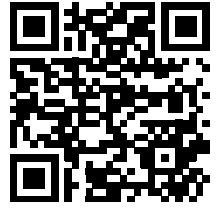


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Impact of Warfare on Ancient America



In ancient America, warfare played a crucial role in shaping societies. The _____, one of the most powerful civilizations, used warfare to expand their _____ and control resources. They captured soldiers from enemy states not for killing but for _____ to their gods. This practice was believed to ensure prosperity and favor from the gods. Similarly, the _____ engaged in warfare, but their conflicts were often related to capturing nobles for ransom or political _____ rather than mass expansion. In the Andean region, the _____ used a combination of diplomacy and military force to incorporate a vast area into their _____, stretching from modern-day Colombia to Chile. They built extensive road systems to move armies and maintain _____ over conquered peoples. Warfare among these civilizations was not only about conquest but also about maintaining _____ order and balance. Warriors held a high status in society, and military campaigns were planned according to the _____ to align with auspicious dates. The introduction of European weapons and _____ drastically changed the nature of warfare in the Americas. Native American societies, like the _____, adapted by forming alliances and restructuring their military strategies. Despite their efforts, the technological _____ of European arms and diseases brought by Europeans led to the decline of many indigenous _____. Today, archaeological sites and ancient texts reveal the complex role of warfare in early American _____, showing it was intertwined with religion, politics, and social structure.

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| empire | Mayans | empire | sacrifice | superiority | cosmic | horses | Incas |
| power | control | civilizations | Iroquois | calendar | Aztecs | societies | |