Aztec and Inca Empires p. 80-81

Aztec Empire (1325-1519)

Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

* + 1325 Aztec settle on an island in Lake Texcoco.
		- Built on a lake, Tenochtitlan was larger than most cities in Europe.
		- Its palaces, markets, and temple pyramids amazed the Spanish.
		- Hernan Cortes, commander of the Spanish, said, “It is hardly possible to describe their beauty.”
	+ 1431 Three cities, called Triple Alliance, set up Aztec Empire.
	+ Religion dominated every part of Aztec life.
		- The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
	+ The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
		- The Aztec constantly fought with their neighbors in order to gain more territory and capture more people to sacrifice to their gods.
	+ Aztec Contributions include architecture, calendar and agriculture.
		- Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.
		- Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.
		- Created floating island gardens with lake mud to grow food.
	+ The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519.
		- They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.

Inca Empire (1438-1533)

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

* + The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
		- Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years.
		- By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.
	+ They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges.
		- These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
	+ Inca contributions include architecture, medicine and transportation.
		- Built enormous stone buildings with great precision.
		- Successfully operated on skull injuries.
		- Built an extensive network of roads and suspension bridges.
	+ The Spanish came to South America in 1532.
		- They killed the Inca emperor and took over the empire.
			* Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, captured Atahualpa, the Inca emperor, and held him for ransom.
			* When the ransom was paid, Pizarro had Atahualpa killed anyway.

Aztec and Inca Empires p. 80-81

Aztec Empire (1325-1519)

Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

* + 1325 Aztec settle on an island in Lake Texcoco.
		- Built on a lake, Tenochtitlan was larger than most cities in Europe.
		- Its palaces, markets, and temple pyramids amazed the Spanish.
		- Hernan Cortes, commander of the Spanish, said, “It is hardly possible to describe their beauty.”
	+ 1431 Three cities, called Triple Alliance, set up Aztec Empire.
	+ Religion dominated every part of Aztec life.
		- The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
	+ The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
		- The Aztec constantly fought with their neighbors in order to gain more territory and capture more people to sacrifice to their gods.
	+ Aztec Contributions include architecture, calendar and agriculture.
		- Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.
		- Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.
		- Created floating island gardens with lake mud to grow food.
	+ The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519.
		- They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.

Inca Empire (1438-1533)

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

* + The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
		- Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years.
		- By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.
	+ They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges.
		- These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
	+ Inca contributions include architecture, medicine and transportation.
		- Built enormous stone buildings with great precision.
		- Successfully operated on skull injuries.
		- Built an extensive network of roads and suspension bridges.
	+ The Spanish came to South America in 1532.
		- They killed the Inca emperor and took over the empire.
			* Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, captured Atahualpa, the Inca emperor, and held him for ransom.
			* When the ransom was paid, Pizarro had Atahualpa killed anyway.