

Aztec Empire

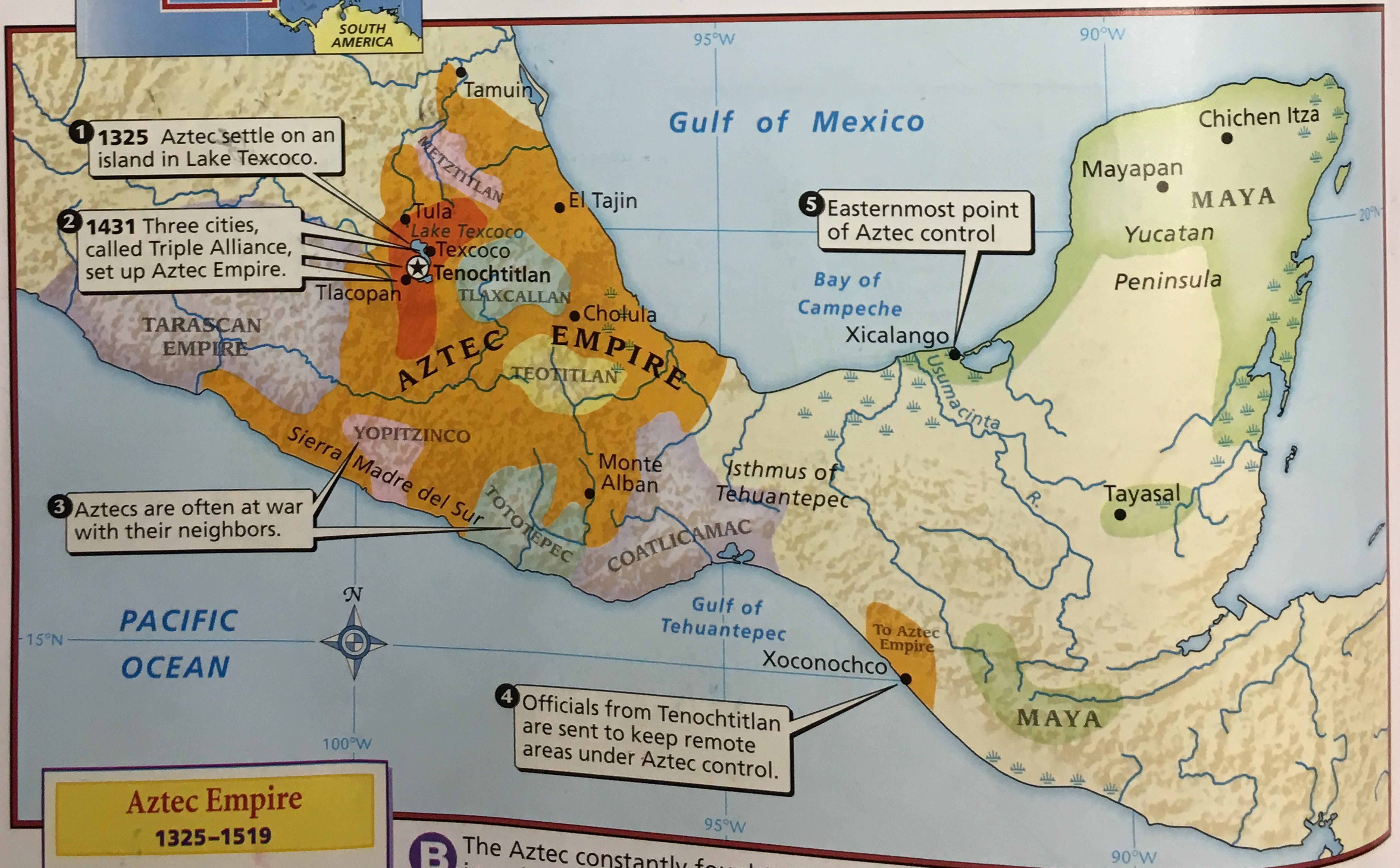
The Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the Valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

- Religion dominated every part of Aztec life. The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
- The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
- The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519. They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.



A The Aztec capital city, shown here, had many temples and public buildings for religious ceremonies. Look at map B. What is the name of the Aztec capital?

