

Crossword Puzzles
for
Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Notes to Teacher

This package of crossword puzzles contains the following components:

1. Four to eight crosswords for each chapter of **Pathways: Civilizations Through Time** - a total of 82 crossword puzzles.
2. Answer keys for each puzzle.

Clues for multi-word puzzle answers are preceded by a notation that the answer consists of more than one word. For instance: “(3 words)” at the start of a clue indicates that the answer will be three words or initials. *HudsonsBayCompany* is treated as three words as is *HBC*. Names of kings such as Henry V are treated as a multiple words (e.g. *henryv*).

The crossword puzzles in this collection were designed to help motivate and focus your students as they read or review passages in **Pathways: Civilizations Through Time**. The puzzles provide a review of the text’s key vocabulary and content. The puzzles are essentially self checking – if the student’s answer fits, it is generally correct. When I mark the puzzles I usually scan them for completion and spot check some of the answers for clues that have given students trouble.

I have found that many students who claim to dislike social studies will often enjoy completing social studies-based crossword puzzles. Students who “do little work” in class will often spend time processing their textbook seeking the answers to the puzzles. Almost in spite of themselves they start to see patterns in the information presented by the puzzles and the text. In many cases, even reluctant students will start to absorb information and begin to be interested in “finding out more” about history and geography! I believe that you will find the collection of **Crossword Puzzles for Pathways: Civilizations Through Time** to be an entertaining and motivating way to boost your students’ learning.

Sincerely,
David John

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Resources Consulted

Cranny, Michael, Pathways: Civilizations Through Time, Prentice-Hall Ginn Canada, Toronto, Ontario, 1998.

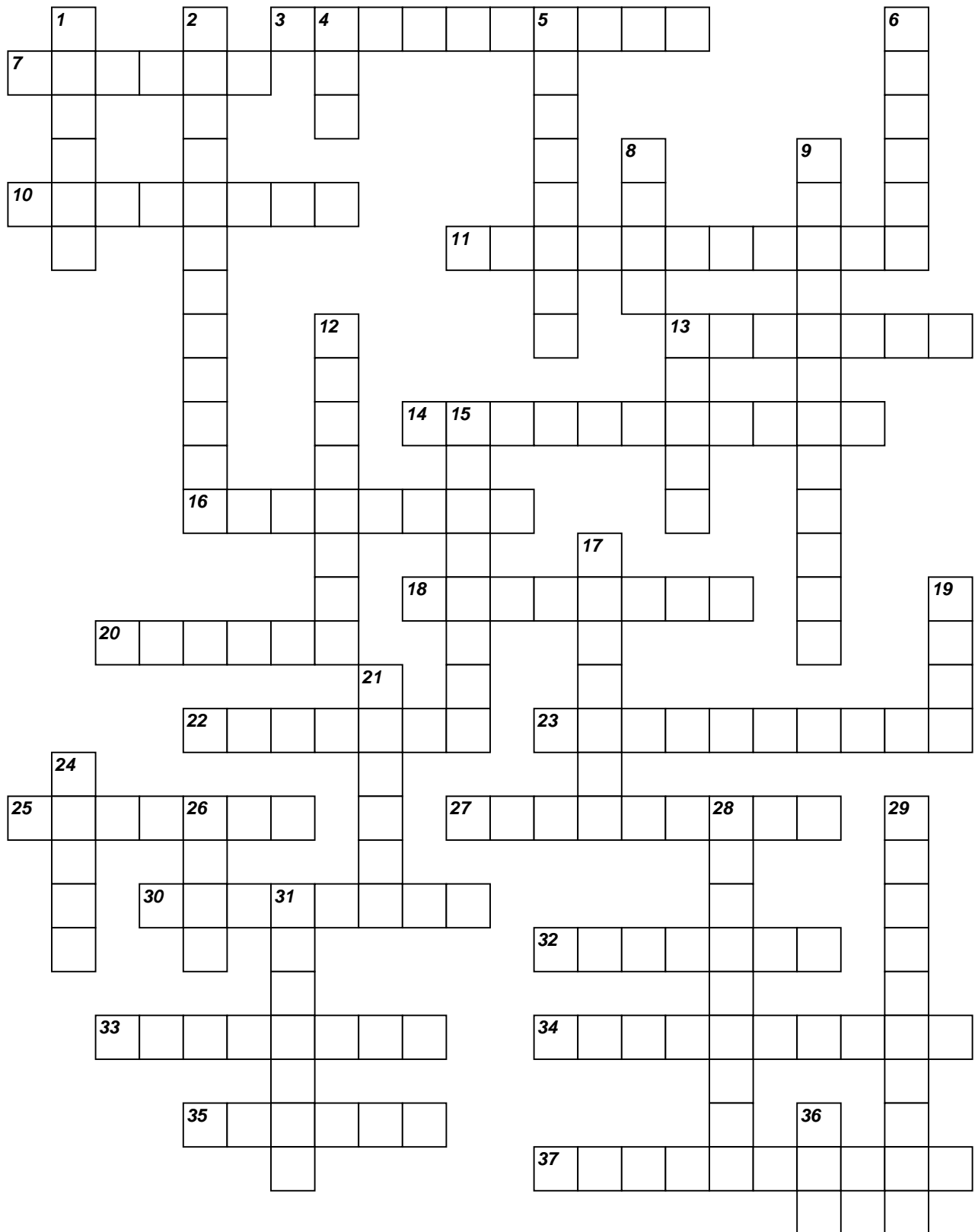
List of Crossword Puzzles For Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

The first puzzle for each chapter includes clues for the chapter's *Window on the Past*, *Timeline*, and *Introduction* sections. All but one of the puzzles in the collection focus on a single section of a chapter. The chart below lists the puzzles.

Chapter	Page References for Puzzles							
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Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 38-44 - Version A



