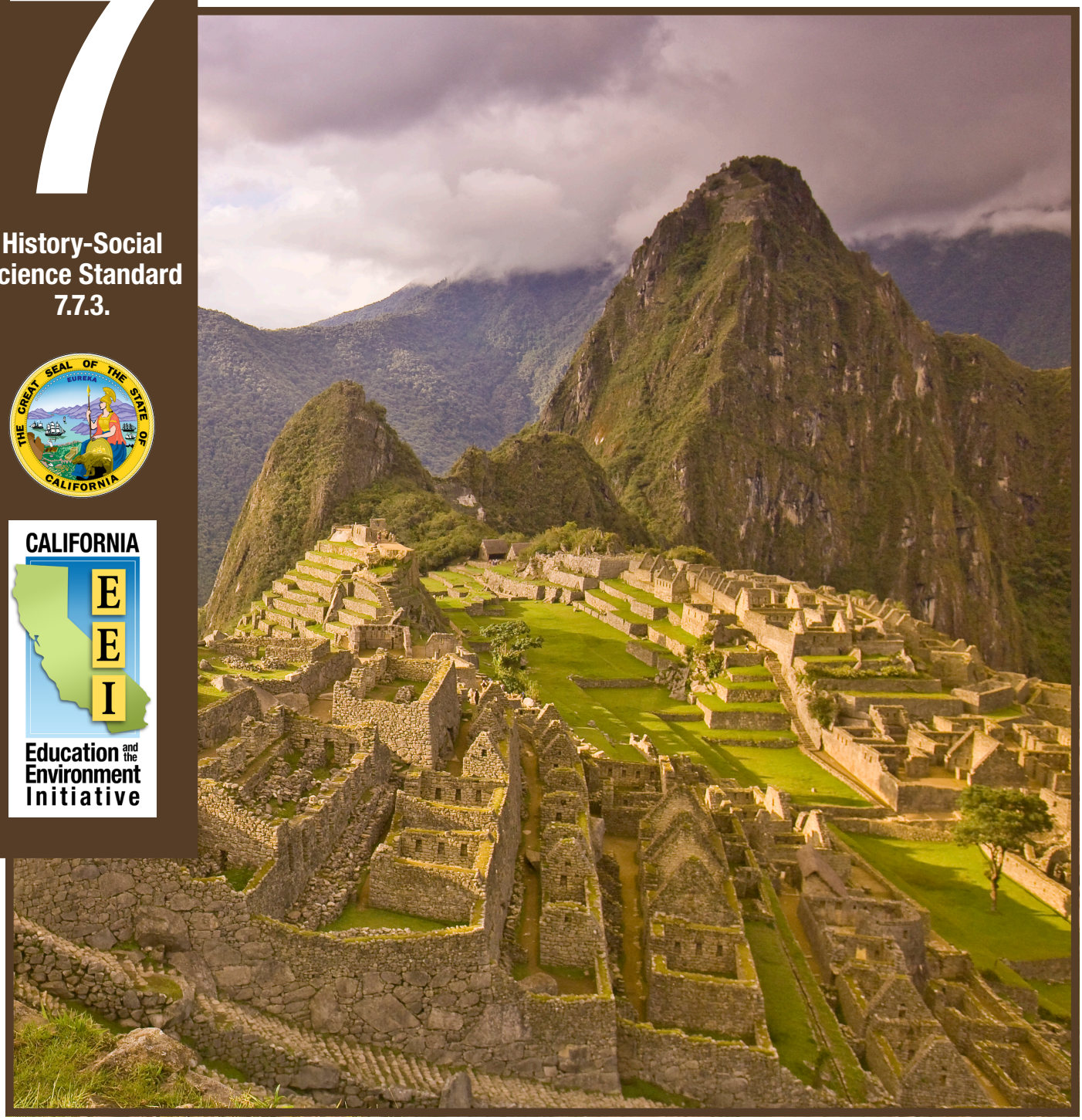
7

History-Social Science Standard 7.7.3.

Teacher's Masters

California Education and the Environment Initiative



Broken Jade and Tarnished Gold

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

The Education and the Environment Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
Office of the Secretary of Education
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Key Leadership for the Education and Environment Initiative:

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Patty Zwarts, Deputy Secretary for Policy and Legislation, California Environmental Protection Agency
Andrea Lewis, Assistant Secretary for Education and Quality Programs, California Environmental Protection Agency
Mark Leary, Executive Director, California Integrated Waste Management Board
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Key Partners:

Special thanks to **Heal the Bay,** sponsor of the EEI law, for their partnership and participation in reviewing portions of the EEI curriculum.

Valuable assistance with maps, photos, videos and design was provided by the **National Geographic Society** under a contract with the State of California.