Area shown in map B



Aztec Empire 1325-1519

- By 1440
- By 1519
- ★ Aztec capital

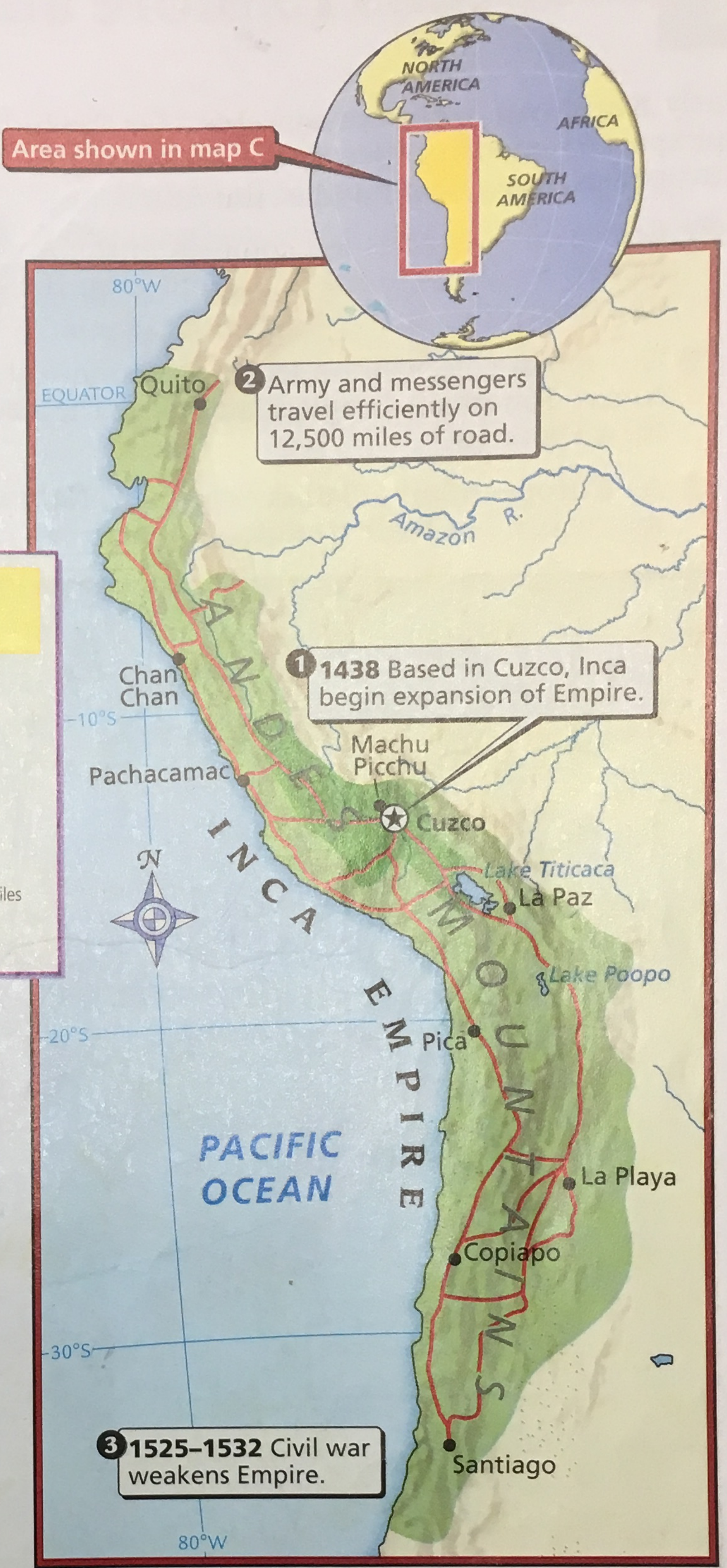
0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

B The Aztec constantly fought with their neighbors in order to gain more territory and capture more people to sacrifice to their gods.

Inca Empire

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

- The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
- They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges. These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
- The Spanish came to South America in 1532. They killed the Inca Emperor and took over the Empire.



C Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years. By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.

Inca Empire 1438-1532

- By 1463
- By 1525
- ★ Inca capital
- Main road
- ⋯ Desert

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

AZTEC

- Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.
- Used pictographs to record history and myths.
- Created floating gardens to grow food without using additional land areas.