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 38-44 - Version A

ACROSS

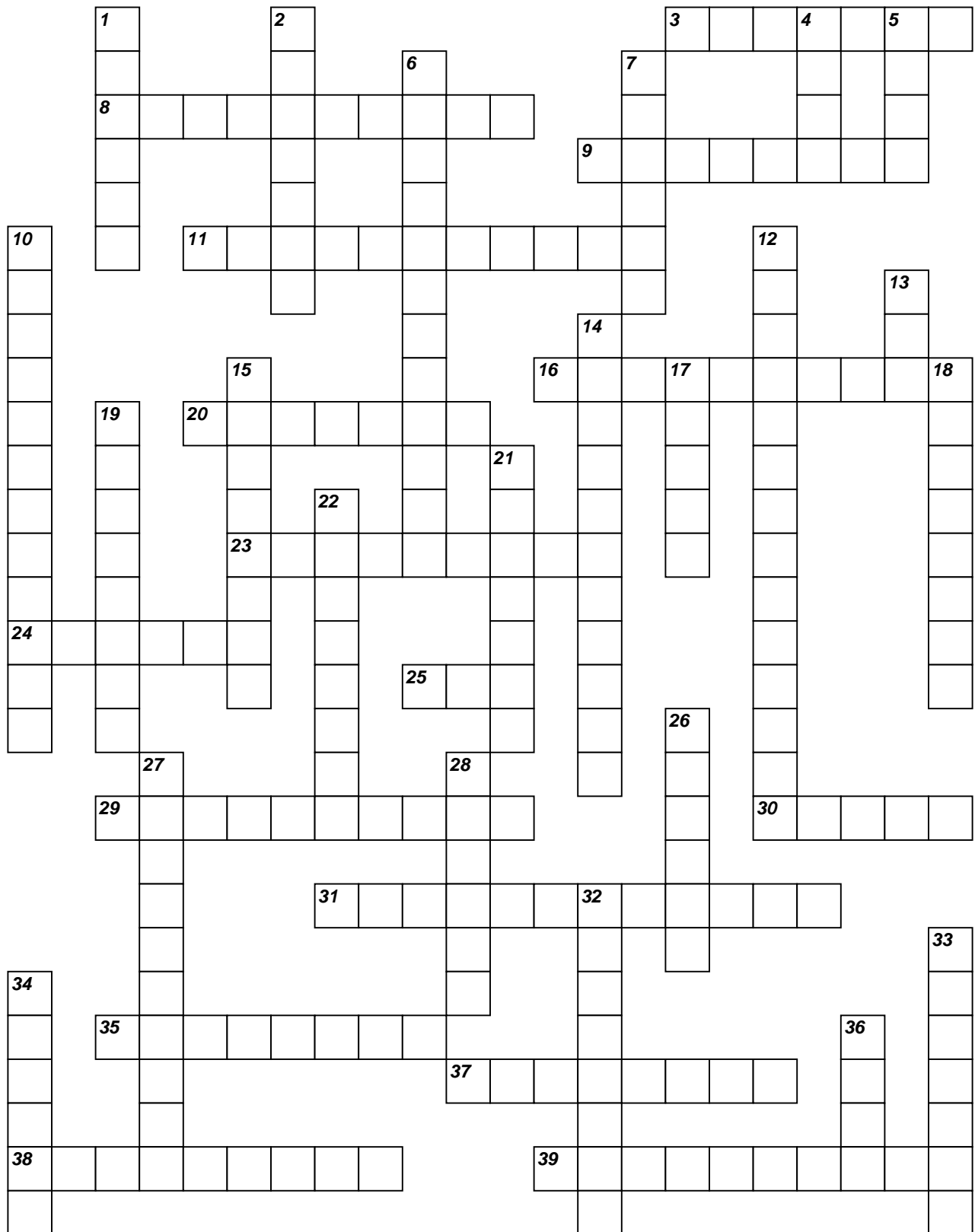
- 3 Very important.
- 7 One who swears loyalty to a lord.
- 10 An interview.
- 11 This New France system of land tenure was based on the feudal system.
- 13 This weapon ended the era in which the mounted knight dominated the battle field.
- 14 (2 words) A Roman Catholic pope.
- 16 An embroidered cloth picture used as a wall hanging.
- 18 William of Normandy defeated the English at this battle in 1066.
- 20 An English earl who swore an oath of loyalty to William of Normandy.
- 22 The Bayeux Tapestry is considered a _____ historical source.
- 23 (2 words) An early English people of Germanic ancestry.
- 25 Soldiers who fought on horseback.
- 27 Most of the Normans at Hastings fought on _____.
- 30 The first of these began in 1085.
- 32 One of two men to claim the throne of England after Edward the Confessor died in 1066.
- 33 They led the people of feudal Europe to look beyond the boundaries of their isolated manors and villages.
- 34 Spreading opinions or beliefs; sometimes by distorting the truth.
- 35 The purpose of a manor was to support this feudal person.
- 37 A household soldier.

DOWN

- 1 This tapestry tells the story of the Norman conquest of England.
- 2 (2 words) It was seen as an ominous omen when it appeared.
- 4 The Norman bishop who blessed the food consumed by the Normans when they celebrated their safe arrival in England.
- 5 Many of the needle workers who made the Bayeux Tapestry were members of this class.
- 6 A _____ contract is a bargain between a lord and his vassal.
- 8 Many of the needle workers who made the Bayeux Tapestry were _____.
- 9 (2 words) He died in 1227.
- 12 It was Thomas Becket's fate.
- 13 A long spear carried by a mounted soldier.
- 15 An area of France that was occupied by people descended from the Vikings.
- 17 Harold's army had just defeated this enemy before turning to repel the Norman invaders.
- 19 The English king who signed the Magna Carta.
- 21 One of two men to claim the throne of England after Edward the Confessor died in 1066.
- 24 It was the centre of feudal life.
- 26 A high ranking noble.
- 28 Eleanor was from this region of France.
- 29 (2 words) The formation used by the English at Hastings.
- 31 He was a Muslim sultan.
- 36 William declared _____ on Harold because he felt Harold had broken their feudal contract.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 38-44 - Version B



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 38-44 - Version B

ACROSS

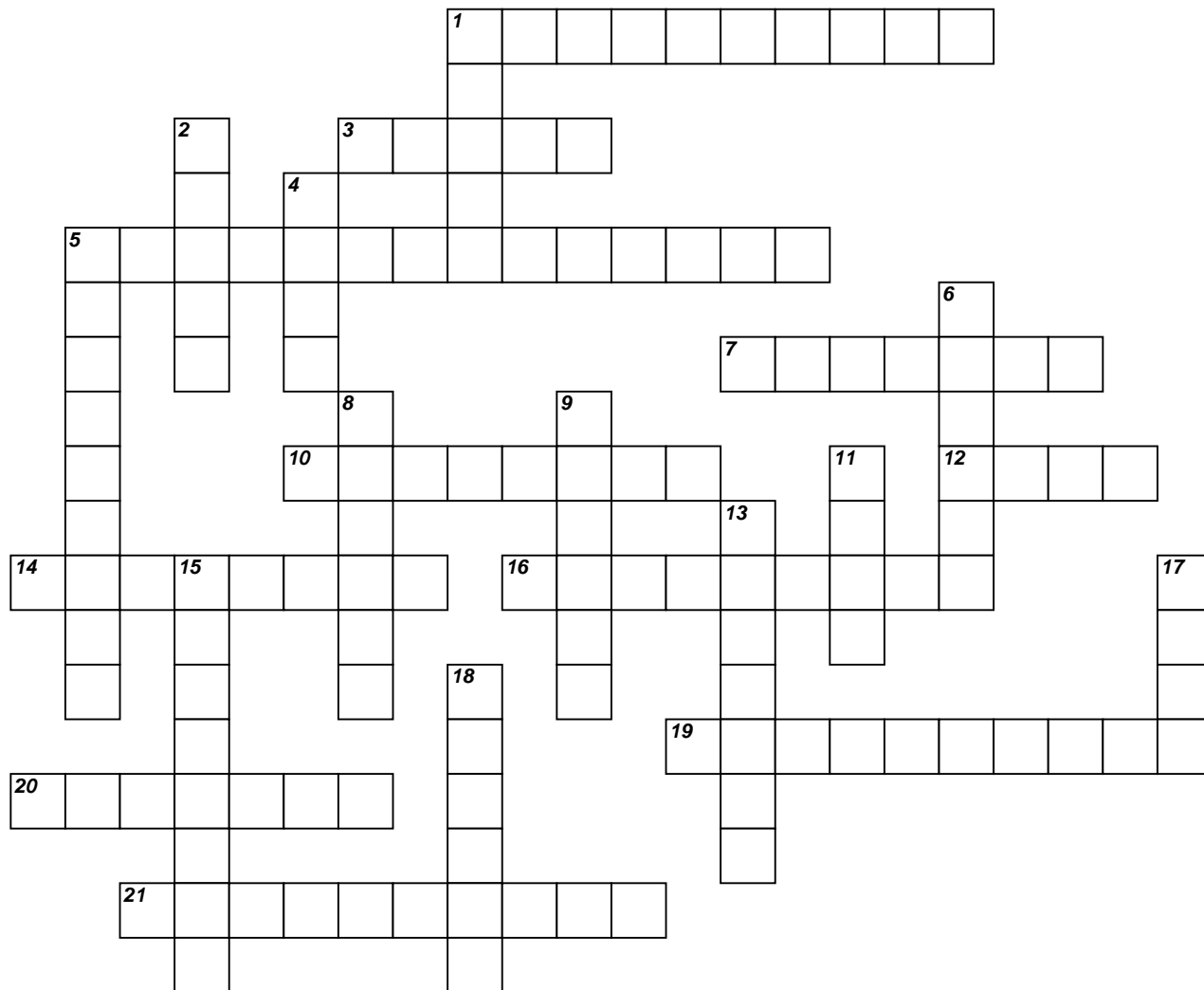
- 3 The land that William of Normandy conquered.
- 8 (2 words) The formation used by the English at Hastings.
- 9 The first of these began in 1085.
- 11 This New France system of land tenure was based on the feudal system.
- 16 (2 words) An early English people of Germanic ancestry.
- 20 This weapon ended the era in which the mounted knight dominated the battle field.
- 23 Eleanor was from this region of France.
- 24 One of two men to claim the throne of England after Edward the Confessor died in 1066.
- 25 William declared _____ on Harold because he felt Harold had broken their feudal contract.
- 29 Very important.
- 30 It was the centre of feudal life.
- 31 Impossible to pass.
- 35 William of Normandy defeated the English at this battle in 1066.
- 37 They led the people of feudal Europe to look beyond the boundaries of their isolated manors and villages.
- 38 Most of the Normans at Hastings fought on _____.
- 39 Spreading opinions or beliefs; sometimes by distorting the truth.

