

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Aztec Empire Highlights



The _____ were a fascinating civilization known for their intricate social structure, innovative agricultural _____, and powerful military.

They established their capital, _____, on an island in the middle of a lake in today's Mexico City. This location was chosen because of a prophetic _____, an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its mouth. The

Aztecs were skilled _____, using chinampas or "floating gardens" to grow crops on the lake's surface. They cultivated maize, beans, squash, and _____ peppers, which were staples of their diet.

Their society was highly organized, with a strict class system. At the top was the _____, followed by nobles, priests, and then commoners. The Aztecs were also remarkable engineers, constructing impressive _____ and pyramids that still awe people today. Their main god was _____, the sun and war god, and they performed rituals and sacrifices to honor their gods.

The Aztec _____ was vibrant, with markets that attracted traders from far and wide. They traded goods such as cotton, _____ beans, and precious metals. Education was important in Aztec society, with boys and girls attending separate _____ where they were taught history, religion, and specific trades or skills.

Unfortunately, the arrival of _____ in the 16th century led to the decline of the Aztec civilization. Diseases brought by the Europeans, combined with _____, decimated the Aztec population. However, the legacy of the Aztecs, from their agricultural practices to their architectural _____, continues to influence Mexican culture and history.

economy Huitzilopochtli farmers warfare temples cocoa techniques
chili feats Tenochtitlán emperor Aztecs schools sign Spaniards