

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Legacy of Ancient America



Before the arrival of Europeans, America was home to complex civilizations. The _____, Inca, and Aztec empires had sophisticated societies. They built impressive _____ with grand temples and pyramids. The Maya, for instance, were advanced in _____ and developed a detailed calendar system. The _____ engineered an extensive network of roads across rugged mountains. The Aztecs, known for their capital, _____, created a powerful empire through military conquest and strategic _____. Agriculture played a crucial role in supporting these civilizations. The _____, beans, and squash, known as the "Three Sisters," were staple crops. These civilizations also excelled in _____, producing fine textiles, pottery, and gold artifacts. Their religious _____ often centered around nature and the cosmos, leading to the practice of various _____, including human sacrifices by the Aztecs. However, the arrival of _____ in the 15th and 16th centuries marked the beginning of the end for these ancient _____. Diseases brought by the Europeans decimated the indigenous populations, who had no _____ to these new illnesses. Despite this tragic end, the legacy of these early American civilizations continues to influence the _____, especially in areas like agriculture, with crops like corn and _____ becoming staples worldwide. Their ruins, studied by archaeologists and visited by _____, remind us of their sophisticated societies and the mark they left on human _____.

- immunity
- Maya
- cities
- tourists
- astronomy
- craftsmanship
- Tenochtitlán
- alliances
- history
- civilizations
- potatoes
- rituals
- corn
- Europeans
- Incas
- beliefs
- world