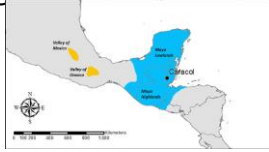






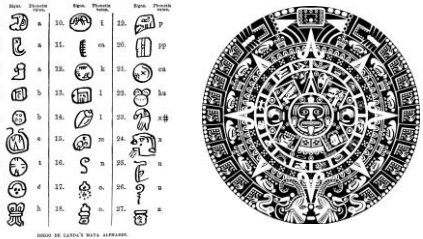
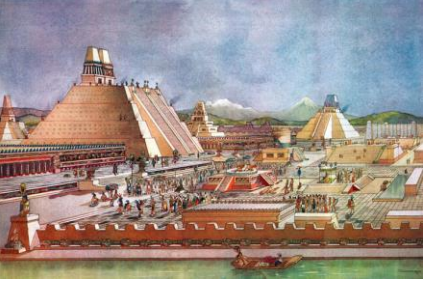

STUDY GUIDE - Maya, Aztec, and Inca

7.56 Explain the impact of geographic features and climate on the agricultural practices and settlement of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations.

7.57 Describe the social, economic, and political characteristics of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations, including: oral traditions, class structures, religious beliefs, slavery, and advancements (e.g., astronomy, mathematics, and calendar

| | Maya | Aztec | Inca |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Location | Yucatan Peninsula – Mesoamerica  | Mesoamerica – center of present day Mexico  | South America along the Andes Mountains  |
| Capital | Numerous - Tikal, Chichen Itza, Copan, Palenque etc | Tenochtitlan | Cuzco |
| Economy & Trade | Farming – Slash-and-Burn farming Rich Volcanic soil helped with farming. | Farming – Chinampas = floating gardens | Terrance Farming with complex Irrigation systems |
| Religion | Polytheistic -many gods, some human sacrifices | Polytheistic Many gods, sun god most important, human sacrifices Warriors captured in battle were taken to temple and sacrificed to their gods. | Polytheistic - Many gods, some human sacrifice |
| Roles of People | Class system – King (High Priest); Council of priests; Nobles; merchants and artisans; farmers; slaves (had slaves) | Class system – King (High Priest); Council of priests; Nobles; merchants and artisans; farmers; slaves Had slaves | Two main social classes: Upper Class Lower Class Did not have slaves |
| Government | City-states rule themselves Well organized city states each with a king, war was for tribute | Empire united under a single ruler Centralized government and specialized workforce, war was for captives and tribute Constant warfare | King at the center of empire, War is for conquest Central government, collective labor work force, everybody worked |

STUDY GUIDE - Maya, Aztec, and Inca continued

| | Maya | Aztec | Inca |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Art and Architecture</p> | <p>Pottery with painting, pyramid temples Designs in the stonework</p>  | <p>Pyramid stone temples, aqueducts, palaces, bridges, causeways, and floating gardens Art - Primarily a form of religious expression honoring their gods</p>  | <p>Incan art was practical - pottery and cloth – dyed yarn bright colors Excelled at stonemasonry Cities designed to blend into the environment</p> |
| <p>Technology and Achievements</p> | <p>Hieroglyphic alphabet Wrote books, math, monumental architecture, 2 calendars 365 day calendar Used the number zero Were great astronomers</p>  | <p>Built monumental architecture, chinampas, calendar Written language</p>  | <p>Terraces, complex irrigation systems, medicine, brain surgery, monumental architecture, built 1000s of miles of roads, Suspension rope bridges Quipu used to keep numeric records</p>  |
| <p>FACTS</p> | <p>Built some of the biggest pyramids in the world. Played team sports Chocolate Made rubber balls</p> | <p>chewing gum and popcorn Tenochtitlan was one of the largest cities in the world by 1500 Chocolate</p> | <p>Unlike the Mayans and Aztecs, the Incas were quite agriculturally advanced, having developed a system of irrigation to rival their European counterparts.</p> |