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## SPANISH DOMINION AND THE NEW WORLD: AZTECS AND INCAS

Your student was instructed to write "A" in the blank if the sentence relates to the Aztecs or "I" if the

## FILL IN THE BLANK

	nce describes the Incas. Because this quiz is lengthy, your student has been instructed to ask he should answer all of these questions, or only the ones that you mark for him to answer.
_A_	This empire was located in the central valley of Mexico, on what is now Mexico City.
A	Montezuma was the king of this empire in the early 1500's.
	This empire created a network of roads and bridges to connect its different parts and to make travel possible through the high Andes mountains.
	To record all kinds of information, these people used <i>quipus</i> , bundles of colored, knotted cords.
_A_	These people made <i>chinampas</i> , which were gardens built on swampy land used to grow fruit, flowers, and vegetables.
	This civilization was the largest empire in South America, extending for nearly three thousand miles along the west coast.
	Francisco Pizarro and other Spanish conquistadores conquered this empire in 1532.
_A_	Hernán Cortés, along with other conquistadores, conquered this empire in 1521.
A	Tenochtitlan was the capital city of this empire.
	Because of the chilly mountain air of the Andes, these people made ponchos and knitted caps from Ilama wool.
	Atahualpa, emperor of this people, was captured and killed by the Spanish conquistadores.
A	Records in this society were kept in codices.
	The Temple of the Sun in this people's capital city Cuzco shows the image of Inti, their sun god.
A	In this society, a person's social class was shown by the hairstyle he or she wore.
	Machu Picchu was a beautiful city carved into the side of a mountain by this people.