DOWN

- 1 One who swears loyalty to a lord.
- 2 He was a Muslim sultan.
- 4 A high ranking noble.
- 5 Many of the needle workers who made the Bayeux Tapestry were _____.
- 6 (2 words) It was seen as an ominous omen when it appeared.
- 7 An English earl who swore an oath of loyalty to William of Normandy.
- 10 (2 words) He died in 1227.
- 12 (2 words) A term used to describe English embroidery work.
- 13 The Norman bishop who blessed the food consumed by the Normans when they celebrated their safe arrival in England.
- 14 (2 words) A Roman Catholic pope.
- 15 An area of France that was occupied by people descended from the Vikings.
- 17 A long spear carried by a mounted soldier.
- 18 Many of the needle workers who made the Bayeux Tapestry were members of this class.
- 19 It was Thomas Becket's fate.
- 21 The Bayeux Tapestry is considered a _____ historical source.
- 22 An interview.
- 26 A _____ contract is a bargain between a lord and his vassal.
- 27 A household soldier.
- 28 This tapestry tells the story of the Norman conquest of England.
- 32 An embroidered cloth picture used as a wall hanging.
- 33 One of two men to claim the throne of England after Edward the Confessor died in 1066.
- 34 The purpose of a manor was to support this feudal person.
- 36 The English king who signed the Magna Carta.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 44-47



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ACROSS

- 1 A person who owns his own land.
- 3 County.
- 5 (4 words) The tenant of a noble who has the right to run a manor and profit from it.
- 7 To make use of for your own (selfish) purposes.
- 10 A formal agreement between two parties.
- 12 It was the basis of all wealth in the feudal system.
- 14 This book was similar to Canada's census.
- 16 This group made up 90 percent of feudal society.
- 19 Loyalty.
- 20 What the king gave to his vassal nobles in return for their allegiance.
- 21 What the king gave to his vassal nobles in return for their allegiance.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 44-47

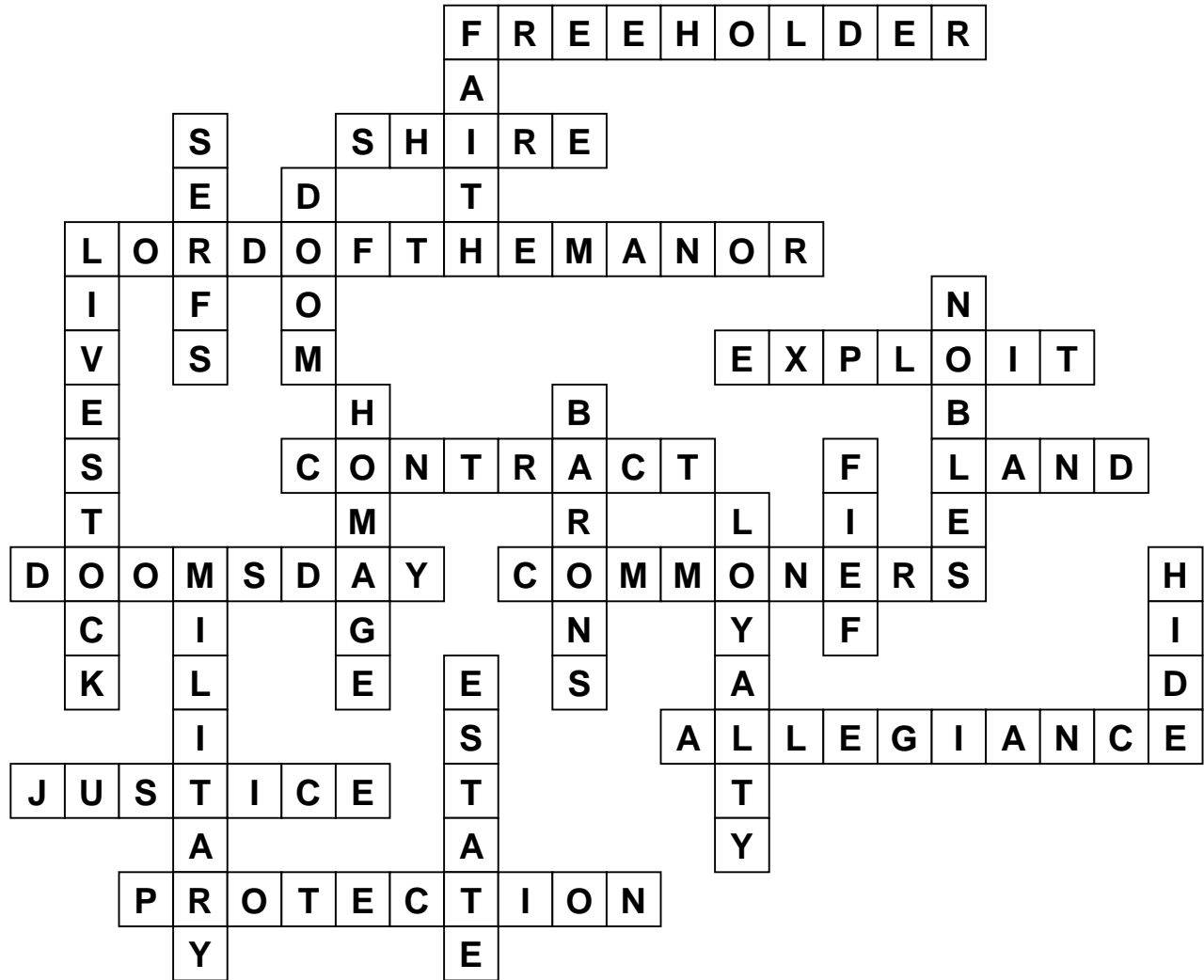
DOWN

- 1 One of the "three Fs" on which William of Normandy's feudal system was based.
- 2 They worked the land that was controlled by the nobles.
- 4 The Anglo-Saxon word for "judgement".
- 5 Farm animals.
- 6 This group made up 10 percent of feudal society.
- 8 A formal acknowledgement.
- 9 This class of nobles were "tenants-in-chief" of large estates granted by a king.
- 11 One of the "three Fs" on which William of Normandy's feudal system was based.
- 13 One of the "three Fs" on which William of Normandy's feudal system was based.
- 15 A vassal swore to provide this kind of service to his lord.
- 17 About 40 hectares of land - enough to sustain one family.
- 18 Serfs were considered as property of an _____.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

