

Unit 2 Early American Civilizations End-Of-Unit Assessment Study Guide

Name: _____

1. What does pre-Columbian civilization mean? (Page 3 in reader)

They developed before Christopher Columbus's first voyage to the Americas in 1492

2. Know where the Maya, Aztec and Inca civilizations are located on a map. (Page 6 in workbook.)

3. The Aztec homeland myth told them they would know where to settle when they saw what? (Page 66)

An eagle sitting on a cactus, holding a snake

4. What did the Maya, Aztec and Inca all have in common? (Whole reader)

Multiple gods and religious ceremonies

5. Mesoamerica was home to which two civilizations? (Page 4 in reader)

The Maya and the Aztec

6. What is an epidemic? (Page 80 in reader)

A sudden, widespread illness

7. What two things prove that the Maya had a writing system? (Pages 16-17 in reader)

Glyphs and codices

8. What was the capital of the Aztec civilization? (Page 32 in reader)

Tenochtitlan

9. What was the capital of the Inca civilization? (Page 56 in reader)

Cuzco

10. What does sacred mean? (Page 83 in reader)

Something that is holy or deserving respect

11. What ended the Maya civilization? (Page 22 in reader)

No one knows for sure, but it was probably a combination of factors

(ex. disease, war between city states, change in trade routes, etc.)

12. What two groups of people developed at the same time? (Page 47 in reader)

Aztec and Inca

13. How were the Aztec and Inca tribute systems similar? (Pages 42 and 52 in reader)

Their citizens were forced to pay a goods tax

14. Which civilizations had Creation myths about how Earth and people were created? (Pages 24, 64, 67)

Maya, Aztec, Inca

15. What are the key characteristics of a civilization? (Page 183 in workbook)

Farming and Cities

Religion (and beliefs)

Social Classes

Art and Architecture

Government (and laws)

System for Recording Information (a writing system)

16. How did the Maya adapt to their environment? (Pages 12–13)

Creating step terraces

Using slash and burn techniques

17. How did the Aztec adapt to their environment? (Pages 33–36)

Building chinampas

Building aqueducts

18. How did the Inca adapt to their environment? (Page 50)

Creating step terraces

Building aqueducts

19. The **Aztec** expanded their empire by constantly waging war against other city-states. (Page 40)

20. The definition of indigenous is: (Page 81)

Things that are produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular area

21. The Spanish explorer that caused the decline of the Aztec empire was:
(Page 44)

Hernan Cortes

22. The Spanish explorer that caused the decline of the Inca empire was:
(Page 60)

Francisco Pizarro