

Study Guide**Section 1: Classic Era – Teotihuacan & Maya**

1. Classic period civilizations in Mesoamerica were built on the political foundation of which early civilization?
2. Mesoamerican classic-period political and cultural innovations were based on
3. The largest city in the Americas in 450–600 was
4. Quetzalcoatl was
5. How did Mesoamericans view the practice of human sacrifice?
6. Chinampas were “floating gardens” that
7. What kind of housing did the common people in cities live in?
8. The two most important crafts produced by Teotihuacan’s crafts industry were
9. Teotihuacan was a commercial and religious center that
10. Teotihuacan was ruled by
11. How was the Mayan political state organized?
12. Which of the following was *not* a strategy employed by the Maya to provide food for the population during the classical period?
13. Maya monumental architecture took advantage of
14. Why did Mayan leaders spill their own blood?
15. In the classic era, Maya military forces primarily fought to secure
16. What was the role of Maya women of the ruling class?
17. What roles is believed that women of the lower classes fulfilled?
18. Maya contributions include the
19. Maya contributions to mathematics include

Section 2: Post classical Period – Toltec & Aztec

20. The Toltecs had unique political and military success by creating a “conquest state” based on
21. The Toltecs’ capital city was
22. The Aztecs were also known as the
23. Aztec society can be described as
24. What are the attributes that signaled inequality in wealth and privilege in Aztec society?
25. The Aztecs met the challenges of feeding a growing population by
26. Describe the Aztec gods

Study Guide

27. The Aztec god that was the focus of the cult of the hummingbird was called

28. The twin temples of Tenochtitlan symbolize what two bases of Aztec economy,

29. As sacrificial victims, Aztecs preferred what type of people?

Section 3: Northern Peoples – SW Desert Region & Mississippi

30. The emergence of complex urban, social, and political structure in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley structure was based on

31. The Anasazi, a desert people, led an enriched cultural life centered on

32. The large mounds of the Ohio Valley served as

Section 4: Andean Civilizations – Mocha, Tiwanaku & Wari, Inca

33. Andean people discovered many ways to prevent famine including

34. The domestication of what animals in the Andes was crucial for meat as well as transportation?

35. *Ayllu* means

36. What is the *mit'a*?

37. The Moche and other Andean cultures used the coca plant for

38. Which products were among the ones produced by Moche artisans ?

39. The two Andean cities that precede the Incan civilization are

40. How did the Inca ensure the loyalty of defeated regions?

41. Why was the city of Cuzco unique?