

AKS 36 – The Civilizations of America: Olmec, Maya, Aztec, Inca

I. Civilizations of America

- A. While _____ civilizations were developing in the Mediterranean & Asia...advanced societies were developing in _____ in the _____
1. During the _____, prehistoric nomads migrated across the _____ between Asia & America
 2. During the Neolithic Revolution, these nomads settled into _____ villages; Some of which became advanced civilizations
- B. The first American civilization were people known as the _____ in an area known as _____
1. The Olmecs are often called the “_____” because they influenced other Mesoamerican societies
 2. The Olmecs developed a strong _____ network in Mesoamerica that brought them great _____
 - a. The Olmecs used their wealth to build large stone _____ & _____ to honor their leaders & gods
 - b. Olmec trade allowed them to _____ their _____ to other Mesoamericans
 3. For _____ reasons, the Olmec civilization _____ by 400 B.C. but their cities & symbols influenced later cultures, especially the _____

II. Mayan, Aztec, and Incan Empires

A. Mayans

1. Rise of the Empire: While the Olmecs were in decline around 400 B.C., the _____ were evolving & borrowed many Olmec ideas
2. Government: Mayans were _____ into individual _____ ruled by king-gods
3. Economy: The Mayan economy was based on _____ & _____ maize, beans
4. Society: (1) _____; (2) Nobles, priests, warriors; (3) Merchants & artisans; (4) _____
5. Religion: Mayans were polytheistic & offered their _____, food, & sometimes _____ sacrifices to please the gods
6. Technology: Mayans invented a _____ based on pictures called _____, an accurate 365-day _____, & advanced temples
7. Decline & Fall of the Empire: Around 800 A.D., the Mayans _____ declined perhaps due to warfare among Mayan city-states & over-_____



B. Aztecs

1. Rise of the Empire
 - a. After the decline of the Mayans, the _____ were developing in present-day _____
 - b. Around 1200, Aztecs arrived in Mexico & built their city _____ in 1325
2. Government: The Aztecs formed a massive _____, controlled it through 38 _____, & received tribute from conquered peoples
3. Economy: They survived on _____ & farming; They built “_____” (chinampas)
4. Society: (1) Kings, (2) Nobility, (3) Commoners, (4) _____
5. Religion: Aztecs worshipped many gods, especially the _____ & made thousands of human _____ each year
6. Technology: Like the Mayans, the Aztecs developed an accurate _____ & built advanced _____
7. Decline & Fall of the Empire
 - a. Around 1500 A.D., the Aztecs began to _____; A century of _____ rule over the provinces & millions of human sacrifices led to _____
 - b. But, the true demise of the Aztecs came when the _____ discovered America & conquered the Aztecs

C. Incas

1. Rise of the Empire:
 - a. While the Aztecs ruled Mexico, the _____ began to dominate the area of the Andes Mountains of _____ America
 - b. Many Incan cities like _____ & Cuzcu were built in the _____
2. Government:
 - a. Like the Aztecs, the Incas built a vast _____ which included 80 provinces
 - b. But, the Incas ruled with tolerance & _____ their empire with roads, _____, & a common language
3. Economy: The Incan gov't _____ the economy & required all citizens to _____ for the good of the empire
4. Society: (1) King, (2) Nobility, (3) Ayllu (_____)
5. Religion: The Inca were _____ & offered llamas & food (but not _____) to the gods
6. Technology: Inca innovations included _____, a means of record keeping involving _____ as well as an extensive system of _____ & suspension _____
7. Decline & Fall of the Empire: In the 1520s, a _____ divided & weakened the Incan Empire; Ten years later _____ conquistadors conquered the empire

Review Activity: Place the number in the appropriate box(es) in the chart

<u>Olmecs</u> (6 descriptions)	<u>Mayans</u> (7 descriptions)	<u>Aztecs</u> (7 descriptions)	<u>Incas</u> (7 descriptions)

Descriptions of American Civilizations:

1. Historians are not sure why they collapsed
2. Kings ruled over city-states, not a unified empire
3. Had a large empire with roads for sending messages
4. Had thriving trade
5. Government controlled trade and farming
6. Built religious temples
7. Worshipped many gods
8. Sun god was most important
9. Used human sacrifice and bloodletting as a part of religion
10. Warriors were in the noble class, followed by commoners, slaves were at the bottom of society
11. Emperor was at the top, but all people within the empire were taken care of
12. Had writing based on glyphs
13. Used quipu to keep records
14. Built chinampas for farming
15. Built large carved head statues

AKS 39 – The Age of Exploration

- From the 1400s to the 1700s, Europe experienced an “Age of _____”
 - The _____ encouraged curiosity & a desire for _____
 - As a result of exploration, European _____ grew powerful & spread their _____ throughout the world

Motivation: Why did Europeans *want* to explore? Three “G”s—GOLD, GLORY, GOD

Gold (_____)

- A desire for new sources of _____ was the main reason for European exploration
- The _____ & Renaissance stimulated European desires for exotic Asian _____
- Merchants began looking for _____, direct _____ to Asia to avoid _____ & Italian merchants & increase profits

Glory

- The Renaissance inspired new possibilities for power & _____
- Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from _____ and gain _____, fortune, & _____
- _____ who sponsored voyages of exploration gained overseas _____, new sources of wealth for their _____, & increased power

God

- European _____, especially _____, wanted to stop the spread of _____ & convert non-Christians to the faith
- Explorers were encouraged to _____ Christianity or bring _____ who would focus only on conversions

Means: How were Europeans *able* to sail so far? TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

Navigation & Maps

- Before the _____, sailors did not have the _____ to sail very far from Europe & return
- _____ & cultural diffusion during the Renaissance introduced new _____ techniques to Europeans
 - _____ made sailing more accurate
 - _____ used _____ to show direction
 - Maps were more accurate and used _____ & _____

Ships

- European shipbuilders built a better ship; The _____ was a _____ ship that could travel in the open seas & in _____
 - Caravels had _____ sails that allowed ships to sail against the _____
 - A moveable _____ made the caravel more maneuverable
 - _____ & _____ gave ships protection

European Explorers

I. Early Explorers

- A. Europeans were not the first to _____ the oceans in search of new _____
- _____ merchants explored the Indian Ocean & had dominated the Asian _____ for centuries before European exploration
 - From 1405 to 1433, _____ led the Chinese _____ on 7 expeditions to SE Asia, India, & Africa during the Ming Dynasty
- B. But in the late 1400s, the European sailors did what neither Muslim nor Chinese explorers could: Begin _____ (not _____) exploration & create colonies to increase their wealth & _____