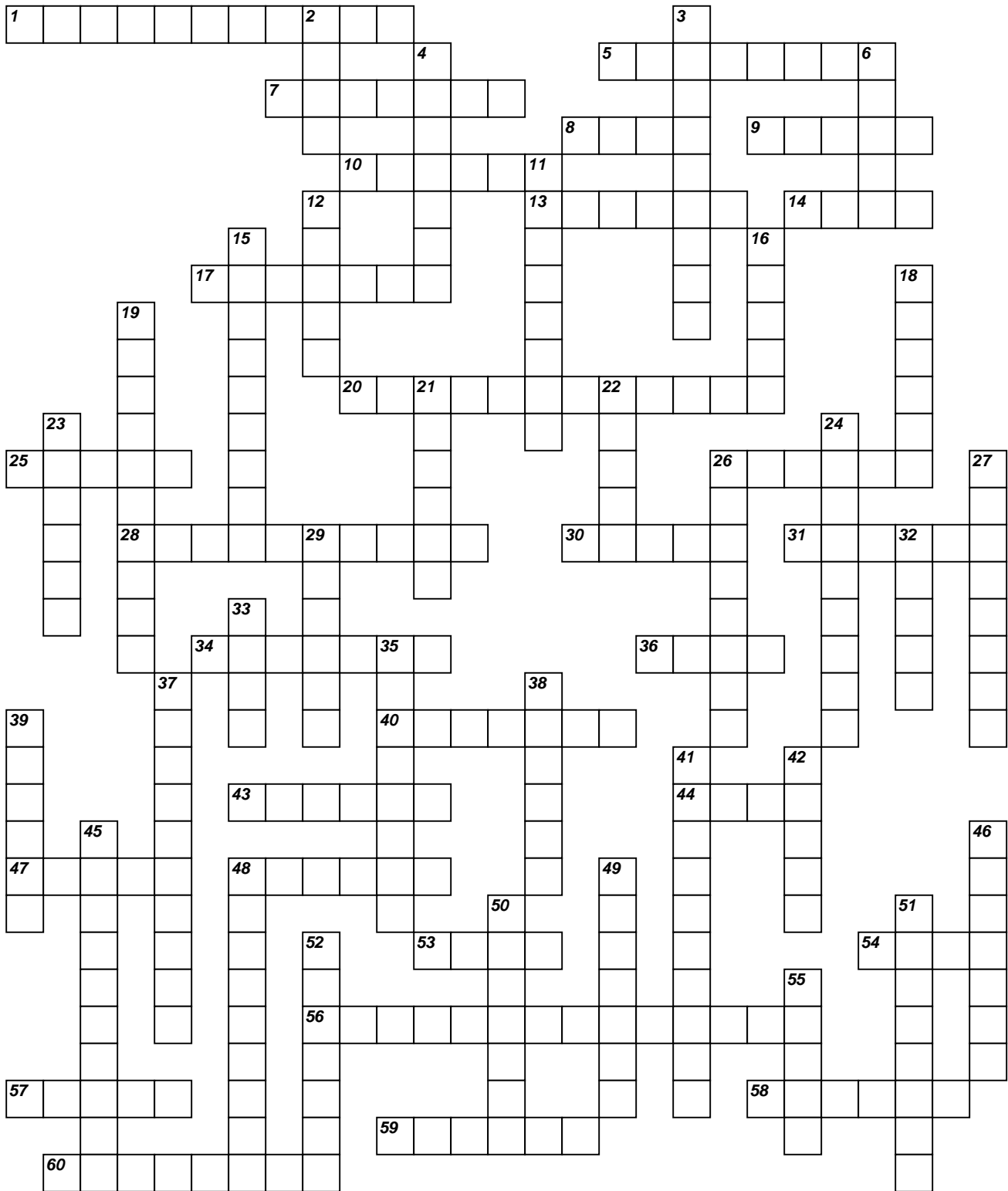
Chapter 2 - p. 44-47

Solution:



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 47-54



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 47-54

ACROSS

- 1 Able to keep going year after year without reducing the production of goods.
- 5 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages made this.
- 7 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages collected these from the woods.
- 8 The goal of a noble marriage was to gain control of _____.
- 9 The primary food of an adult male serf.
- 10 A slice of meat.
- 13 A feast held on August 1st to celebrate the first wheat harvest.
- 14 Manure.
- 17 Lands set aside for the use of the lord of a manor.
- 20 (2 words) A manor included these.
- 25 Instead of providing labour to the lord of the manor, freemen paid _____.
- 26 A young chicken.
- 28 These were placed on the walls of a manor house to keep out the cold.
- 30 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages prepared these.
- 31 It was a frequent companion for the serfs.
- 34 It was a recreation for nobles.
- 36 An orphan placed in someone's care until they reach adulthood.
- 40 Manorial villages included this.
- 43 A bird of prey.
- 44 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages made this.
- 47 Cottage cheese.
- 48 He controlled the life of a noble woman before her marriage.
- 53 Floors in a serf's home were made of packed _____.
- 54 Manorial villages included this.
- 56 Independent.
- 57 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages made this.
- 58 To leave land ploughed and unseeded.
- 59 The term used for the woven sticks that were covered by mud and formed the walls of a structure.
- 60 The marriages of the children of nobles were usually _____.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 47-54

