

## 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**

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

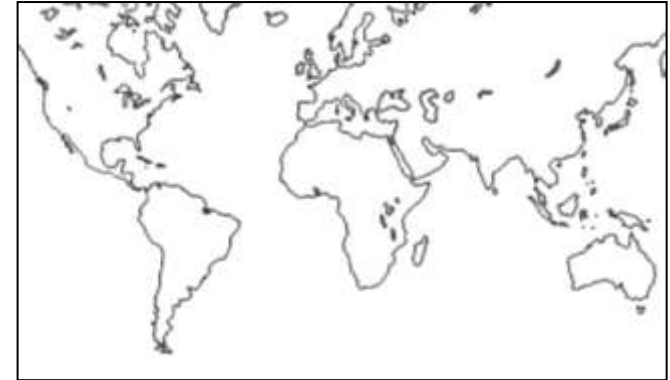
### I. Early Explorers

- 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 1<sup>st</sup> to explore the west coast of \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was the 1<sup>st</sup> 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



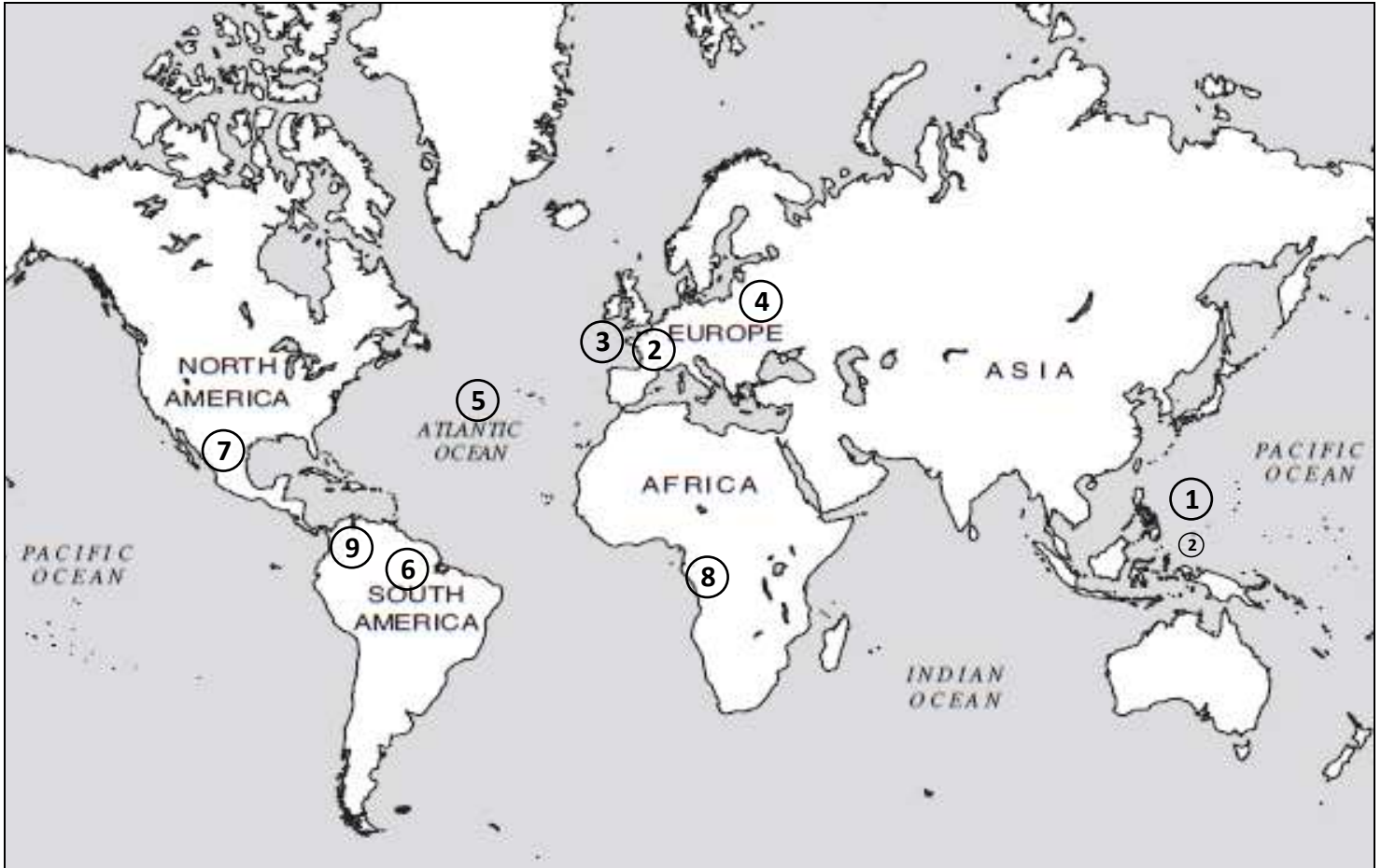
### Spanish Exploration & Colonization



### 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