INCA

- Built enormous stone buildings with great precision.
- Spread news throughout the Empire using a messenger system.
- Connected the Empire using an extensive network of roads.

Aztec and Inca Contributions

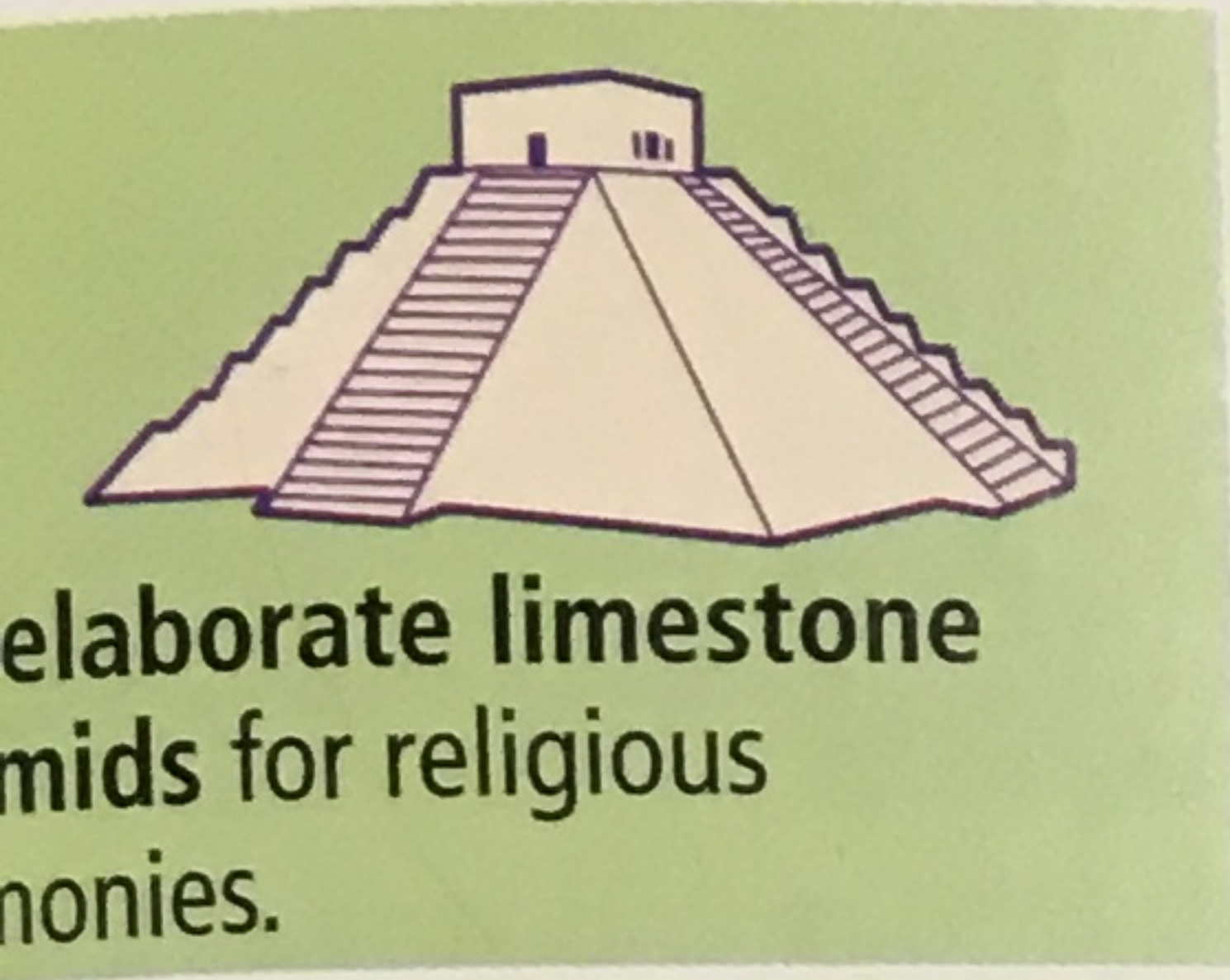
D Use this chart and the one on page 71 to compare and contrast Aztec, Inca, and Maya contributions.



