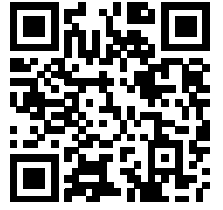


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Pre-Columbian Societies in America



Before the arrival of Europeans, the _____ were home to numerous advanced civilizations. These societies were skilled in _____, cultivating a variety of crops that fed large populations. The _____, known for their intricate calendar and advanced writing _____, thrived in what is now Mexico and Central America. Meanwhile, the _____ built a powerful empire centered around their capital, _____, showcasing remarkable engineering achievements. In the Andes, the _____ developed an extensive network of roads connecting their vast empire. These civilizations practiced various forms of _____, which often involved complex rituals and ceremonies. Important to their social and economic life was the _____ of goods, ranging from textiles to precious metals. Their achievements in _____, such as pyramids and temples, remain impressive to this day. Despite their advancements, these societies had no knowledge of the _____ for transport or metal tools for construction. Their downfall began with the arrival of _____ explorers in the 15th and 16th centuries, bringing diseases and warfare. Today, the legacy of these _____ influences many aspects of life in the Americas, from language to _____.

Aztecs religion European architecture civilizations Americas
agriculture system Tenochtitlan wheel Maya Incas trade food