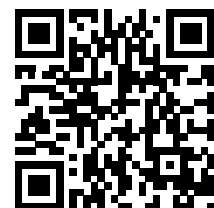


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# Early American Schooling



In early American civilizations, education played a pivotal role in society. The \_\_\_\_\_, for instance, emphasized the importance of schooling for both boys and girls. Young \_\_\_\_\_ were taught about their culture, religion, and the \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for daily life at home. At around the age of fifteen, boys might enter a \_\_\_\_\_, a school where they learned about warfare and leadership. \_\_\_\_\_, on the other hand, were often taught more domestic skills but also learned about religion and \_\_\_\_\_.

The Mayans, renowned for their advancements in mathematics and \_\_\_\_\_, also valued education. They created a sophisticated writing system and made significant astronomical \_\_\_\_\_, which were passed down through generations. Their knowledge was recorded on \_\_\_\_\_, which were unfortunately largely destroyed during the colonial period.

In the \_\_\_\_\_ civilization, education was more specialized. Only the sons of nobles had access to formal \_\_\_\_\_, where they learned about religion, history, and administration. The Incas were exceptional in their use of the \_\_\_\_\_, a system of knotted strings, for keeping records and conveying information.

Despite the differences among these \_\_\_\_\_, education was a common thread that bound them together. It was through this education that \_\_\_\_\_ was preserved and passed on, allowing these civilizations to thrive. Their educational \_\_\_\_\_, though varied, highlight the importance of learning in \_\_\_\_\_ and its role in the development of culture and civilization.

- children
- rituals
- knowledge
- skills
- Aztecs
- society
- practices
- astronomy
- discoveries
- codices
- Girls
- quipu
- education
- civilizations
- Telpochcalli
- Inca