

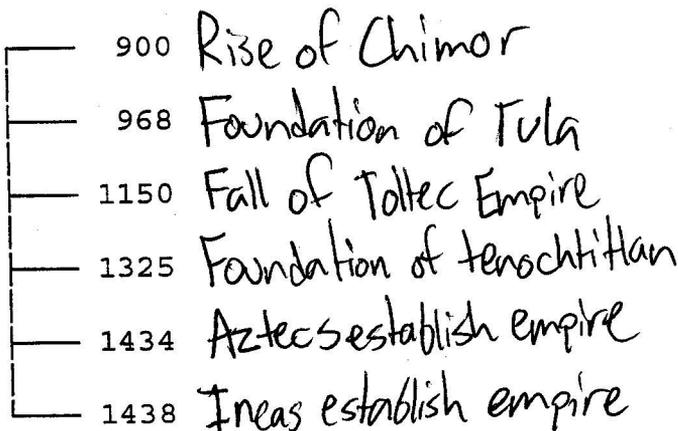
CHAPTER 11

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

foundation of Tenochtitlan
Aztecs establish empire
foundation of Tula

Incas establish empire
fall of Toltec empire
rise of Chimor



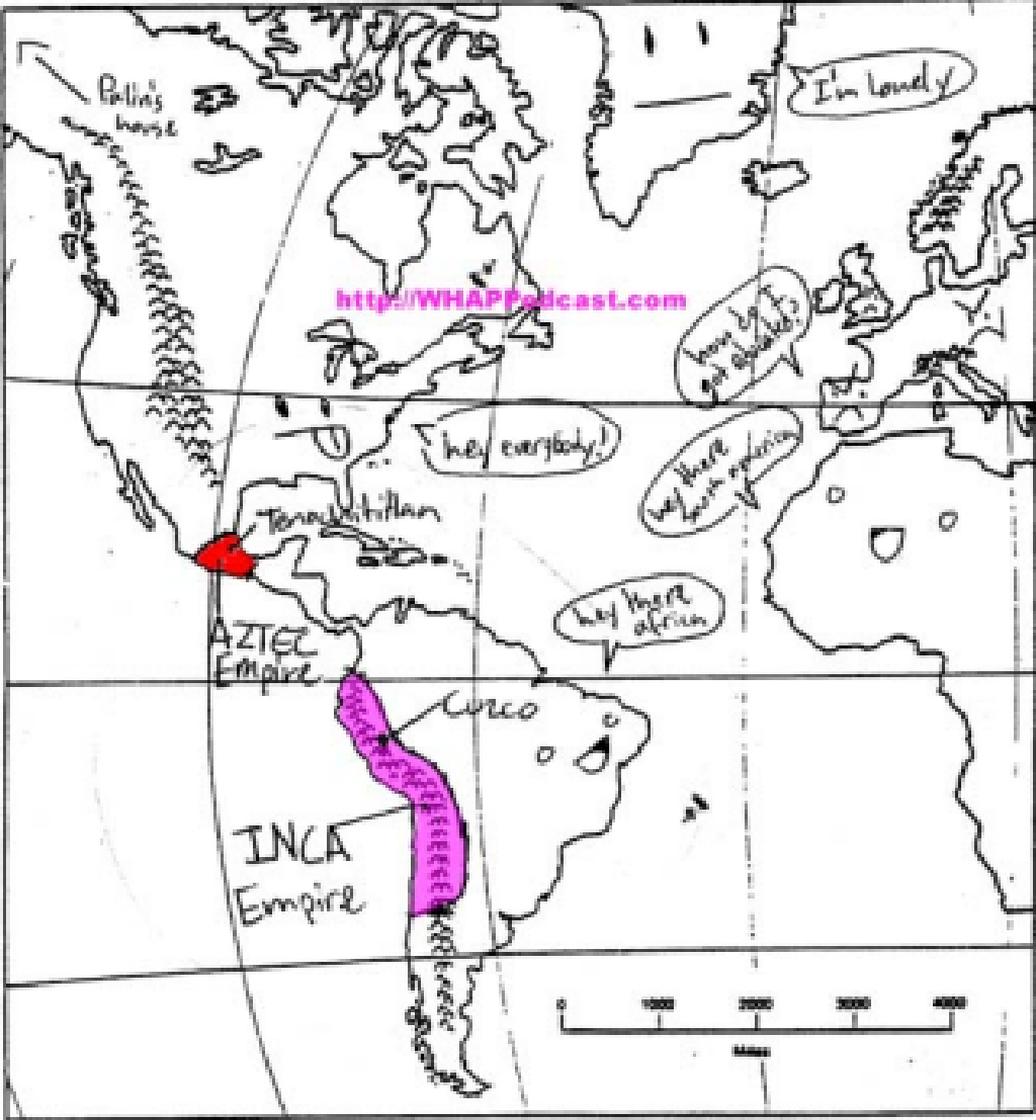
TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. Define each one on a separate sheet of paper.

Toltecs
Aztecs
pipiltin
Tlaloc
Tlatelolco
calpulli
cannibal kingdom
Topac Yupanqui
Temple of the Sun
yanas

Topiltzin
Nahuatl
quipu
Huitzilopochtli
chinampas
mayeques
Inca
Twantinsuyu
mitmaq
ayllus

Chichen Itzá
Tenochtitlan
Tlacaélel
Quetzalcoatl
pochteca
Inca socialism
Pachacuti
split inheritance
mita



Pallas horse

I'm lonely

<http://WHAPPodcast.com>

how big is that?

hey everybody!

hey there africa

Tenochtitlan

hey there africa

AZTEC Empire

Cusco

INCA Empire



Vocab / Key Points

<http://whappodcast.com>

ORDER OF THE CIVILIZATIONS:

Teotihuacan -> Toltecs -> Aztecs

Indian - Those Europeans sure were stupid; Columbus made the mistake of calling the Americans "Indians" because he thought when he landed in America he was in the Indies, what Europeans called India and beyond.

Toltecs - toltec empire, established capitol at Tula. Came after Mayans. Originally nomadic people from northern frontier. Moved to a sedintary (stayed in one place) lifestyle. Strong Military ethic. Toltec art = sacrifice and war.

Aztecs - kinda remembered toltecs, controlled lakes, **called themselves mexica**, nomadic tribe -> ruling power,

Pipiltin - were members of the very highest social sphere in the ancient Aztec Empire. These people were members of the hereditary nobility and occupied the top positions in the government, the army and the priesthood. Pipiltin helped increase social stresses which attributed to internal weaknesses of the Aztec Empire's downfall.

Tlaloc - traditional Deity revered by the aztecs, rain god

Tlatelolco - neighbored tenochtitlan, seperate administration from tenochtitlan.

Calpulli - kin group that controlled city wards, maintained its neighborhood temples and civic buildings

Jesus, these are some crazy words

Cannibal Kingdom - Aztecs practiced ritual sacrifice and cannibalism due to the lack of protein. In Europe and abroad human sacrifice was replaced by animal sacrifice. No cattle and sheep in Mesoamerica = no transition to animal sacrifice. The Aztecs get a bad rap from being cannibals. Just remember that human sacrifice was EXTREMELY essential in Aztec society and religion.

Topac Yupanqui He became Inca in his turn upon his father's death in 1471, ruling until his own death in 1493. He conquered Chimor, which occupied the northern coast of what is now Peru, the largest remaining rival to the Incas.

Temple of the Sun - in cuzco, was the center of the state religion and inside it, mummies of the past incas were kept.

Yanas - people removed from their ayllus and served permanently as servants, artisans, or workers for the Inca or the nobility

Topiltzin - a toltec leader and a preist dedicated to the god **QUETZALCOATL** (good luck spelling that on an essay). After a power struggle with another faction he was exiled to yucatan. He was supposed to return and take the throne, and maybe this might have contributed to the aztec confusion when the Europeans arrived.

Nahuatl - language of the toltecs, also spoken by the aztecs, made aztec dominance easier to accept

Quipu - system of knotted strings used for counting and recording numerical and some other information. They didn't have iPhones apparently.

Huitzilopochtli - was the **patron god of the Aztecs** most closely associated with the cult of **human sacrifice**.

Chinampas - floating,

artificial islands made of earth piled on reed mats that were anchored to the shallow lake bed.

Increased agricultural production. Irrigated crops.

Mayeques - a new class of workers was created to serve as laborers on these lands. These mayeques, or serfs, were sometimes from dependent clans or more often from conquered peoples.

Inca - the Inca empire ruler

Twantinsuyu - The Incas' name for the Inca Empire

Mitmaq - colonists, the inca made extensive use of them to integrate the empire, to make an example and to garrison the area

Ayllus - clans

Chichen Itza - in yucatan, conquered by toltec warriors in 1000ce, was one of many cities which was ruled under toltec influence

Tenochtitlan - founded in 1325 on an island in lake texcoco, next to **tlatelolco**, was kinda the capitol of aztec empire, joined in triple alliance but dominated tlacopan and texcoco

Tlacauelel - aztecs changed from loose associated clans to stratified society, this guy was a central figure in all of this. He was an advisor and prime minister under 3 rulers from 1427 - 1480. He rewrote

history to serve the aztecs

Quetzalcoatl - one of the traditional deities, topiltzin dedicated himself to this Deity, god of civilization, ancient toltec god

Pochteca - special merchant class, operated great markets at Tlatelolco

Inca Socialism - a carefully organized system in which **every community collectively contributed** to the whole and **the state** regulated the distribution of resources **on the basis of need**.

Pachacuti - was the ruler associated with the first **creation of the Inca empire in 1438**.

Split Inheritance - the Incan practice where all **political power and titles** went to the **ruler's successor**, but his **wealth was kept in the hands of the male descendants** to support the cult of the dead ruler's mummy. This prompted the new ruler to seek more wealth and land, helping the empire grow.

Mita - labor turns, essential aspect of inca control. incas extracted labor from conquered areas.

Again, ORDER OF CIVILIZATIONS:

Teotihuacan -> Toltecs -> Toltecs fall in 1150 -> Aztecs

During the postclassical period, societies in the Americas remained entirely separate from those of the Old World.

The **Toltecs** established their capital in central Mexico around **968**

After the sack of Tula, the center of population and political power in Mexico shifted to the valley of Mexico and the shores of a chain of lakes in that basin.

City-states = government that was the basis for the imperial structure of the **Aztecs** during their first settlement in the valley of Mexico.

Tenochtitlan was the **capital** of the **Aztec empire**.

In **1434**, the **Aztecs** formed a **triple alliance** with two other cities.

From a loose association of **clans**, **Aztec society** became a **stratified society**.

Tlacaehlel was the **prime minister** of the Aztecs who expanded the practice of **human sacrifice** and **rewrote the Aztec histories**.

Some **deities** worshipped by the **Aztecs**:

- Tonatiuh
- Huitzilopochtli
- Tula
- Tlaloc

Huitzilopochtli was the **patron god of the Aztecs** most closely associated with the cult of **human sacrifice**.

Chinampas were the "**floating islands**" utilized for intensive agricultural production.

Conquered **territories under Aztec administration** were often left **relatively unchanged** under their old rulers **as long as they recognized Aztec supremacy and paid tribute**.

Inca Socialism = a carefully organized system in which **every community collectively contributed** to the whole and **the state** regulated the distribution of resources **on the basis of need**.

Following the decline of the **horizon states** of **Tihuanaco** and **Huari**, a number of large states such as **Chimor** continued to be important.

Pachacuti was the ruler associated with the first **creation of the Inca empire in 1438**.

the Inca practice of **split inheritance** = All **political power and titles** went to the **ruler's successor**,

but his **wealth was kept in the hands of the male descendants** to support the cult of the dead ruler's mummy.

Aztecs and Incas both **shared** the common practices of a **tribute system**

The **population** of the **Americas** was probably **close to** (almost the same number as) contemporary **Europe's** excluding Russia.