

KEY

Name: _____

Mesoamerican Civilizations Quiz: The Aztecs (40 pts.)

PART I Directions: Use the answer bank below to select the best response. Write your answer on the blank. Part I is worth 14 points (1 pt/blank).

1. The Aztec civilization established their capital on this body of water.
TEXCOCO
2. To grow crops, the Aztec developed the farming technique known as
CHINAMPAS
3. The most important crop for the Aztec was MAIZE
4. The Spanish arrived in Mexico in 1519
5. The Aztec capital was known as TENOCHTITLAN
6. The Aztec god of war HUITZILPOCHTLI
7. The Aztecs believed that their connection with the gods was maintained by ritual SACRIFICE
8. Four CAUSEWAYS, or man-made land bridges, connected the mainland with the Aztec capital.
9. This Spanish conquistador led the destruction of the Aztecs
CORTE'S
10. DISEASE was the main cause of widespread death after the arrival of the Spanish, killing nearly 90% of the Aztec population.
11. The Spanish kidnapped this Aztec leader MOCTEZUMA II
12. This invention eluded the Aztecs WHEEL
13. The Aztecs conquered many neighbors, forcing them to pay TRIBUTES and provide "FLOWER" for sacrifice.

Answer Bank

Gulf of Mexico	wheel	1492	Chichen Itza
1519	maize	Moctezuma II	chinampas
Cortés	Columbus	Lake Texcoco	bridges
slash and burn	Huitzilopochtli	disease	potato
causeways	Tenochtitlán	sacrifice	war
flowers	dancing	tribute	dogs

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Ancient Civilizations Quiz: The Maya

Directions: Use the answer bank below to select the best response. Write your answer on the blank.

- The Mayan civilization developed on the YUCATAN peninsula.
- To grow crops in a jungle environment, the Maya used a farming technique known as SLASH + BURN.
- The most important crop for the Maya was MAIZE.
- The Classic Age of the Maya lasted from around 250 CE until about 900 CE.
- The Maya were sometimes referred to as "The People of the JAGUAR."
- Two theories about the decline of the Maya include uncontrolled WARFARE between city-states and DROUGHT/FAMINE.
- Maya kings believed that their connection with the gods was maintained by ritual SACRIFICES.
- Around 50 BCE, the Mayans developed a system of WRITING.
- priests led rituals and performed sacrifices.
- One of the negative side effects of the Mayan agricultural technique was DEFORESTATION.
- The object of the Maya ball game was to put the ball through the hoop without using your HANDS OR FEET. The game was called pok-a-tok.
- The Mayan calendar is sometimes referred to as the SACRED ROUND.

Answer Bank

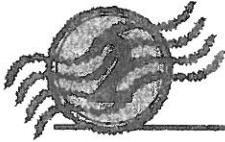
famine	pok-a-tok	maize	hands or feet
slash & burn	writing	potato	900 CE
warfare	crop rotation	deforestation	Baja
priests	jaguar	elbow or knee	sacrifice
Yucatan	1500 CE	drought	Sacred Round

Extra Credit: What unusual weapon did the Maya sometimes use? DARTS/HORNETS NEST

Extra Credit: Name TWO of the main Mayan cities: TICAL CHICHEN, ITZA PALEOQUE
COPAN

SECTION QUIZ

KEY

CHAPTER
The Ancient Andes

The Incas

A. Key Terms and Concepts

Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

Column II

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| <u>e</u> | 1. The Incan capital was _____. | a. Quechua |
| <u>a</u> | 2. The Incan language, _____, was the empire's official language. | b. Sapa Inca |
| <u>d</u> | 3. Important information, such as births and deaths, was recorded on a(n) _____. | c. terrace |
| <u>c</u> | 4. By cutting a steplike ledge, or _____, into the mountain, an Incan farmer kept the soil from washing away. | d. quipu |
| <u>b</u> | 5. The ruler of the Incan empire was called the _____. | e. Cuzco |

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| <u>a</u> | 6. What is one way in which Incan rulers unified their empire? | a. They educated conquered peoples. | c. They sent out daily written reports. |
| | | b. They included conquered people in government decisions. | d. They learned the customs of conquered peoples. |
| <u>c</u> | 7. What is one important achievement of the Incas? | a. a written language | c. a system of roads and bridges |
| | | b. a system of democratic government | d. an accurate calendar |
| <u>b</u> | 8. What did Incan runners do? | a. prepare sacrifices to the gods | c. make up stories |
| | | b. carry messages to and from the capital | d. divide the land among the people |
| <u>c</u> | 9. What is one way in which the Incas increased their farmlands? | a. They developed crops suited to the dry lands. | c. They irrigated dry lands with canals and aqueducts. |
| | | b. They built floating gardens. | d. They flattened the mountains. |
| <u>d</u> | 10. In exchange for the people's taxes, the Incan government cared for | a. artisans. | c. conquered people. |
| | | b. government officials. | d. the poor, the sick, and the elderly. |