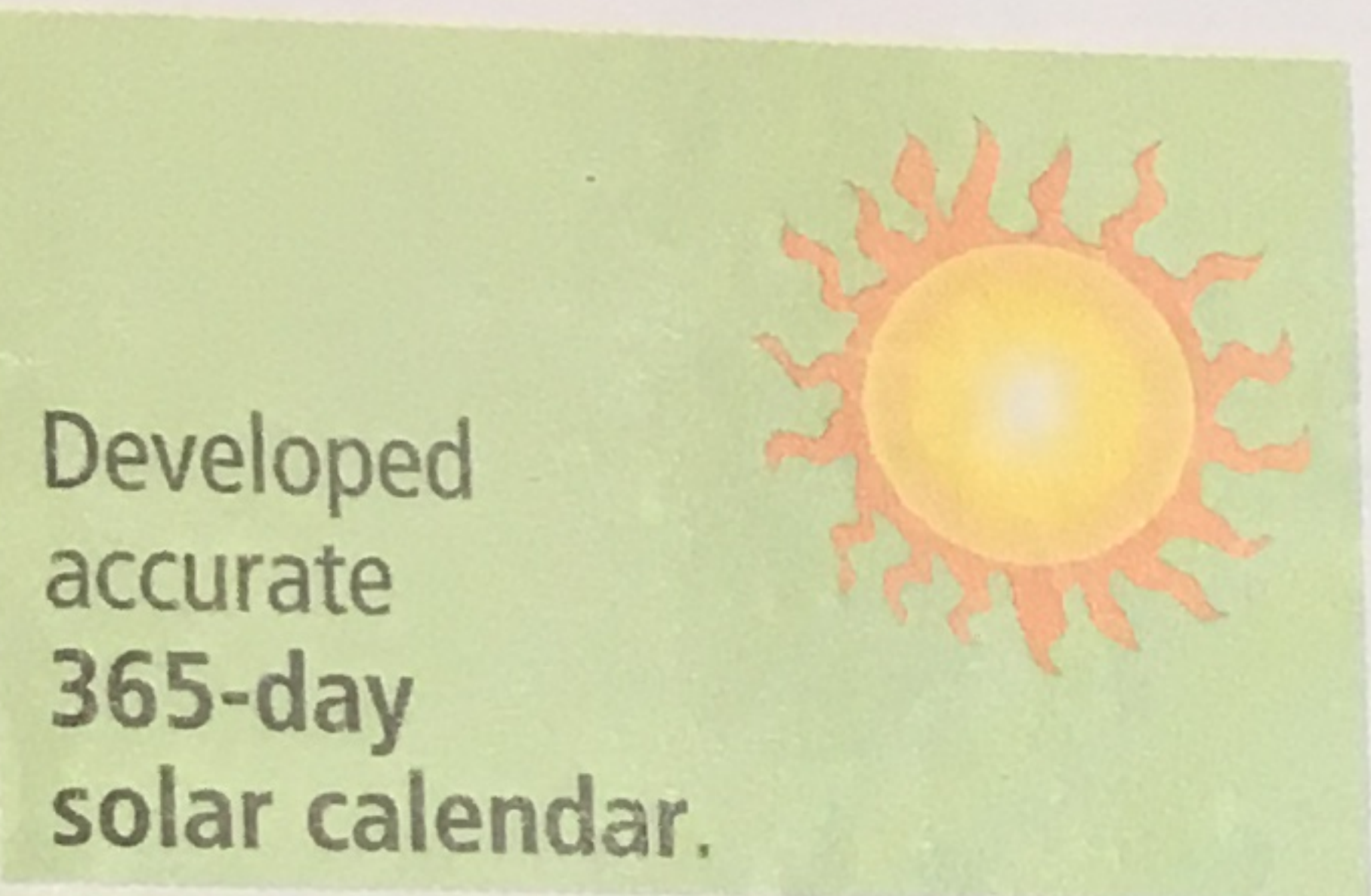
E The Inca city of Machu Picchu, whose ruins are shown here, was a fortress built on a mountaintop. It could be reached only by crossing a bridge. If enemies were near, the bridge could be removed.

700 Anasazi people build the first pueblos.	1505 First slaves arrive at Hispaniola.	1521 Cortés conquers Aztecs.	1888 Slavery ends in the Americas.
900 Hohokam civilization begins using irrigation.	1492 Columbus reaches the Americas.	1535 New Spain extends from Mexico to Chile.	
1000 A.D.	1500 A.D.	2000 A.D.	