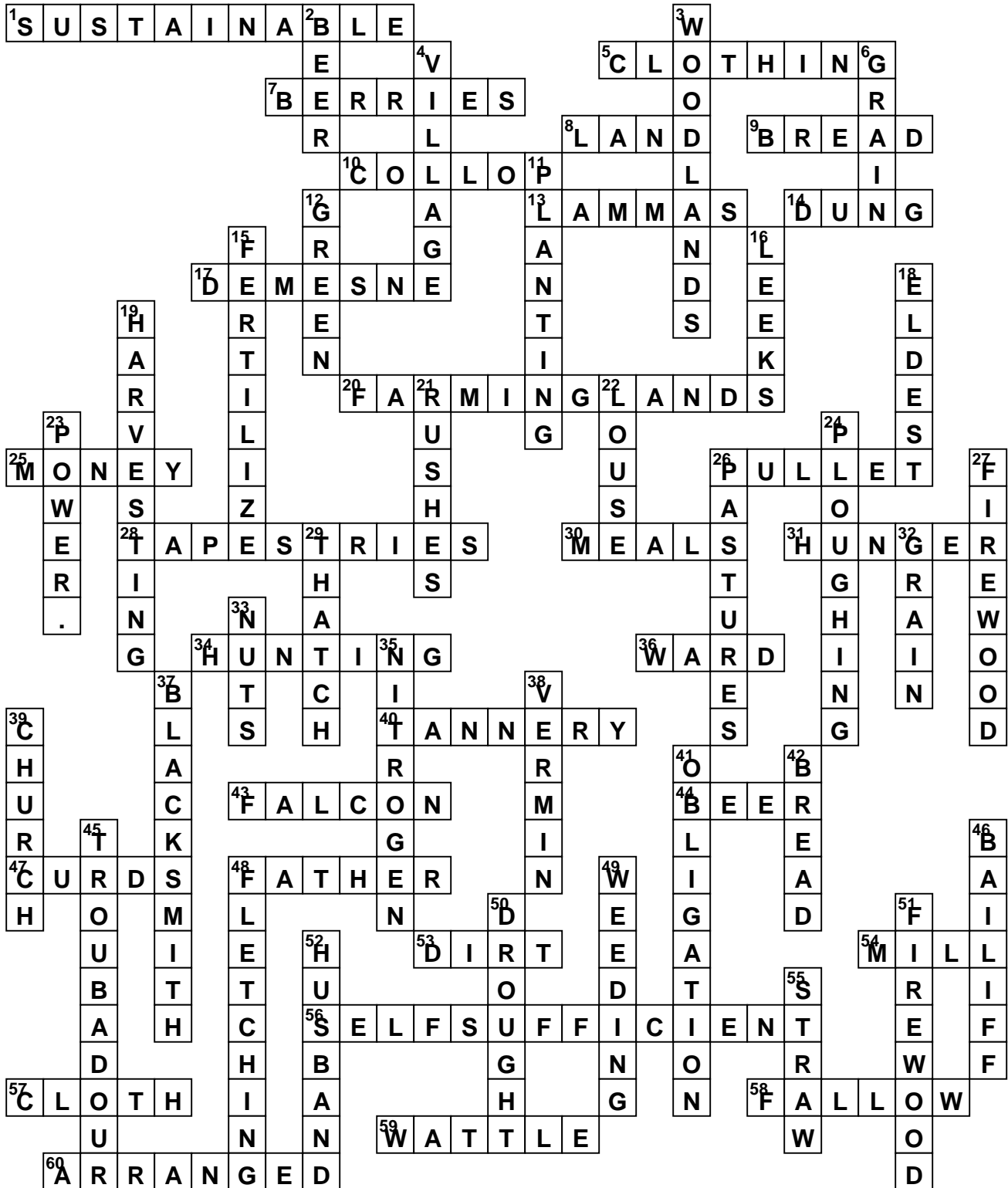
DOWN

- 2 The primary beverage consumed by a serf.
- 3 A manor included these.
- 4 A manor included at least one of these.
- 6 Mills ground this.
- 11 Labour performed by serfs for their lord.
- 12 Unripened cheese is referred to as _____.
- 15 Animals were allowed to roam on fields after their crops were harvested in order to _____ them.
- 16 A vegetable eaten by serfs.
- 18 In feudal times a noble left his land to this son.
- 19 Labour performed by serfs for their lord.
- 21 They were placed on the floors of a manor house.
- 22 A small blood eating insect that lives and feeds on mammals including humans.
- 23 The goal of a noble marriage was to increase a family's _____.
- 24 Labour performed by serfs for their lord.
- 26 A manor included these.
- 27 A manor's woodlands were a source of this.
- 29 Special grasses used as a roofing material.
- 32 This was the type of crop grown one year in a three field crop rotation system.
- 33 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages collected these from the woods.
- 35 Crops that added _____ to the soil were grown one year in a three field crop rotation system.
- 37 Manorial villages included this.
- 38 Pests such as lice, fleas and bedbugs.
- 39 Manorial villages included this.
- 41 Duty.
- 42 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages made this.
- 45 A medieval singer who wrote poems and sang about chivalry and love.
- 46 The official who collected rents and supervised the work of the serfs and freeholders of a manor.
- 48 Fitting feathers on arrows to make them fly more accurately.
- 49 Labour performed by serfs for their lord.
- 50 A long period without precipitation.
- 51 Common village women who lived in the Middle Ages collected this.
- 52 He controlled the life of a noble woman after her marriage.
- 55 Bedding for most commoners consisted of this material.

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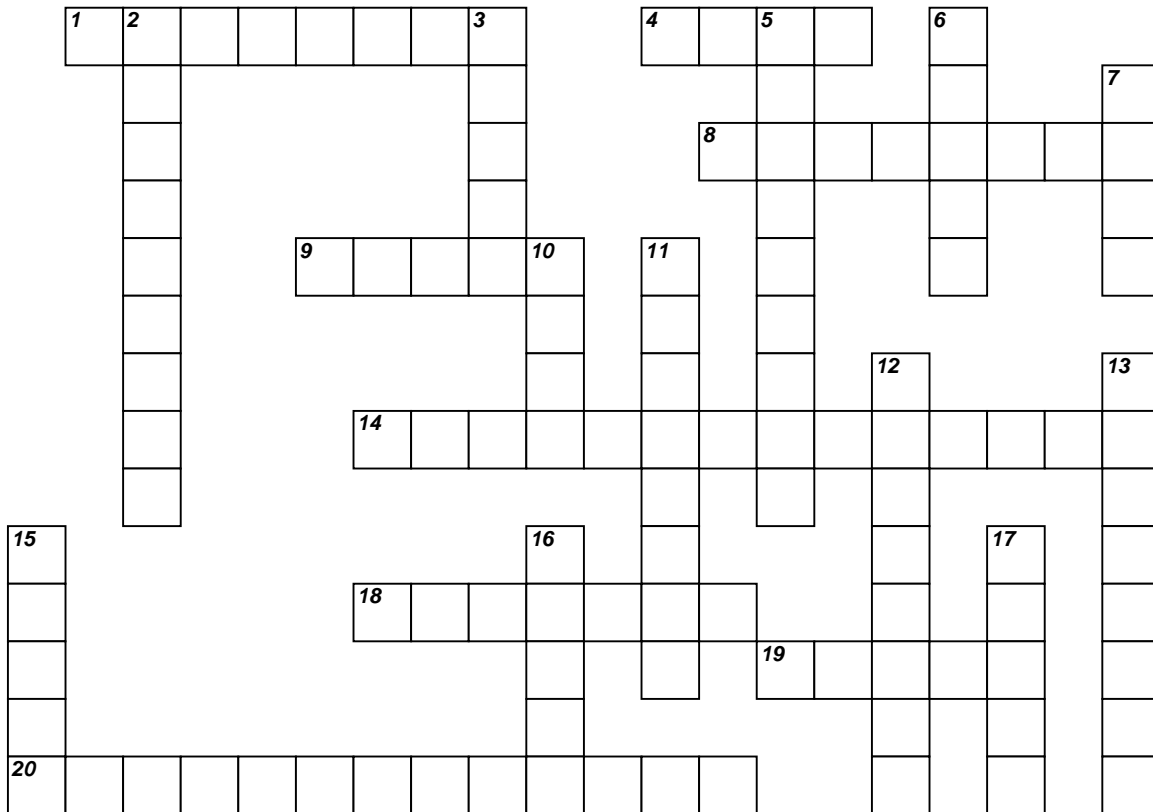
Chapter 2 - p. 47-54

Solution:



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 54-56



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ACROSS

- 1 Women who dedicated their lives to God joined these.
- 4 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 8 It was an important part of every day life in medieval times.
- 9 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 14 Having to do with the Church.
- 18 Members of a monastery or convent often made vows of _____.
- 19 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 20 To revoke one's membership in the Church.

DOWN

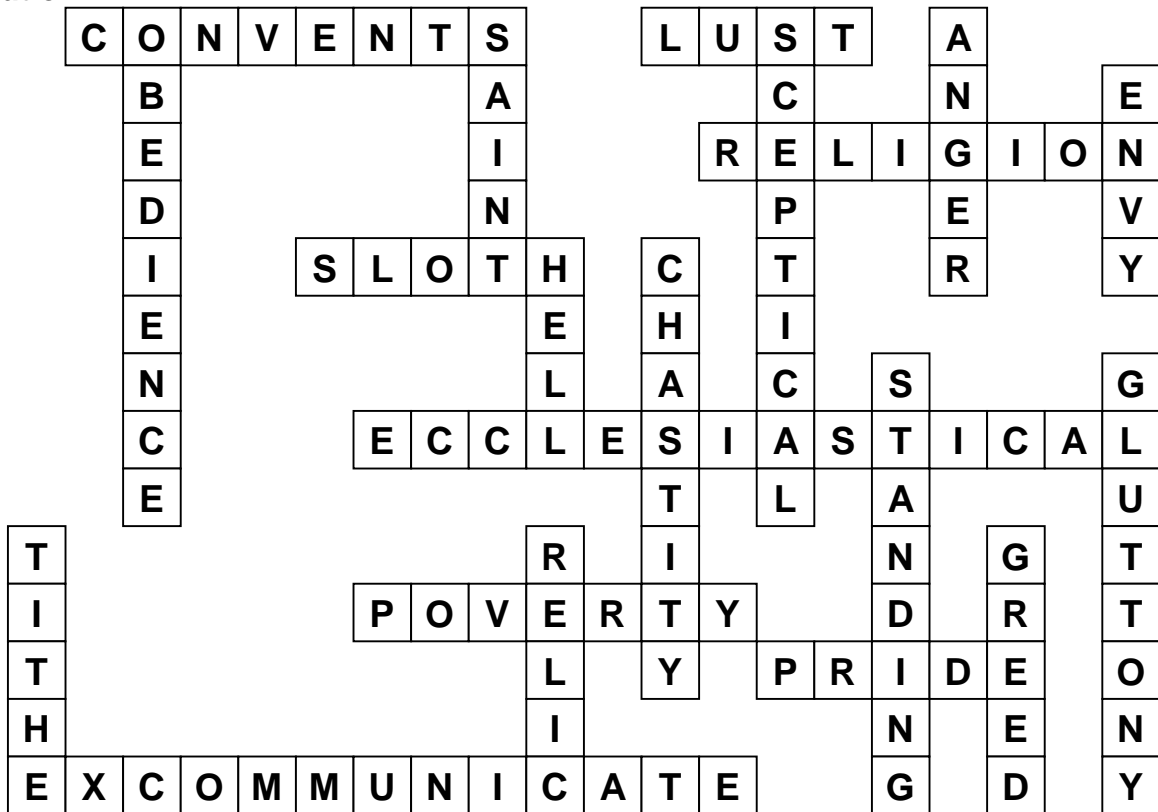
- 2 Members of a monastery or convent often made vows of _____.
- 3 Each day in the medieval calendar was dedicated to a _____.

