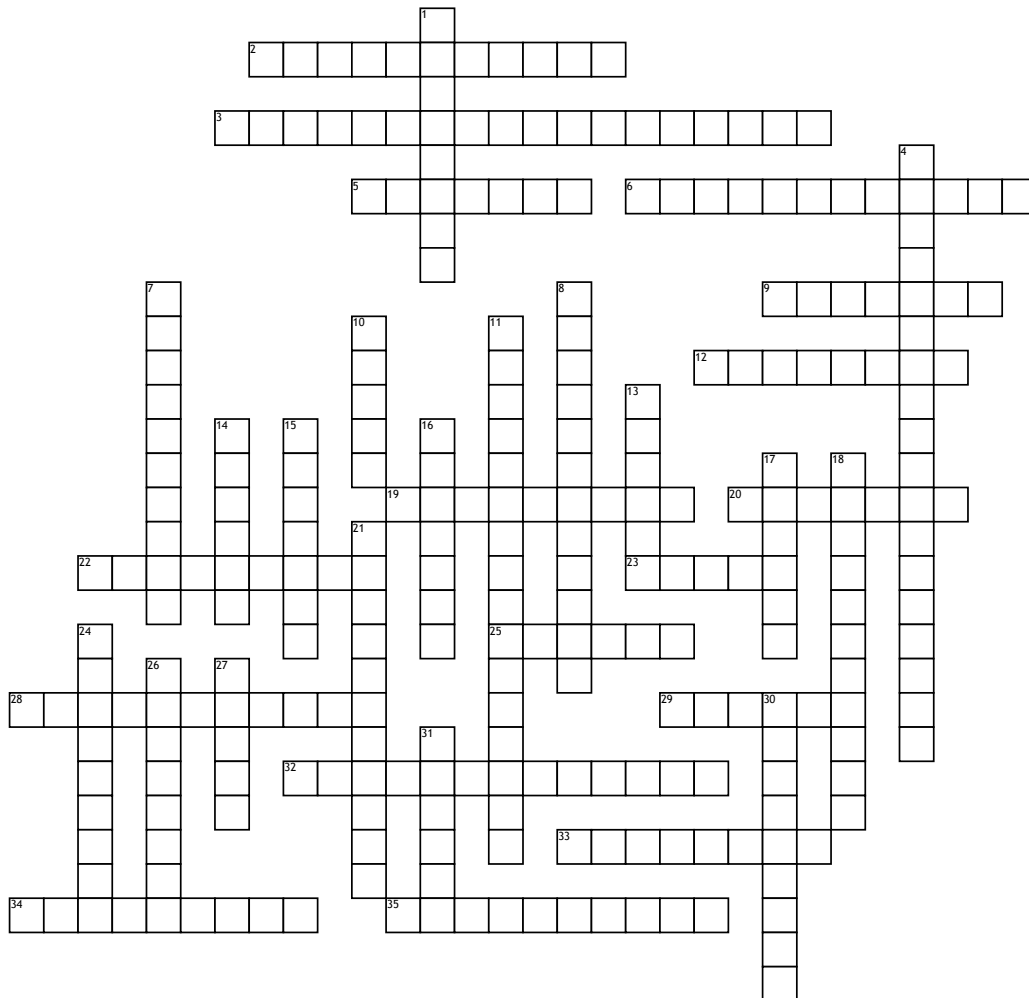


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapters 5,6, and 7 Crossword



Across

- 2. He became the first Christian emperor and let Christianity prosper.
- 3. Growing just enough crops for personal use, not for sale.
- 5. A mixed African-American culture, that began to emerge throughout the coastal area in Eastern Africa.
- 6. A Roman general who became part of the 1st Triumvirate. He would later become the official dictator of Rome in 47 B.C.
- 9. Muslim houses of worship.
- 12. A form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have the right to vote. This was established in 509 B.C. once Romans overthrew the last Etruscan King.
- 19. A rapid increases in prices.
- 20. Muslim law code that provides believers with a set of practical laws to regulate their daily lives.
- 22. One of the most powerful kings who ruled from 1312 to 1337; he doubled the size of the kingdom of Mali, created a strong central government, and divided the kingdom into provinces ruled by governors whom he appointed.
- 23. A group where Muslims did not all agree with Umayyad rule but accepted the Umayyads as rulers.
- 25. A ruler in each tribe that was chosen from one of the leading families by a council of elders.

- 28. Societies in which the descent is traced through the father.
 - 29. A prime minister that was the head of the council, who would also advise the caliph
 - 32. Served as the basic building blocks of African society. Another term for the large communities created in the African society.
 - 33. Was in charge of civil law that were applied to Roman citizens.
 - 34. Consisted of less wealthy landholders, craftspeople, merchants, and small farmers who were all part of a large group. The men in this group were allowed to vote, but couldn't be elected to governmental offices.
 - 35. Decorations that were repeated over and over in geometric patterns that completely covered the surfaces of objects.
- Down**
- 1. Was established around 800 B.C. on the coast of North Africa by the Phoenicians. They were known for going to war with Rome, creating the Punic Wars.
 - 4. Group of people who elected officials, such as consuls and praetors, and passed laws. Because it was organized by classes based on wealth, the wealthiest citizens always had a majority.
 - 7. Were great landowners, who became Rome's ruling class. It was one of the two groups established in Early Rome's government.
 - 8. Rome's first code of laws.
 - 10. A gift of money or property.

- 11. Is a group of independent villages in South Africa that was organized by clans and led by a local ruler or clan head.
- 13. Storytellers who were able to keep people's history alive.
- 14. "Holder of power"; a Muslim ruler.
- 15. One of the two groups of chief executive officers of the Roman Republic.
- 16. A tall slender tower, typically part of a mosque, with a balcony from which a muezzin calls Muslims to prayer.
- 17. A group where Muslims accept only the descendants of Ali as the true rulers of Islam.
- 18. Is a type of government ruled by three people with equal power.
- 21. Societies in which the descent is traced through the mother
- 24. An instrument used by sailors to determine their location by observing the positions of the stars and planets
- 26. Was the wealthiest and most powerful state in the region from 1300 to about 1450.
- 27. "Struggle in the way of God"; a fair, defensive warfare that was permitted by the Quran.
- 30. Commander in chief; the word would later turn into the term emperor. During Roman history, the title was given to Augustus.
- 31. Covered market, was an important part of every Muslim city or town.

Word Bank

Carthage	Vizier	Minaret	Twelve Tables	Dowry	Stateless society
Shiite	Swahili	Centuriate Assembly	Julius Caesar	Lineage groups	Triumvirate
Matrilineal	Astrolabe	Arabesques	Constantine	Sultan	Imperator
Inflation	Subsistence farming	Consuls	Jihad	Plebeians	Mosques
Zimbabwe	Sheikh	Patrilineal	Sunni	Praetors	Republic
Bazaar	Mansa Musa	Shari'ah	Patricians	Griots	