900 Hohokam civilization begins using irrigation.	1325 Aztec people settle at Tenochtitlan.	1438-1471 Inca Empire rises to power in South America.	1750 European powers claim most lands in the Americas.
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elaborate limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.



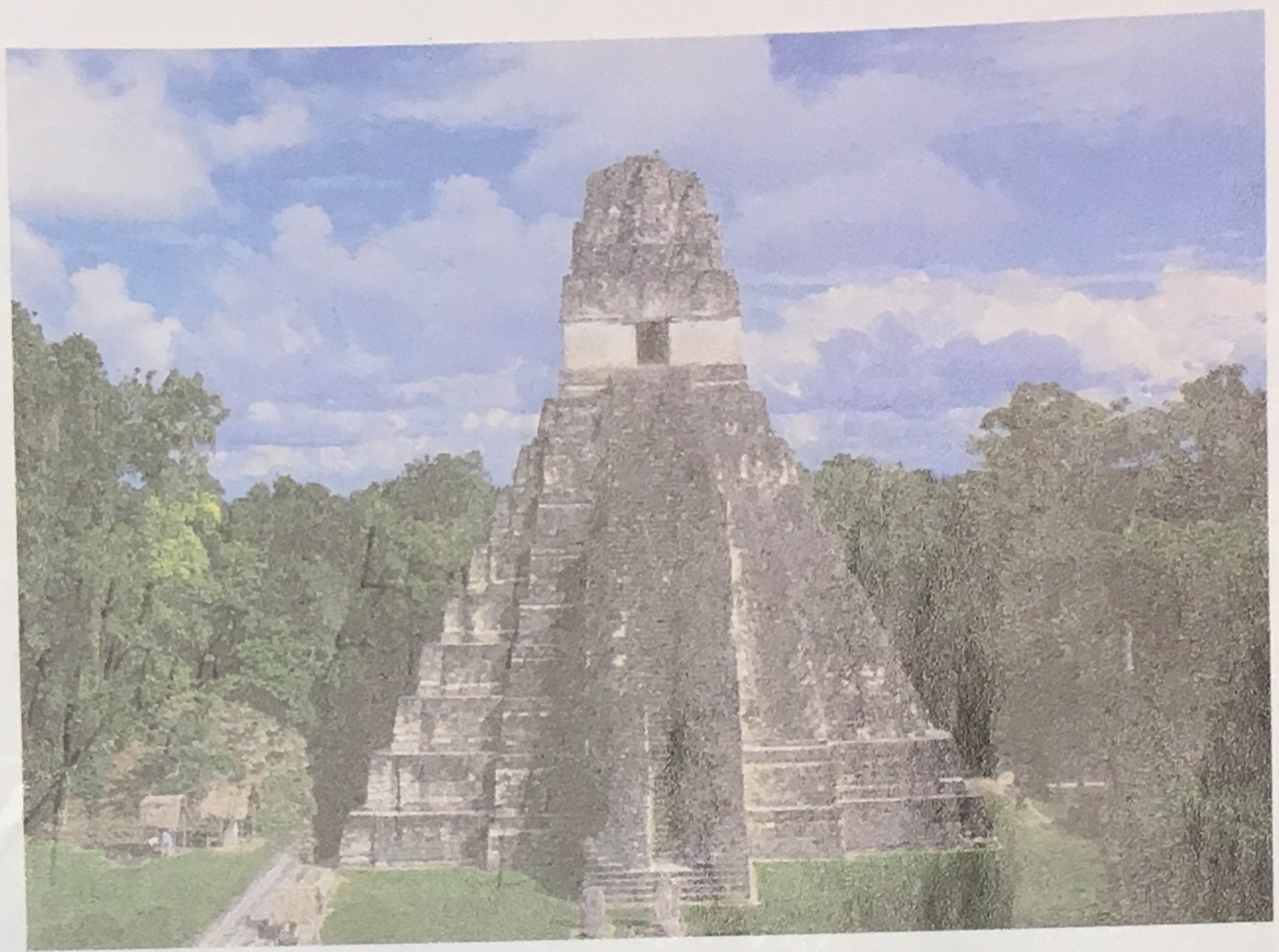
Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.