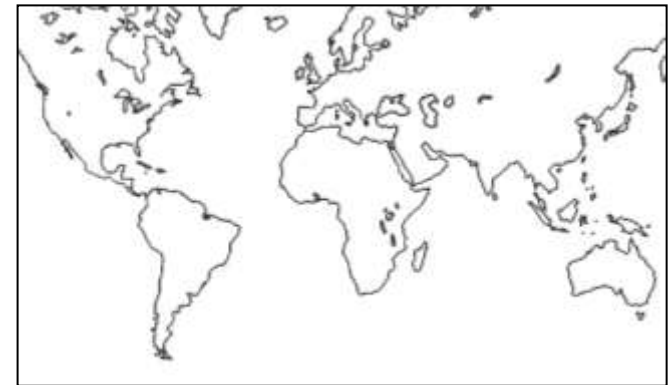
II. European Exploration

- A. Portugal was the early _____ in the Age of Exploration
- In Portugal, _____ the Navigator started a _____ of navigation to train sailors
 - He brought in Europe's best _____, _____, & sailing instructors
 - He wanted to discover new territories, find a quick _____ to Asia, & expand Portugal's power
 - Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to _____ voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1st to explore the west coast of _____
 - _____ was the 1st explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around _____ to get to _____
 - Portugal gained a _____ to Asia that brought them great wealth
 - During the Age of Exploration, Portugal created _____ along the African coast, in _____, & the Spice Islands in Asia
- B. The Spanish government saw Portugal's _____ & did not want to be left out
- More than any other European monarch, _____ & _____ of Spain sponsored & supported overseas expeditions
 - Like most _____ men of the Renaissance, _____ believed the world was _____ & thought he could reach Asia by sailing west
 - Columbus reached the Bahamas in _____ but thought that he had reached islands off the coast of _____
 - He made 4 trips to " _____ " never knowing he was in " _____ "
 - Despite the fact that Columbus never found Asia, Ferdinand _____ still thought he could reach Asia by sailing West
 - Magellan became the first explorer to _____ the Earth (go all the way _____)
 - During the Age of Exploration, Spain created colonies in _____ & _____
 - Spain sent explorers called _____ to the New World to find _____, claim land, & spread _____
 - _____ conquered the Aztecs...and _____ conquered the Inca
 - The influx of _____ from America made Spain the most _____ country in Europe during the early years of the Age of Exploration
- C. England, France, & the Netherlands became involved in overseas exploration & colonization as well
- The French explorer Samuel de _____ searched Canada for a northwest passage to Asia
 - After failing to do so, Champlain founded the French colony of _____
 - The French would soon carve out a large colony along the _____ River from Canada to New Orleans
 - Unlike other European nations whose kings paid for colonies, the English colonies were paid for by _____ who formed _____ companies
 - English colonies formed along the _____ Coast of North America by colonists motivated either by _____ or _____
 - The English explorer _____ was the first European to make contact with _____, New Zealand, & Hawaii
 - Like England, the _____ (the Dutch) allowed private _____ to fund exploration
 - The Dutch had colonies in America & Africa, but the Dutch _____ Company dominated trade in Asia