- 5 Doubting the truth of something.
- 6 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 7 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 10 Medieval people believed that if they were excommunicated they would go here.
- 11 Virtue; modesty; doing without sex.
- 12 An ecclesiastical career gave an individual a chance to escape village life in improve his social _____.
- 13 One of the seven deadly sins.
- 15 money or goods given to support the Church; roughly equal to 10 percent of one's income.
- 16 An item associated with a saint. They were thought to have great powers.
- 17 One of the seven deadly sins.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

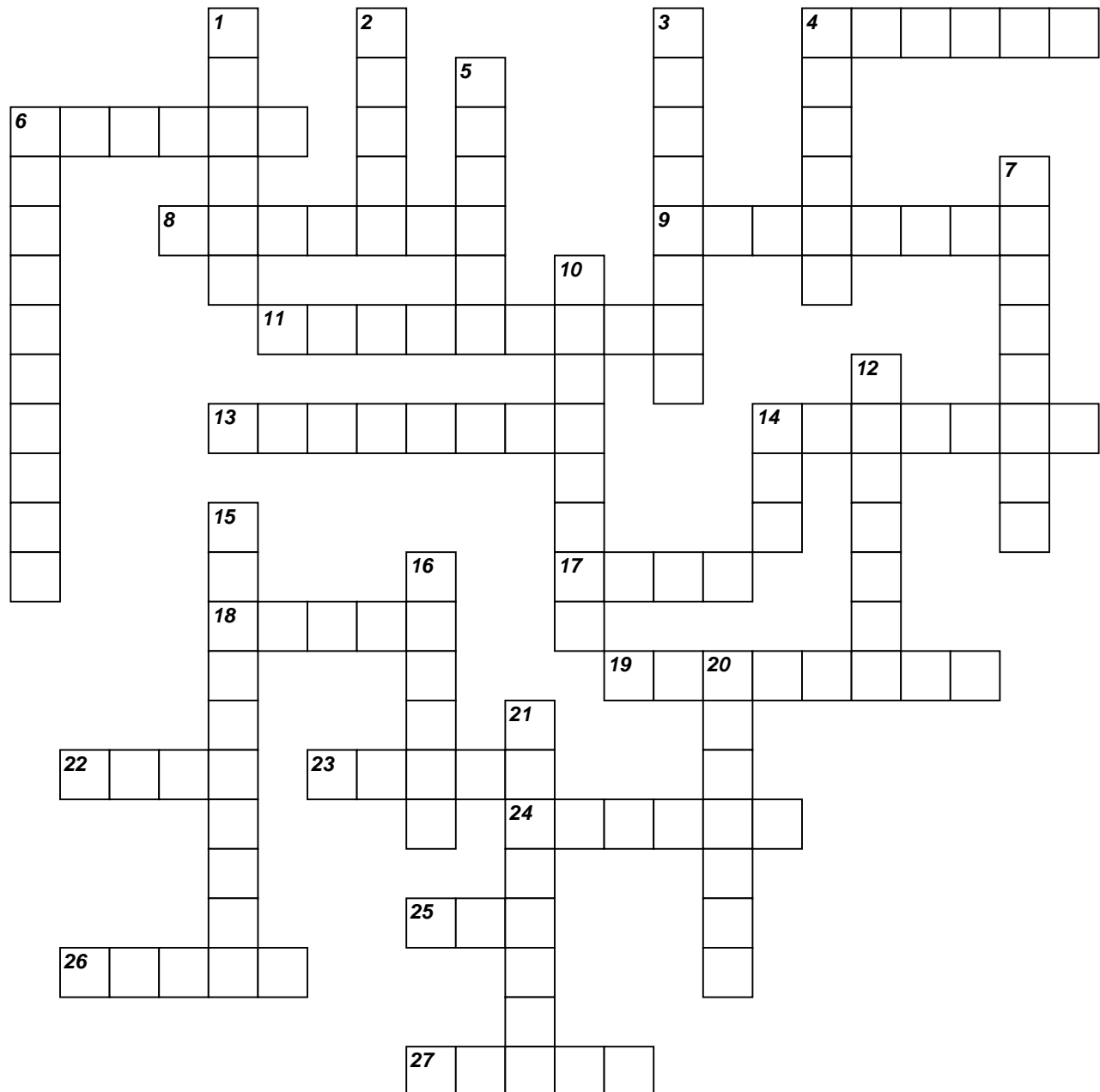
Chapter 2 - p. 54-56

Solution:



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Chapter 2 - p. 56-59



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ACROSS

- 4 A clergyman was tried by a _____ court.
- 6 These courts did not sentence individuals to death.
- 8 Mild or merciful.
- 9 To declare someone a saint.
- 11 To present evidence to prove a person's guilt
- 13 Henry II of England had to accept this punishment for his role in the murder of Thomas

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Chapter 2 - p. 56-59

Becket.

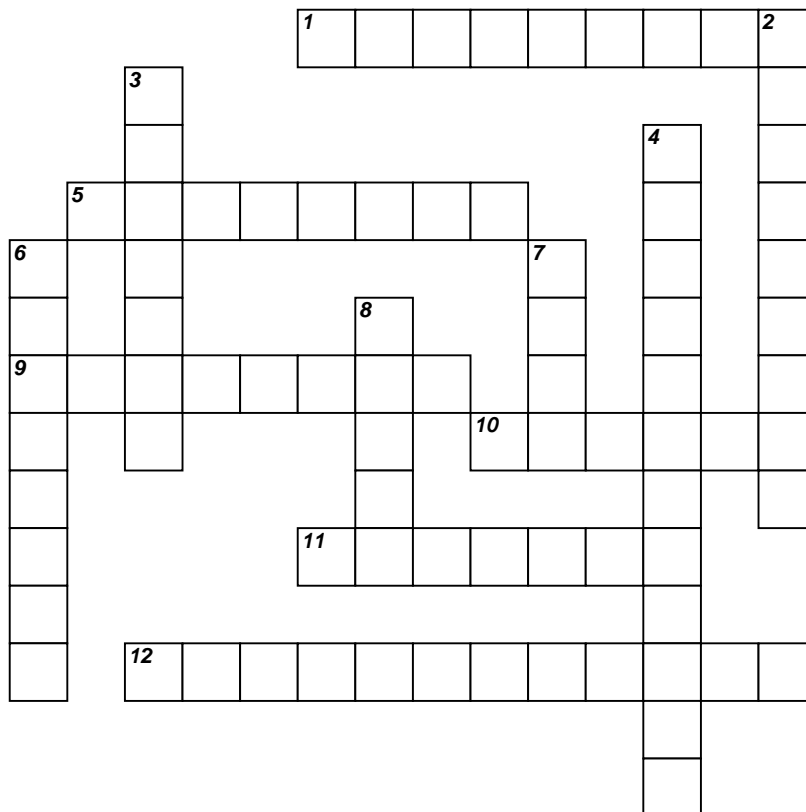
- 14 Betrayal of one's ruler or country.
- 17 In medieval times people would on occasion "try" these.
- 18 Stealing a shilling (equal to a week's wages in 1300) was a crime punishable by _____.
- 19 This was considered a major crime when it was done in a royal forest.
- 22 He had the right to try people who held offices in the Church or were members of religious orders.
- 23 These courts tried individuals charged with minor offences.
- 24 A test to determine guilt or innocence.
- 25 To seek compensation for a wrong.
- 26 The sentences of a manorial court were often _____.
- 27 A person charged with a major crime would be tried in this kind of court.