Developed an advanced pictographic writing system to record history.



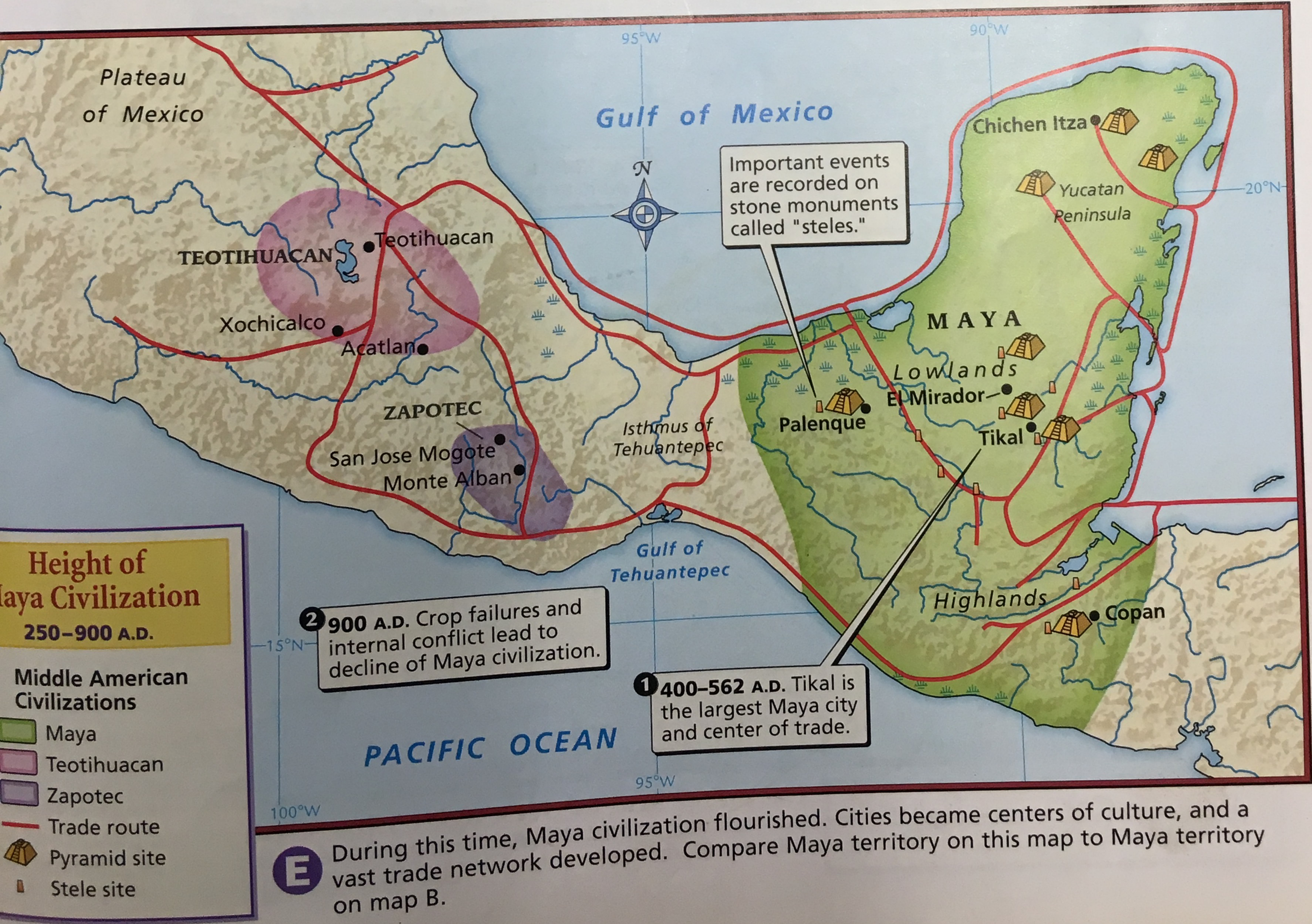
Made many advances in astronomy, including predicting eclipses.



