

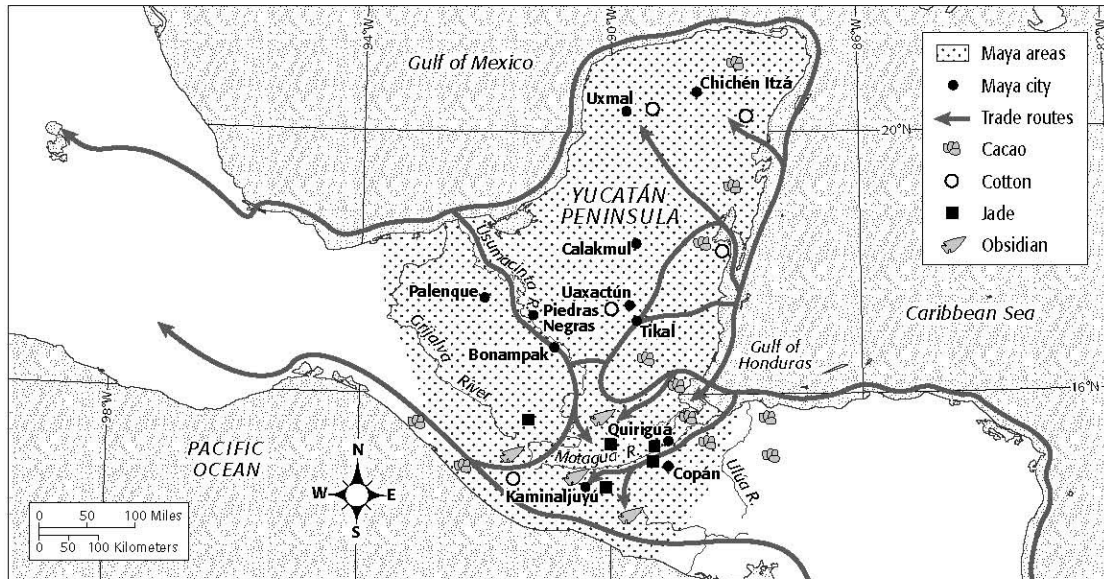
Early History of the Americas**Chapter Test****Form A**

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which is the *best* prediction of what might have happened if Maya cities had stopped warring with one another?
- Maya civilization might not have collapsed in the 900s.
 - The region where the Maya lived might not have suffered from a drought.
 - The Maya might have overthrown their kings.
 - Maya society might have produced less art.
- _____ 2. Maya cities in the Classic Age
- were composed mostly of grass huts.
 - had many large buildings but few temples.
 - were important for government but not religion.
 - included large stone pyramids and temples.
- _____ 3. In the popular Maya ball game, players tried to
- get a ball through a stone ring using their hands and feet.
 - hit a ball with a stick.
 - knock down sticks by rolling a heavy rubber ball.
 - get a ball through a stone ring without using their hands or feet.
- _____ 4. Which is the *best* description of Maya society?
- The upper class included farming families and priests and the lower classes included warriors.
 - The upper and lower classes provided food and goods for each other.
 - The lower classes provided food and labor and the upper class led religious ceremonies.
 - The lower classes led religious ceremonies and the upper class controlled the economy.
- _____ 5. What were the key factors in the rise of the Aztec Empire?
- geographic location, large population, and superior weapons
 - very literate citizens, restricted borders, and tightly enforced laws
 - fertile farmland and access to plenty of drinking water and gold
 - war, tribute, and trade

- _____ **6.** A tribute was
- a.** a payment to a more powerful ruler or country.
 - b.** a special musical ceremony performed by the citizens of conquered cities.
 - c.** the name given to the ruler of the Aztec Empire.
 - d.** a rare gem found along the shores of Lake Texcoco.
- _____ **7.** What key roles did many trusted nobles perform for the Aztec emperors?
- a.** They fought battles with neighboring peoples.
 - b.** They were tax collectors and judges.
 - c.** They controlled trade in the market.
 - d.** They grew crops on floating gardens.
- _____ **8.** Other peoples in the region made alliances with Cortés because
- a.** they were interested in moving to Spain.
 - b.** they could gain wealth by selling their horses to the Spanish.
 - c.** they wanted to adopt the Catholic religion.
 - d.** they did not like the harsh rule of the Aztecs.
- _____ **9.** What event took place soon before the Spaniards arrived and led to the fall of the Inca Empire?
- a.** a devastating earthquake
 - b.** a drought that caused a terrible famine
 - c.** a civil war
 - d.** an outbreak of smallpox
- _____ **10.** Why was the Inca road system important?
- a.** The roads connected all parts of the empire.
 - b.** The roads all led to Machu Picchu.
 - c.** The roads were used as part of religious ceremonies.
 - d.** The roads formed a ring around Cuzco.
- _____ **11.** Which of the following describes Inca achievements?
- a.** Inca scholars developed an elaborate writing system.
 - b.** The stonecutting for buildings was so precise that no cement was needed.
 - c.** Inca builders learned how to build temples from the Spanish conquistadors.
 - d.** Farmers created floating gardens to grow crops.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



_____ 1. Most jade was mined near which natural feature?

- a. Grijalva River
- b. Motagua River
- c. Caribbean Sea
- d. Gulf of Honduras

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. Maya in the highlands traded obsidian and _____ for forest goods and cotton from the lowlands. (jade/rubber)
2. The Aztecs built their capital city on a(n) _____ in central Mexico. (mountain/island)
3. The Aztec emperor believed that Hernán Cortés was a _____. (conquistador/god)
4. In the mid-1400s, a ruler named _____ began to expand Inca territory. (Moctezuma/Pachacuti)
5. The Incas were known for their expert _____, or stonework. (masonry/causeways)

TRUE/FALSE Indicate whether each statement is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Maya developed two calendars—one for farming and one for religious events.
- _____ 2. The Maya population was evenly divided between the upper and lower classes.
- _____ 3. The Aztecs sacrificed thousands of people a year.
- _____ 4. When the conquistadors arrived, the Aztecs immediately attacked them.
- _____ 5. The Inca Empire began in what is now Mexico.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term, place, or person that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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| _____ 1. a crop grown by the Maya | a. causeways |
| _____ 2. to fight against authority | b. Francisco Pizarro |
| _____ 3. raised roads across water or wet ground | c. Atahualpa |
| _____ 4. Inca capital | d. rebel |
| _____ 5. floating gardens built by the Aztecs | e. conquistadors |
| _____ 6. a group of Spanish soldiers | f. Quetzalcoatl |
| _____ 7. leader of the Spanish invasion of Aztec lands | g. chinampas |
| _____ 8. last Aztec emperor | h. maize |
| _____ 9. leader of the Spanish invasion of Inca lands | i. Hernán Cortés |
| _____ 10. Inca leader who was captured by the Spanish | j. Moctezuma II |
| | k. Quechua |
| | l. Cuzco |