DOWN

- 1 He was the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 2 One who hears evidence and decides court cases.
- 3 Judges would find a person guilty if the wounds they suffered in a "trial by ordeal" became _____.
- 4 This type of law was the same for all of England.
- 5 Nobles could prove their innocence if they won a "trial by _____".
- 6 Thomas Becket was murdered in this cathedral.
- 7 Gathering this in a royal forest was considered a major crime.
- 10 It was a major crime and tried in a royal court.
- 12 (2 words) He wanted the Archbishop of Canterbury to allow Royal courts to sentence individuals convicted of criminal offences in Church courts.
- 14 To determine guilt or innocence.
- 15 Interfering.
- 16 A place of worship.
- 20 To attempt to physically harm a person.
- 21 Manorial courts settled this kind of dispute.

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Chapter 2 - p. 60-62



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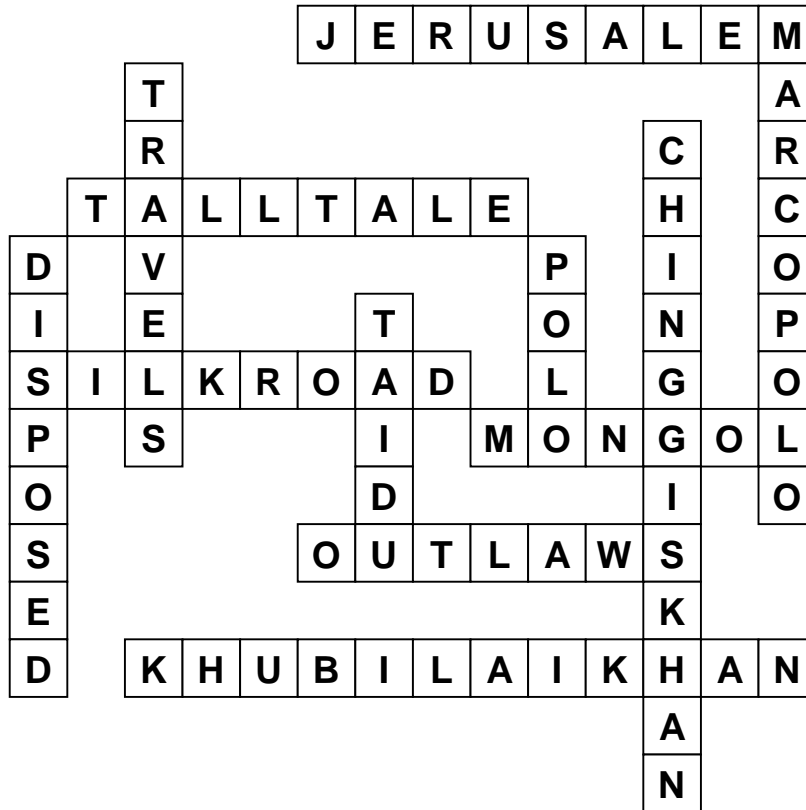
- 1 This city was often placed at the centre of medieval maps.
- 5 (2 words) An exaggerated story.
- 9 (2 words) An ancient trade route that crossed the Mongol Empire into China.
- 10 This empire included much of Asia.
- 11 They preyed on medieval travellers.
- 12 (2 words) He was the successor of Chinggis Khan.

DOWN

- 2 (2 words) This Venetian merchant was made an official of the Chinese court.
- 3 The title of the book written by Sir John Mandeville.
- 4 (2 words) He created the Mongol Empire.
- 6 Arranged.
- 7 The last name of two Venetian brothers who reached China in 1255.
- 8 The name Marco Polo gave to Khubilai Khan's capital.

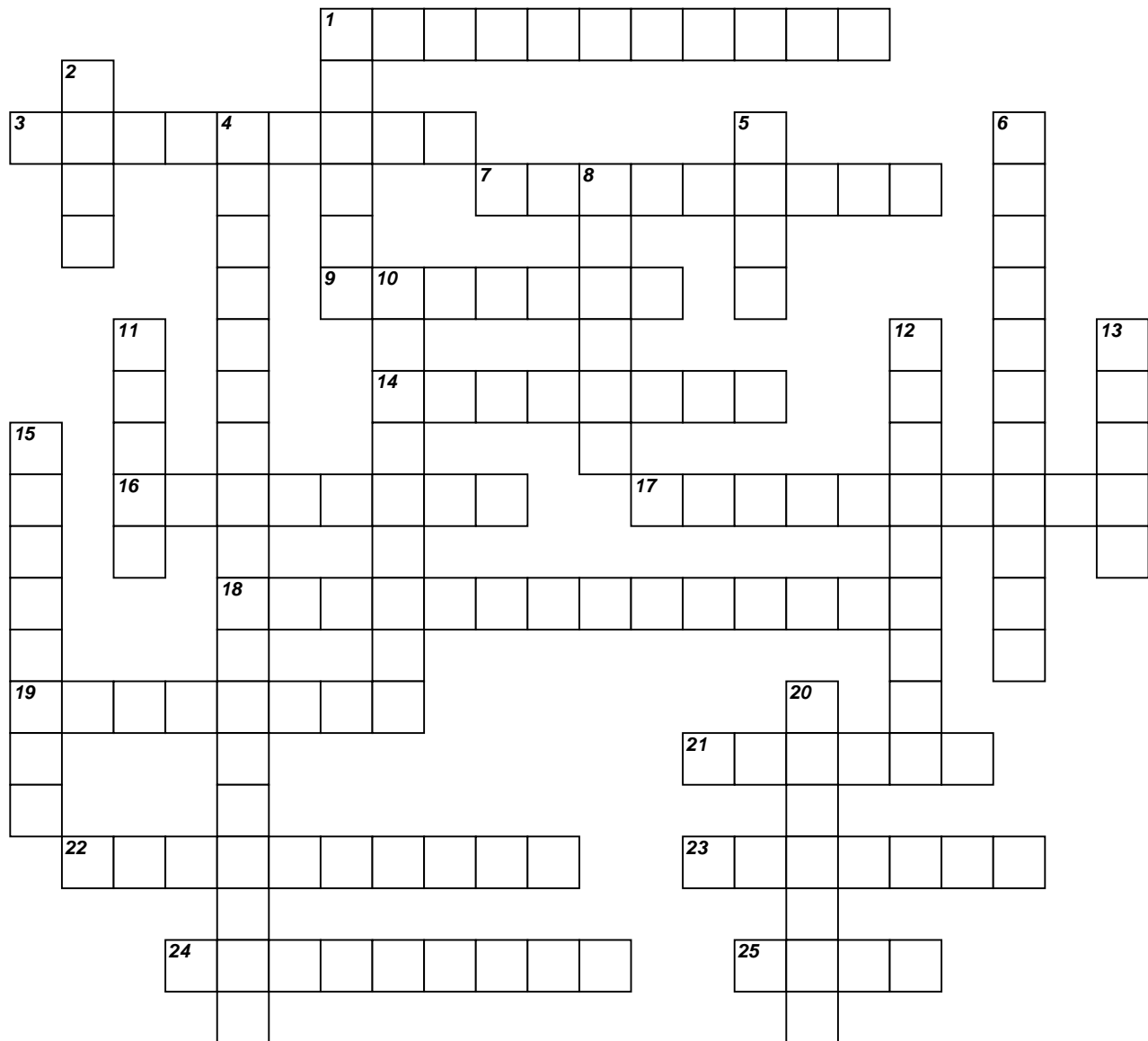
Pathways: Civilizations Through Time
 Chapter 2 - p. 60-62

Solution:



Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 62-65



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ACROSS

- 1 This was flourishing in the Muslim world during the era of the crusades.
- 3 Returning crusaders brought these back from Palestine.
- 7 Turned away.
- 9 This English king massacred a large number of Muslim prisoners.
- 14 The name given to the series of wars European Christians fought with Muslims for control of the Holy Land.
- 16 Muslims believe that this prophet rose to heaven from Jerusalem.
- 17 This was flourishing in the Muslim world during the era of the crusades.
- 18 (3 words) One of the leaders of the People's Crusade.

