

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 PALCOQUE
COPAN

Name: _____

Quiz: The Inca

Directions: Fill in each blank. You may use the answer bank below. Each answer is worth 1 point.

1. The Inca recorded information on knotted strings called quipu. Messages were carried throughout the empire on a vast system of roads by chasquis, or relay runners.
2. One of the ways the Incan emperors tried to unite the empire was through language. The official language of the Inca was Quechua.
3. True or False: The Inca used a written language. FALSE
4. The Inca believed their emperor, also called Sapa Inca, was a descendent of the sun god, Inti.
5. The Spanish conquistador, Pizarro, arrived in 1532 and quickly attacked the Inca and captured the emperor, Atahualpa.
6. The capital of the Incan empire was a city named Cuzco.
7. In 1913, an American explorer discovered a lost Incan city in the high mountains. This city, called Machu Picchu, is a great example of the Inca's mastery of this craft stonework.
8. In order to increase the amount of land available for farming in the mountains, the Inca developed the technique of terrace farming.
9. The Inca relied on this crop, the potato, because it grew well in high altitude regions.
10. Disease killed the most Inca after the Spanish arrival.

Answer Bank (not all choices will be used):

Pizarro	Inti	Cuzco	Quechua
Machu Picchu	bridge building	quipu	"slash and burn"
chasquis	Moctezuma II	terrace farming	Chichen Itza
Lake Texcoco	glyphs	Lima	Sapa Inca
Atahualpa	Tenochtitlan	Cortes	stonework
maize	war	potato	disease

Extra Credit: (1 point each, no partial credit)

- a.) Name four of the modern-day countries in which the Inca Empire was located. (You may not write more than four countries.)
- b.) What was the name of Atahualpa's half-brother?

Huascar

Ecuador
Peru
Bolivia
Chile
Argentina
(Colombia)