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Trade and Economy in Ancient America



In ancient America, the _____ established one of the most powerful economies. Their capital, Tenochtitlan, was a hub of trade and commerce. The _____, known for their advanced writing and calendar systems, also had a complex economy based on agriculture and trade. In the Andes, the _____ empire utilized a network of roads for efficient communication and transport of goods. Agriculture was the backbone of these civilizations, with the _____ being a crucial crop. Markets were places where people exchanged goods like _____ beans, which were used as currency. Craftsmen in these societies produced pottery, textiles, and other valuable _____. The Mississippian culture, known for their large earthen mounds, also had a thriving economy based on _____ and agriculture. Trade routes connected different regions, facilitating the exchange of products like _____, which was valuable for making tools and weapons. These economies were supported by innovative _____ systems that allowed for the cultivation of arid lands. The collapse of these _____ was influenced by various factors, including environmental changes and _____, but their economic innovations left a lasting legacy. The use of _____ in mathematics by the Maya, for instance, was a significant contribution to world _____.

Aztecs artifacts Inca obsidian maize cacao civilizations trade
Maya zero knowledge irrigation conflict