Portuguese Exploration & Colonization



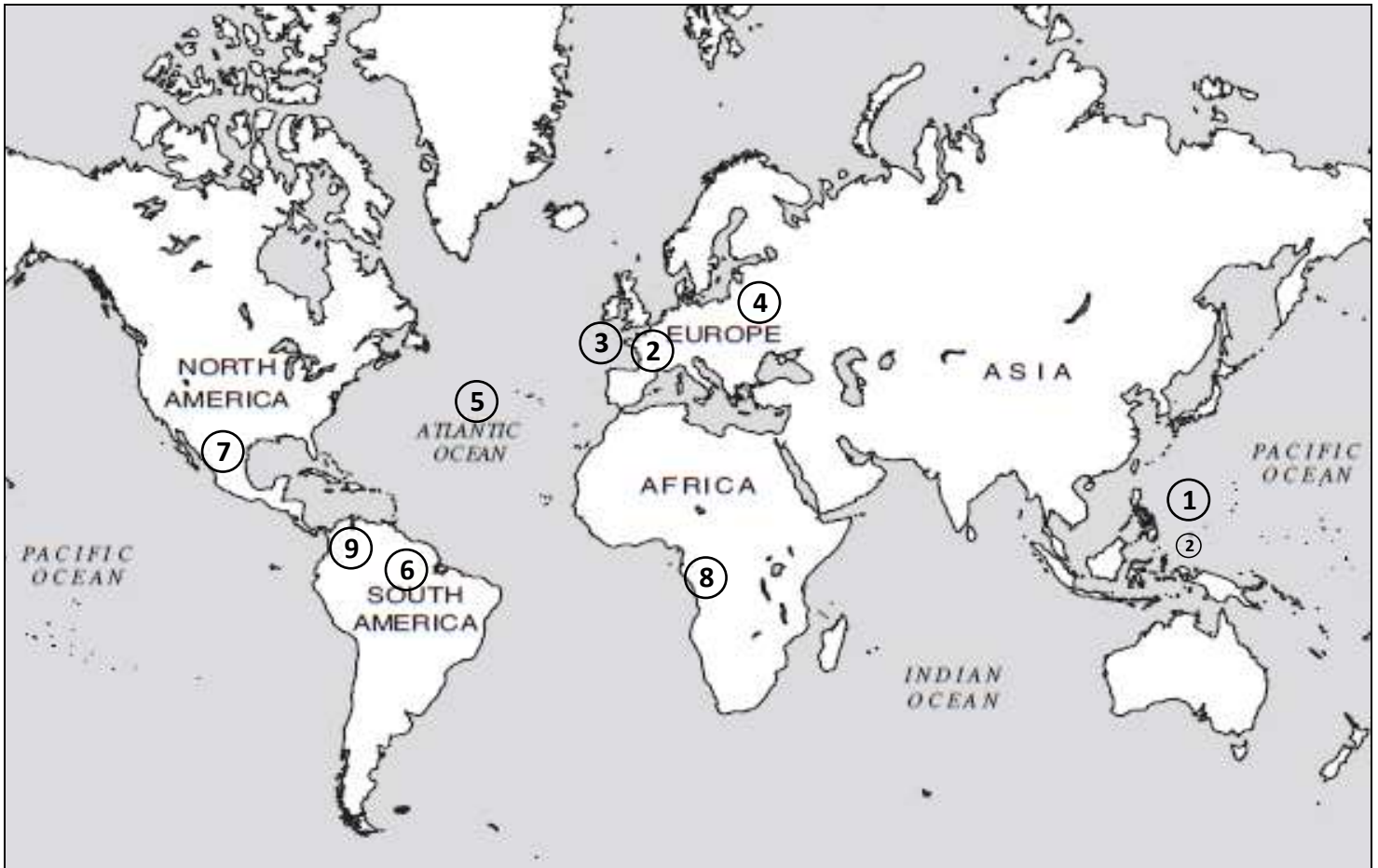
Spanish Exploration & Colonization



French, English, Dutch Exploration & Colonization



AKS 36/39 – The Impact of the Age of Exploration



“The Age of Exploration impacted _____ because ...”

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

AKS 36/39 – The Impact of the Age of Exploration

I. The Impact of the Age of Exploration: Europe

- A. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration
- Overseas colonies increased the _____ of European nations, the power of _____ (called _____); This was especially true in _____ where the influx of _____ turned Spain into one of the wealthiest & most powerful nations in Europe
 - The increase in trade led to the growth of _____, especially in England & the Netherlands
 - Capitalism is a system in which merchants trade & invest _____ in order to make a _____; Prices are determined by _____ and _____
 - Citizens can invest money in _____ like the British East India Company & share in the _____
 - Nations developed an economic policy called _____ based upon the idea that national _____ comes from a favorable _____
 - As a result, _____ are needed to supply the mother country with cheap _____
 - Due to mercantilism, a “_____” developed between Europe, their overseas _____, & Africa

II. The Impact of the Age of Exploration: Asia, America, & Africa

- A. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration
- The Portuguese & Dutch seized trade ports in the _____ & in India in order to gain exotic goods like _____ & spices
 - European merchants began to dominate trade in _____ & _____ & converted many people to _____
- B. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration
- _____ introduced Christianity to the American _____
 - The introduction of new _____, plants, & _____ between America & Europe was called the _____
 - The introduction of _____ & corn helped improve the diets & _____ expectancy of people throughout the world
 - The introduction of European grains, _____, & cattle transformed many Indian cultures
 - The introduction of European _____ like smallpox & influenza killed as many as _____% of Native Americas
 - Europeans introduced the _____ system in America; These large _____ farms were called encomiendas; _____ required a large supply of workers which increased the need for _____
- C. _____ was greatly impacted by the Age of Exploration
- The demand for workers on American plantations, especially in the _____ & Brazil, led to the _____ slave trade
 - For 300 years, slaves were sold in _____ & brought to America along a route across the Atlantic Ocean known as the _____
 - The majority of African slaves worked in _____ conditions on sugar & indigo _____ or in gold & silver mines