

Chapter 16 “People and Empires in the Americas”

Section 1, North American Societies

•Pacific Northwest

–Abundant _____

–Patlatch – gifts of _____

•Southwest

–Hohokam people - Central _____ - successful farmers using _____

•Anasazi people – impressive _____ dwellings

–Lived in _____ - large apartment style dwellings made of adobe or clay

Mound Builders of the Eastern Woodlands

•700 B.C. – Adena people – built earthen _____ to bury the dead, followed by the Hopewell people

•“Great _____ Mound”

• _____ people – created thriving villages

•Iriquois – _____ woodlands

•Chief _____ – created the Iriquois league

Religion and Family

• _____ World, Great Spirit

•Great respect for the _____ world, did not harm land

• _____ was basis for social organization

• _____ – a natural object used to identify and symbolize family, behavior, rituals, dances or events.

Section 2

Mayan Kings and Cities (SS.912.W.3.17)

•Southern _____ to Northern Central America

- **Tikal** - huge city in northern _____
 - huge _____, temples and palaces dedicated to the gods
- Over _____ Mayan city sites located
- Social classes and dynasties

Mayan Religion

- _____
 - gods of corn, rain, death, etc.
- Worshipped through offerings, _____ letting
- Human Sacrifice
 - dropped captured enemies into a Cenote, or huge _____
 - believed to make _____ happy
- Beliefs led to development of the _____ Calendar (365 days)
 - calculated through astronomical _____

Mayan Language and Decline

- Writing consisted of 800 hieroglyphic symbols, _____
- Recorded in bark/paper _____, or early history book!
- Civilization began to disappear around _____ A.D.
- _____ occupation
- Warring city/states = famine, disease

Section 3

Aztecs in Central Mexico (SS.912.W.3.17)

- Teotihuacan - present day _____
 - _____ residents
- "Pyramid of the _____" (200 feet tall)
- traded in _____ - volcanic glass
- made into razor sharp _____

- _____ rise to Power
- Practiced _____ sacrifice for fierce War God
- Quetzalcoatl - "feathered _____," - rival to the War God

The Aztec Empire

- First arrived around 1200 A.D.
- Ambitious and Fierce, worked as _____
- Power based in ferocious military _____
- Military leaders held great power, owned vast estates
- Emperor held _____ power

Tenochtitlan

- Founded on an island in the middle of Lake _____ in 1325
- Larger than _____ or other European Capitals
- Home to approx. _____ people
- Great _____ - found in the center of the city - center of Aztec religious life

Ritual Sacrifice

- _____ offerings made to the Sun God
 - Needed _____ to fight the _____
- _____ of victims per year, sacrificed at the top of the Great Temple
- _____ cut out with _____ knives
- _____ of war most often used
- Would conquer lands just for _____ to sacrifice
 - changed tactics to capture people _____

Montezuma II (SS.912.W.3.19)

•Crowned emperor in _____

•Bad Omens; Arrival of the _____

--Montezuma's welcoming of _____

•Montezuma's _____

--colloquial term used to describe dysentery associated with travel to _____

Section 4

The Inca Create a Mountain Empire (SS.912.W.3.17)

- *Empire founded high in the _____ mountains of _____*
- _____ *would spread empire*
 - 2500 miles along west coast
 - _____ people
- *Conquered people through _____*

Religion

- *Worshipped the Sun God, _____*
- *Temple of the Sun in Cuzco*
 - *sacrificed _____*
 - *decorated in _____, "the _____ of the sun"*
- _____
 - *discovered in 1912*

Inca Government

- *Quechua - official _____ of the Inca*
- *Capital at Cuzco "all _____ lead to Cuzco"*
 - 14,000 miles road network
- *Mita - forced _____ required of all citizens, compared to Socialism, _____ cared for*