**Civilization in the Americas:**

**The Maya:**

* The Mayan Empire:
  + Modern day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.
  + Constructed large cities.
  + Each city was ruled by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Traded with each other.

**Tikal:**

* Tikal was the capital of a conquest state that became one of the most powerful kingdoms of the ancient Maya.
* the city dominated much of the Maya region politically, economically, and militarily, while interacting with areas throughout Mesoamerica such as the great metropolis of Teotihuacan in the distant Valley of Mexico.

**Chichen Itza:**

* Chichen Itza was a major focal point in the northern Maya lowlands from the Late Classic (c.600–900 AD) through the Terminal Classic (c.800–900) and into the early portion of the Early Postclassic period (c.900–1200).
* Chichen Itza was one of the largest Maya cities and it was likely to have been one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_great cities.

**How did agriculture affect the Maya?**

* Depended heavily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Used terraces for farming.
* Majority of goods traded were agricultural.

**Mayan Society**

* Mayan religion was polytheistic.
  + Both good and bad gods.
  + Worshiped their gods in many ways.
  + Including human sacrifice.
  + Developed :
  + Calendars
  + Written language
  + Math
* **Maya also developed a class structure.**

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**What happened to the Mayas?**

* Mayan civilization declined about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A.D.
  + Arrival of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Aztec Empire:**

* By 1200 the Aztecs took over the Valley of Mexico.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1500s Aztecs controlled 80,000 miles
  + Population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million.
* Based their success on conquest.

**Aztec Society:**

* Aztec religion was polytheistic.
  + Practiced human sacrifice.
  + Conquered just to obtain sacrificial victims.
  + Developed :
  + Calendars
  + Written language
  + Math
* Constructed elaborate cities.
  + highly decorated temples and large market places.
* Constructed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
  + Connected the central city to outer areas.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (govt. officials, priests, generals)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (merchants, soldiers, farmers)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**What problems did the Aztec face?**

* Required even more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to honor the gods.
* Caused people in outer areas to:
  + Hate the Aztecs .
  + Retaliate against the Aztecs.
  + Spanish arrived in early 1500s.
  + Led by Hernan Cortez (Conquistador- Spanish soldier, conqueror)
  + Used hate of Aztecs to his advantage.

**Inca Empire:**

* Developed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Ecuador, Peru and Chile.
  + Settled in Andes Mts.
  + By 1500 controlled 2,500 miles.
  + Population: 16 million.
  + Had a very powerful military.
  + But only used when necessary.

**How did the Inca set up their society?**

* Any people they conquered were treated like other Incas.
  + Inca’s gained their loyalty.
  + The Inca were agriculturally based.
  + Used terraces.

**Inca Society:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
* Created great cities.
  + Decorated in gold and silver.
  + Created schools to educate in Inca ways.
* Road and bridge system to connect empire.

**Machu Picchu**

* Most archaeologists believe that Machu Picchu was built as an estate for the Inca emperor Pachacuti.
* Often referred to as the "City of the Incas", it is perhaps the most familiar icon of Inca civilization.
* Since the site was never known to the Spanish during their conquest, it is highly significant as a relatively intact cultural site.

**Inca society:**

* In 1520s Inca empire became weak due to in-fighting.
* 1530s Spanish arrive at the Inca Empire.