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Chapter 2 - p. 62-65

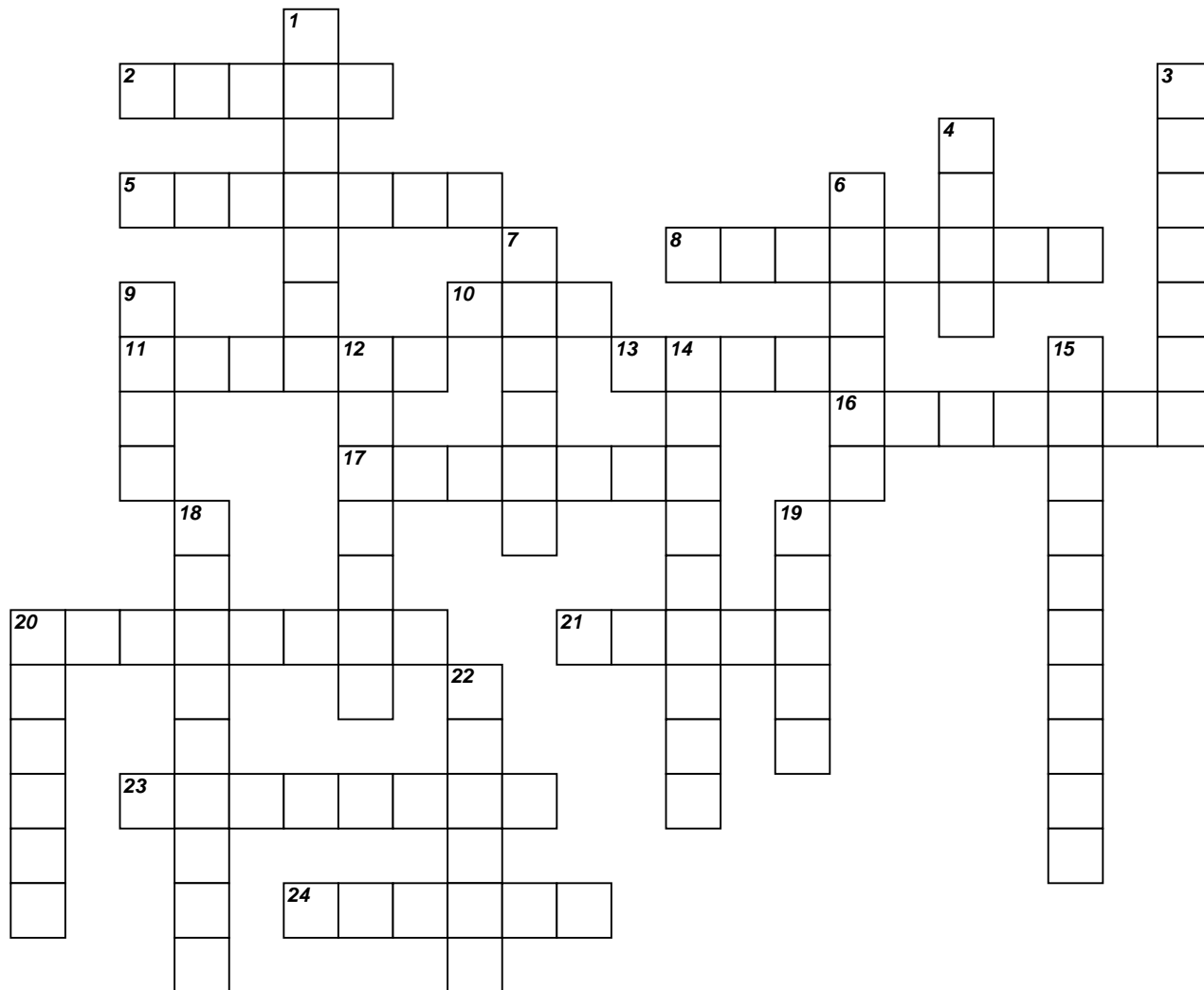
- 19 Immediate.
- 21 Muslim warriors and Christian soldiers believed participating in a "holy war" would gain them admission to _____.
- 22 This was flourishing in the Muslim world during the era of the crusades.
- 23 Most of the participants in the Children's Crusade were sold into _____.
- 24 This was flourishing in the Muslim world during the era of the crusades.
- 25 Returning crusaders brought this back from Palestine.

DOWN

- 1 Someone who is killed for their religious beliefs.
- 2 Returning crusaders brought these back from Palestine.
- 4 (3 words) One of the leaders of the People's Crusade.
- 5 It was one of the reasons European nobles participated in the crusades.
- 6 (2 words) These Muslims took control of the area known as Palestine in the 11th century.
- 8 This modern country includes much of what was called the "Holy Land".
- 10 A duty that relies upon a person.
- 11 Returning crusaders brought these back from Palestine.
- 12 This Christian empire had once controlled Palestine.
- 13 The number of crusades between 1096 and 1254.
- 15 This was flourishing in the Muslim world during the era of the crusades.
- 20 A Muslim leader who recaptured Jerusalem.

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Chapter 2 - p. 65-68



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ACROSS

- 2 The monarch had the power to certain types of _____.
- 5 While England was under Pope Innocent III's interdiction, people could not be _____.
- 8 He was Eleanor of Aquitaine's first husband.
- 10 Eleanor of Aquitaine had this number of children with Henry II.
- 11 Barons had significant power because they could call on large _____.
- 13 King John imprisoned barons without _____.
- 16 Pope Innocent III placed this country under "interdict" because of a dispute with King John I over who would become the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 17 Eleanor of Aquitaine was imprisoned for 16 years for _____.
- 20 While England was under Pope Innocent III's interdiction, people could not be _____.
- 21 Eleanor of Aquitaine encouraged writing by and about _____.
- 23 The monarch had the power to choose _____.

Pathways: Civilizations Through Time

Chapter 2 - p. 65-68

24 Eleanor of Aquitaine was the Queen of this country.

DOWN

- 1 He was Eleanor of Aquitaine's second husband.
- 3 Eleanor of Aquitaine was the Queen of this country.
- 4 Eleanor of Aquitaine held "courts of _____".
- 6 The monarch had the power to give _____.
- 7 King John violated this code many times.
- 9 The monarch had the power to make and change _____.
- 12 The monarch had the power to give _____.
- 14 England's barons forced King John to sign the Magna Carta in this meadow near London.
- 15 (2 words) The document in which King John agreed to respect the rights of the English people.
- 18 An official act of the Roman Catholic Church that bans a person from participating in religious ceremonies.
- 19 Two of Eleanor of Aquitaine's sons became _____.
- 20 While England was under Pope Innocent III's interdiction, people could not be _____.
- 22 This small group of nobles kept the king's power in check.

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Chapter 2 - p. 65-68

Solution:

