

Name _____

Chapter 12 Study Guide- "Latin America: Shaped by Its History"



hieroglyphics
tribute
Tenochtitlán
Aztecs
Pok-ta-tok
Peru
Census

zero
medicines
Mayan
aqueducts
quipus
Haiti

Quechua
maize
Cuzco
Incas
Machu Picchu
foreign

1. The main food and most important crop of the Mayas was corn, or _____.
(section 1)
2. The Mayans recorded their history using signs and symbols (picture writing) that were part of a writing system called _____. (section 1)
3. The Mayan concept of _____ is considered one of the greatest inventions in mathematics. (section 1)
4. Subsistence farming like the _____, Incan descendants, meaning they only grow enough food to feed their own families. (section 2)
5. _____, or taxes, could be paid to the Aztecs in food, cotton, gold, or slaves. (section 1)
6. The Aztec capital of _____ is now the site of Mexico City in the Valley of Mexico. (section 1)
7. Aztec doctors made more than 1,000 _____ from plants to treat fevers, stomach aches, and heal wounds. (Section 1)
8. Some important _____ creations include an accurate calendar, the concept of zero, and a system of writing using hieroglyphics. (section 1)
9. _____ often captured their enemies to be used as human sacrifices because they thought it would please the gods and delay the destruction of the world. (section 1)
10. The Mayan game of _____ is similar to basketball. (section 1)
11. The capital of the Incan empire was the city of _____. (section 2)

12. The _____ built more than 14,000 miles of roads. They also built _____, pipes or channels that carry water from distance sources to irrigate their land. (section 2)

13. Each noble in Incan society would conduct a _____, or official count of all the people in an area, so that people could be taxed. (section 2)

14. Incans used knotted strings on which they recorded information called _____. Each one has a main cord with several colored strings attached to it with different colors and knots of different sizes. (section 2)

15. Incas were masters of building with stone. Their most famous ruin is _____, a city that includes buildings, stairs carved into the side of a mountain, and roads cut into bare rock. (section 2)

_____ 16. Once the Spanish controlled a large portion of the Americas, Spanish social classes determined where people lived in Peru. The social class order from highest to lowest was _____. (section 3)

- a. criollos (creoles), mestizos, peninsulars, Native Americans, Africans
- b. peninsulars, criollos (creoles), mestizos, Native Americans, Africans
- c. Native Americans, criollos (creoles) , peninsulars, mestizos, Africans

17. The two most important province's in Spain's American empire were New Spain and _____. (section 3)

_____ 18. The Spanish were able to conquer the Aztecs because _____. (section 3)

- a. disease wiped out many Aztecs
- b. the Spanish had better weapons and horses
- c. Native American neighbors of Aztecs helped the Spanish because they didn't like paying tribute
- d. All of the above

19. The first European colony to win independence in the Americas was _____. (section 4)

20. _____ companies bought large mines and farms in Latin America and often controlled the economies of Latin American countries. (section 5)