

Instructions: OH NO! The historical figures of World History need your help! Match the person to their historical identification. Help them to remember their great (or not so great) past.

ID Bank: Top 40

-Amerigo Vespucci	-Montezuma II	-Bartholomew de Las Casas	-Olaudah Equiano	-Charlemagne
-Pope Urban III	-Otto Von Bismarck	-Buddha	-Michelangelo Buonarroti	-Julius Caesar
-Adolf Hitler	-Joseph Stalin	-Winston Churchill	- Prince Henry the Navigator	
-Hernan Cortes	-Ferdinand Magellan	-Muhammad	- Leonardo Da Vinci	- John Locke
-Karl Marx	-Adam Smith	-Baron de Montesquieu	Benito Mussolini	-Napoleon Bonaparte
-Isaac Newton	-Peter the Great	-Catherine the Great	-Henry VIII	-Ivan the Terrible
-Jesus	-Lorenzo de Medici	- Martin Luther	-Vladimir Lenin	-Plato
-William and Mary	-Louis XIV	-Niccolo Machiavelli	-Henry IV	-Johannes Gutenberg
-Harry S. Truman	-Hatshepsut	-Joan of Arc		

1. Was the absolute monarch who westernized Russia.
2. King of France from 1643-1715, known as the Sun King, built the Palace of Versailles.
3. First century Jewish teacher and prophet. He founded Christianity.
4. German inventor and printer; he invented the movable type.
5. Aztec ruler when Cortes and his army conquered the empire.
6. Totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union; led the Soviet Union through World War II.
7. 33rd president of the US (followed FDR); led the US through the end of WWII and the beginning of the Cold War.
8. He became the leading advocate of laissez faire economics; he wrote The Wealth of Nations.
9. African American abolitionist; he was an enslaved African who was eventually freed.
10. Spanish missionary and historian; he sought to protect Native Americans from Spanish mistreatment by replacing them with African slaves.
11. German monk whose protests against the Catholic Church in 1517 led to calls for reform and the movement called the Reformation.
12. He proposed a government divided into 3 branches and greatly influenced the US Constitution.
13. Italian painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, and scientist; He painted the Mona Lisa.
14. German philosopher who co-wrote the Communist Manifesto in 1848.
15. English Enlightenment thinker who wrote "The Two Treatises on Government" in which he declared the people have the right to rebel against governments that do not protect their rights.
16. Totalitarian dictator of Germany; his invasion of European countries led to WWII.
17. He instituted a campaign of terror against the disfavored boyars (aristocracy) of Russia. In a fit of rage he killed his son, leaving no heir to the throne.
18. He discovered the law of gravity as well as laws on the physics of objects.
19. Greek philosopher, wrote "The Republic" in which he describes an ideal society run by philosopher-kings.
20. Prophet of Islam whom Muslims recognize as Allah's messenger to all humankind.
21. King for the Franks, united much of France, Germany, and northern Italy, crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 800 AD.
22. Also known as Siodhartha Gautama; he gave up princely life to search for truth and enlightenment.
23. Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztec Empire and conquered Mexico for Spain.
24. Florentine ruler; patron of the arts during the Italian Renaissance.
25. Roman general and one of the greatest military leaders in history; he was later murdered by a group of senators who opposed his power.
26. America is named after this explorer.
27. German statesman; he became the leading force behind German unification.
28. British prime minister; he opposed the policy of appeasement and led Great Britain through WWII.
29. Czarina of Russia; ruled with absolute power.
30. Called for the Christians of Europe to pick up arms to save the Holy Land for the Muslim Sejjuk Turks. Therefore leading to the Crusades.
31. Rulers of Great Britain that replaced King James II as a result of the Glorious Revolution.
32. Portuguese navigator; his ships were the first to circumnavigate the globe.
33. Italian Renaissance sculptor; he sculpted the David and painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
34. Prince of Portugal and patron of exploration.
35. Emperor of France; he led French armies in conquering much of Europe; was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
36. King of France; issued the Edict of Nantes which permitted Protestant worship in order to restore peace to France.
37. Italian Fascist leader.
38. King of England from 1509-1547; his desire to annul his marriage led to a conflict with the Roman Catholic Church.
39. Queen of ancient Egypt; focused on temple building projects.
40. French soldier and national heroine (female hero). She fought in the Hundred Years War and was burned at the stake for heresy.

Writing Exercises: Feudal Europe

Answer each of the following questions using complete sentences.

What role did the Roman Catholic Church play in European politics during the Middle Ages?

Explain the relationship between a lord and vassal.

Describe the life of a medieval knight.
