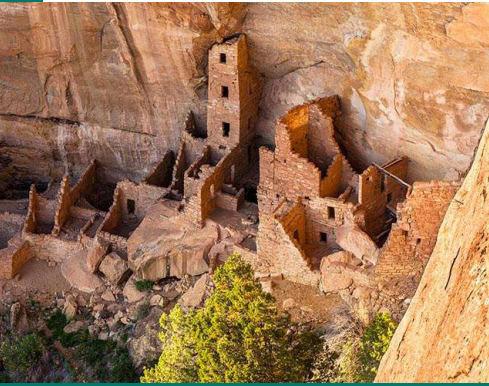




State Building in the Americas 1200-1450



Ya Basic

- ❖ In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.



Comparing State Building:
Mesoamerica

1. Mayan City States
2. Mexica Empire

North America

3. Cahokia

South America

4. Andean Empires
- 

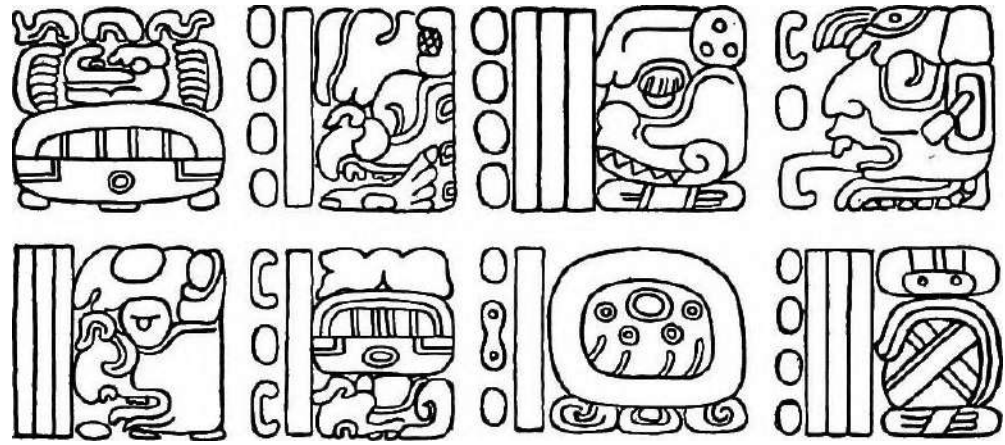
Mesoamerican States - the Mayans

- ❖ City states
- ❖ Established by ~500 BCE
- ❖ Societies depend on **maize**









Decline of Mayans

- ❖ By 900 CE, city states have declined or moved
 - Unknown **why**



Mesoamerican States - Mexica

- ❖ Wanderers from Texas
- ❖ Migrate to Mexico by 1200 CE
- ❖ Establish empire over other mesoamericans



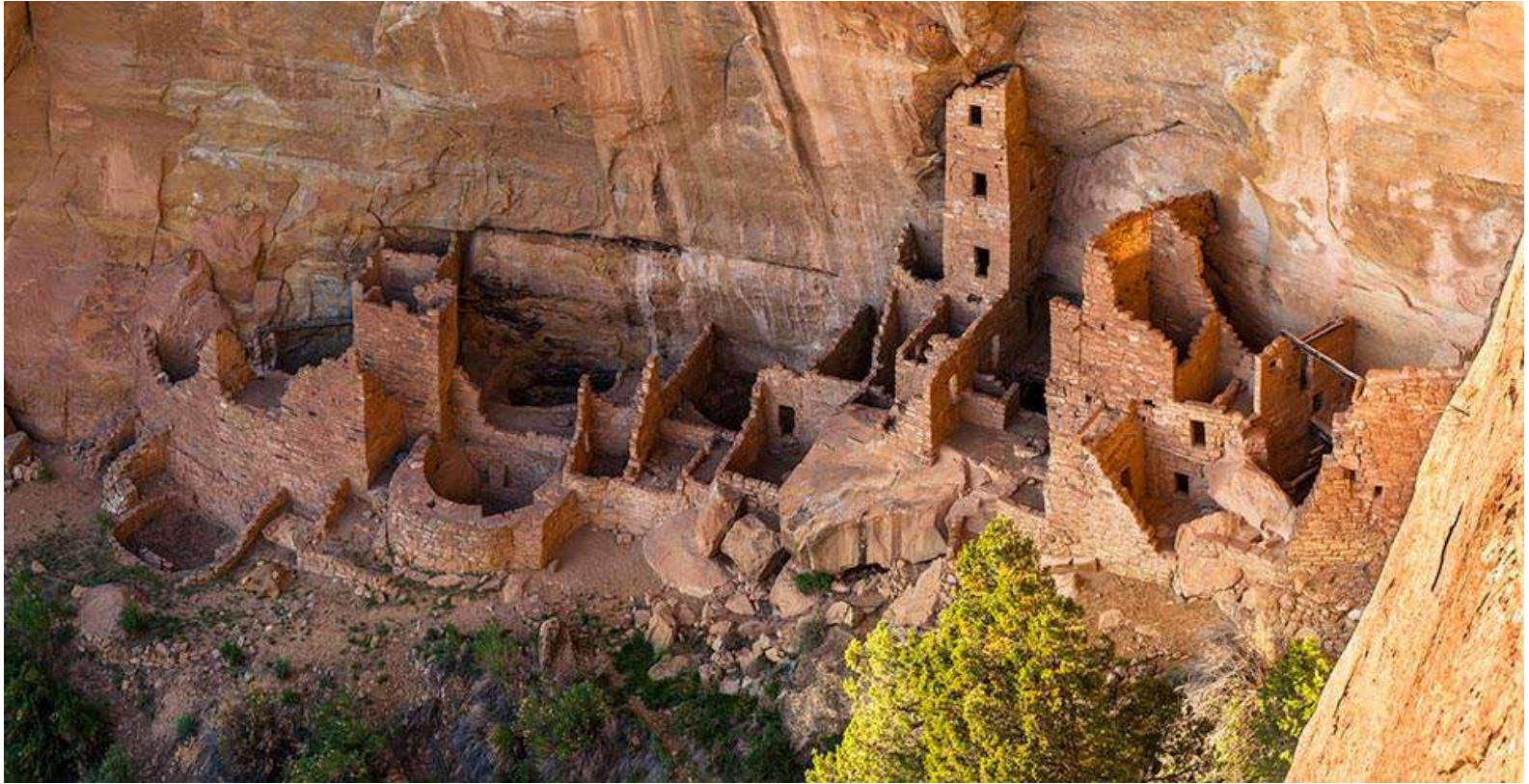
North American State - Cahokia

- ❖ Mississippian Cultures
 - Mounds
- ❖ Rigid class - Great Sun
 - Curious gender inversion
 - Matrilineal





Cahokia - peaks ~1150 CE, declined by 1450CE



Other North American Peoples - Mesa Verde

South American States - Inca

- ❖ Andean peoples ~ 1438 CE
 - Cuzco - Temple of the Sun
- ❖ Violent empire
 - No writing
 - Mit'a system







Trade Between Societies



Comparing Three American Civilizations

	Maya	Aztec	Inca
Region	Mexico/ Central America	Central Mexico	Andes in South America
Period	400–1517	1200–1521	1200–1572
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn • Beans • Squash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn • Beans • Squash • Tomatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn • Cotton • Potatoes
Trade	• Moderate	• Extensive	• Limited
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic • Some human sacrifice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic • Some human sacrifice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic • Some human sacrifice
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized city-states, each with a king • Wars for tribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful king • Wars for captives • System of tribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful king • Wars for conquest • Mita system
Technology and Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing • Step pyramids • Accurate calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step pyramids • Chinampas • Accurate calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waru waru • Roads • Masonry
Reasons for Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European diseases • Subjects rebelled • Spanish attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European diseases • Civil war • Spanish attacks

KEY TERMS BY THEME

CULTURE: North America

Mississippian
matrilineal society

TECHNOLOGY:

Mound-building
Cahokia

GOVERNMENT: AZTEC

city-states
theocracy
Mexico

RELIGION: AZTEC

human sacrifice

GOVERNMENT: Inca

Inca
Pachacuti
mita system

TECHNOLOGY: INCA

Carpa Nan

RELIGION: INCA

Temple of the Sun
animism

Which of the following staple crops is most associated with the rise of Mesoamerican civilizations?

A Manioc

B Potatoes

C Beans

D Maize

E Rice

Which of the following accurately describes the function of the mit'a system in the Inca Empire?

A To gain tribute in the form of prisoners of war for ritual sacrifice

B To raise a mercenary army to fight the Aztec Empire and Maya city-states

C To compel Inca subjects to work on various state projects for a fixed term each year

D To replace the nuclear family as the basic social unit of Inca society

Inca and Aztec societies were similar in that both

A developed from Mayan civilization

B acquired empires by means of military conquest

C independently developed iron technology

D depended entirely on oral record keeping

E had no system of regional trade