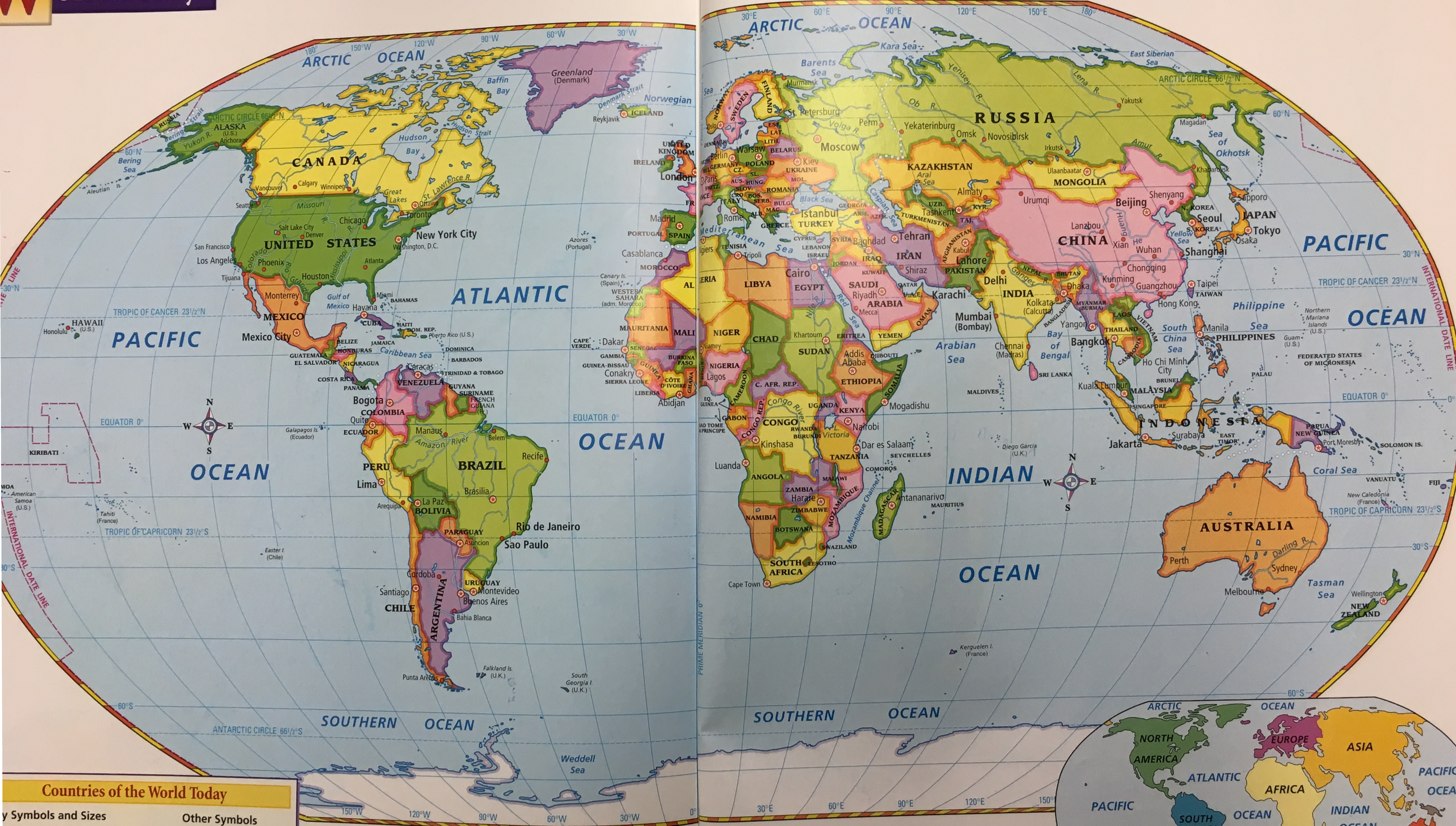
D Large limestone pyramids with temples at the top were built by the Maya for religious ceremonies. This pyramid is located in the Maya city of Tikal. Find Tikal on map E.

Maya Contributions, 250-950 A.D.

The Maya produced many achievements in art, astronomy, and mathematics. Use this chart and the one on page 13 to compare Babylonian contributions with those of the Maya.



World Today



Countries of the World Today

Legend:

- National capital
- Other city
- Over 5,000,000 people
- 1,000,000 to 5,000,000
- Under 1,000,000

Other Symbols:

- Continental boundary
- International boundary

Scale at Equator:

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers

