



Poll

The Aztec empire was based mainly in modern day

- United States
- Mexico
- Peru
- France



Collaborate!

What do you know bout the Aztec empire?

- Around 1300 CE, a wandering tribe of Indians wandered into the Valley of Mexico.
- These people were called the Aztecs.
- When the Aztecs arrived in the Valley of Mexico, other tribes were already in residence.
- They had already taken the best land. The Aztecs had to make due with the swampy shores of Lake Texcoco.
- But this did not bother the Aztecs.
- Not only were they very clever people, but they had every faith that their main god had sent them to the swampy shores of Lake Texcoco, so obviously this place was perfect for them.

- After they settled in, they began to conquer the neighboring tribes.
- They conquered first one tribe, and then another, and then another.
- Each conquered tribe had to pay tribute to the Aztecs in the form of food, clothing, jewels, and of course, captives to feed the hungry gods.
- That made the Aztecs very happy and very rich.
- The Aztecs expanded and expanded until they had built an empire.

- One day, around 1500 CE, Spanish soldiers arrived in the Valley of Mexico.
- They were amazed at what they saw.
- The Spanish conquered the Aztecs.
- The arrival of the Spanish brought guns, horses, huge fighting dogs, and disease.
- Because the Aztecs were such fierce warriors, they
 might have had a slim chance of survival against guns
 and horses and huge fighting dogs.
- But they had no defense against disease.
- They had never been exposed to childhood diseases like measles.
- Many became ill once the Spanish arrived; many died.

- The Spanish also received help from the other tribes in the area.
- These tribes saw a chance to get even, and perhaps even to rid themselves of the feared and hated Aztecs.
- These tribes did not expect to be conquered themselves, which they were.
- By the mid-1500's, the Aztec Empire had collapsed, and the Spanish had taken over the entire region.
- Today, there are around 1,000,000 (one million)
 descendants of the ancient Aztecs living and working in
 Mexico.
- Human sacrifice is no longer part of their festivals.
- But the beautiful art and clever games the Aztecs created are still enjoyed today.



https://cf.nearpod.com/neareducation/new/3d/player2/AncientTimes-AztecTemple/index.html

Teotihuacán

In the 2nd century BC a new civilization arose in the valley of Mexico. This civilization built the flourishing metropolis of Teotihuacán and it's huge pyramids.

Seven centuries after the demise of the Teotihuacán empire the pyramids were honored and utilized by the Aztecs and became a place of pilgrimage.

Mesoamerica's greatest city is just 31 miles (50km) northeast of Mexico City and can be reached by bus or taxi.

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https://www.360cities.net/embed_iframe/pyramid-of-the-sun-in-teotihuacan-mexico?r=nearpod&fullscreen=true





https://www.youtube.com/embed/i3kWJfkqT0g



Poll

The Inca Empire was based mostly in modern day ____.

- Peru
- Mexico
- Brazil



Collaborate!

Inca Empire



https://www.youtube.com/embed/fkFgylgGjDk

Slideshow



ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDING

South America was also home to some ancient civilizations comparable to those of Eurasia, such as the Incas. Until the 15th century, the north western part of South America was home to many different indigenous kingdoms. The Kingdom of Cusco then saw its leader, called Pachacuti, expand his kingdom and conquer others to create the Inca Empire.







TAWANTINSUYU

The Incas called their empire "Tawantinsuyu." In Quechua, the language of the Incas, it means the group of four regions, whose corners met at the capital, Cusco. These were Chinchaysuyu (north), Antisuyu (east; the Amazon jungle), Collasuyu (south) and Cuntisuyu (west).

At the time of Spanish conquest, it was the largest empire in the Americas, with 10 million people.

19/37



Slideshow



FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES

The Inca Empire had many features that make it unique amongst other ancient civilizations. In particular, the Incas did not use any of the following:

- wheeled vehicles
- animal transportation
- knowledge of metallurgy
- writing system
- monetary system





ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite not developing these tools, the Incas still created a sophisticated empire. They built impressive monuments and structures, in particular working with stone. They also created beautiful textiles, managed agriculture in a challenging environment, and used knotted strings for communication in place of a writing system.







Open Ended Question

How do	you think the Incas ke	pt historical records w	vithout a writing	system?

Slideshow



DISCOVERY OF MACHU PICCHU

In 1911, explorer Hiram Bingham trekked into the mountains of Peru and discovered Machu Picchu, "Old Peak" in the Quechua language.









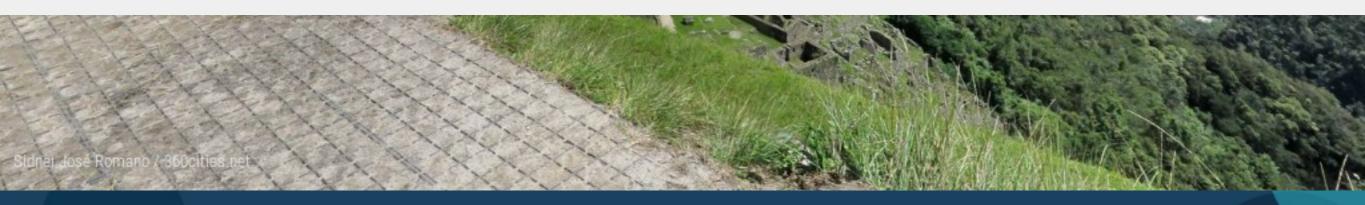
MACHU PICCHU

On the following slide, you'll visit the site of Machu Picchu. It is an ancient citadel, believed to have been built for the first Inca Emperor Pachacuti.

As you explore, think about the landscape and geography and what kinds of challenges the Incas might have experienced as a result.

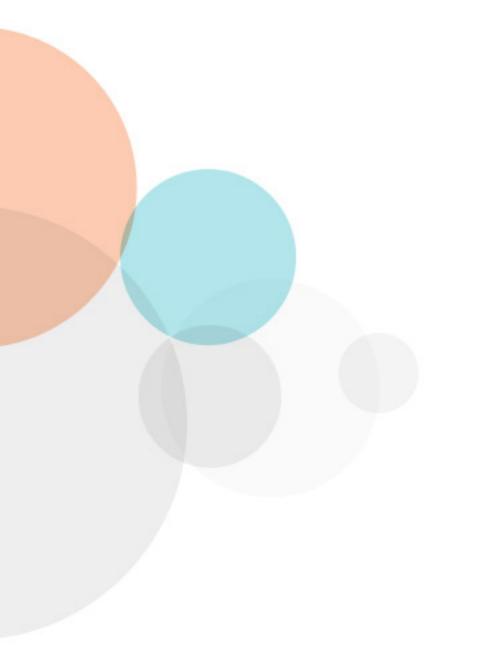


https://www.360cities.net/embed_iframe/machu-picchu-with-view-to-waynapicchu-peru/?r=nearpod&fullscreen=true



Open Ended Question

Why do you think the Incas chose to build their city in this location? What advantages or disadvantages does it have?



Poll

What does Machu Picchu mean in Quechua?

- Old Peak
- High Palace
- Old City
- Cost City

What Happened??

- The Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro invaded the Incan Empire in 1532, seeking riches.
- The Inca had already had some contact with Europeans, and many had died of European diseases.
- The empire was also weakened by a civil war between two ruling brothers.
- Pizarro manipulated the two sides, eventually defeating both.



Collaborate!

What is one thing you learned about each the Aztec and Inca?

Memory Test

