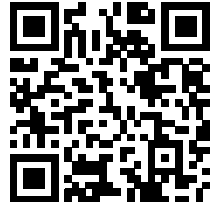


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The American Languages Tapestry



Before the arrival of Europeans, the Americas were home to a wide variety of cultures and _____ . Among the most well-known early civilizations were the _____ , Mayans, and Incas. These societies developed sophisticated systems of writing, _____ , and architecture. The Aztecs, for example, spoke _____ , which is still used today in parts of Mexico. The Mayans created a complex _____ and were also known for their advancements in mathematics and _____ . They spoke various Mayan languages, which are still alive among _____ in Central America. The Incas, who built the vast empire of _____ , primarily spoke Quechua. This language is still widely spoken in Peru, Ecuador, and _____ . These civilizations not only contributed to the development of their own societies but also left a lasting _____ on the world's cultural and linguistic landscape. Their languages carry the history, _____ , and knowledge of their people, offering insights into their ways of life, beliefs, and social _____ . Despite the challenges faced over centuries, efforts to revive and preserve these ancient languages continue, reflecting a growing _____ for the rich linguistic heritage of the Americas. The study of these languages opens a window into the _____ , helping us understand the contributions of these civilizations to _____ knowledge and culture.

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|----------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| calendar | astronomy | appreciation | Aztecs | agriculture | myths | Tawantinsuyu | |
| past | organization | human | Nahuatl | communities | languages | impact | Bolivia |