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http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Education/EEI/

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Contents

Lesson 1 Elements of Empires

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 2 Rich Goods from Diverse Lands

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 3 Vast and Varied Realms

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 4 Resources and Decision Making

Map Puzzle 1: The Aztec Empire 2

Map Puzzle 2: The Inca Empire 4

Lesson 5 Flame and Fever: Conquest and Disease

None required for this lesson.

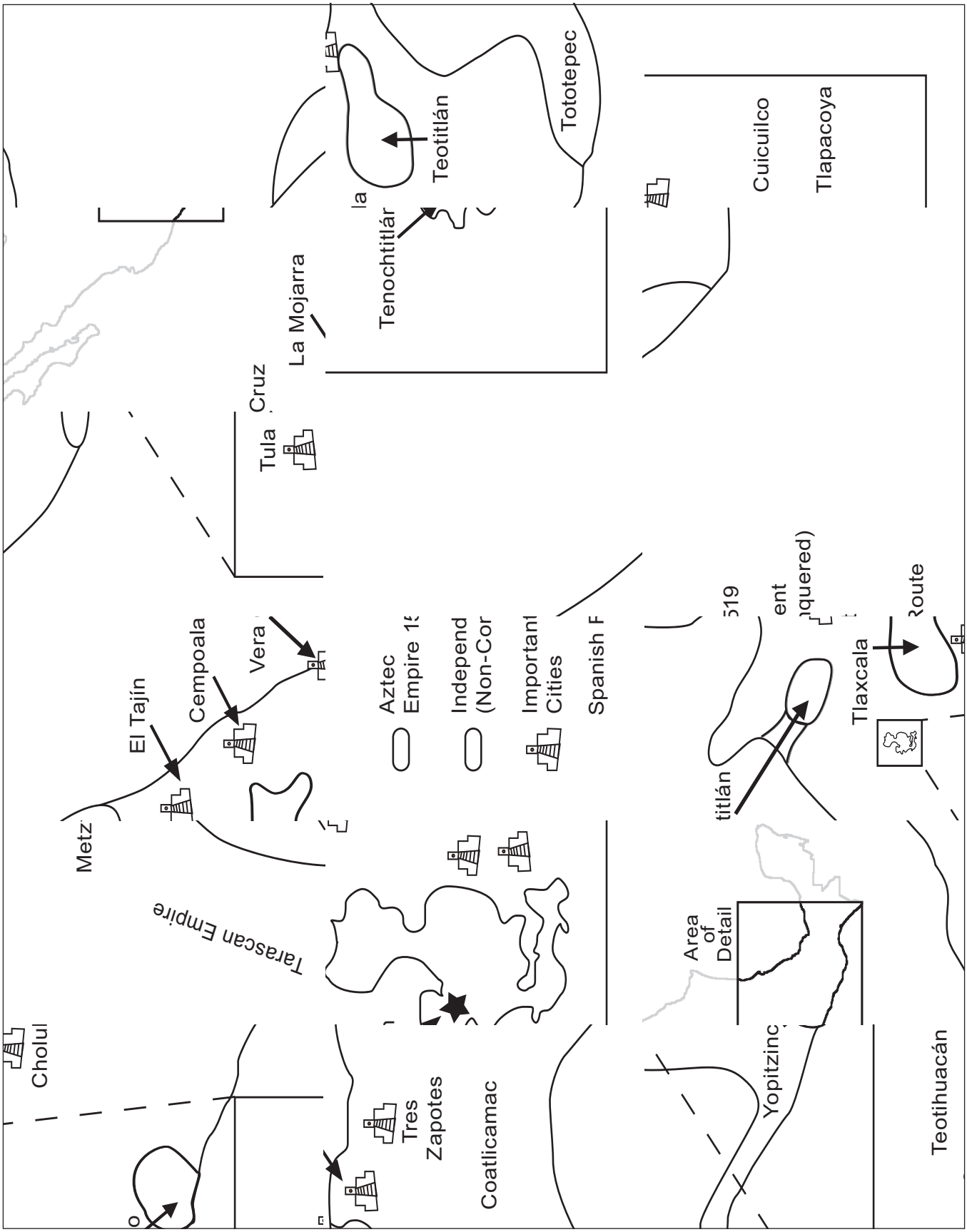
Lesson 6 Retribution and Providence: The Effects of Disease

Toppling Temple Blocks 6

Assessments

Broken Jade and Tarnished Gold—Traditional Unit Assessment Master 21

Empires Rise and Empires Fall—Alternative Unit Assessment Master 25


Cholul
Metz
El Tajín
Cempoala
Vera
Tula
Cruz
La Mojarra
Tenochtitlán
Teotitlán
Tototepec
Cuicuilco
Tlapacoya
Tarascan Empire
Tres Zapotes
Coatlicamac
Aztec Empire 15
Independ (Non-Cor
Important Cities
Spanish F
Area of Detail
Yopitzinc
Tlaxcala
Route
Teotihuacán

1518 CE
The governor of Cuba gives permission for Cortés to explore Mexico, but takes it back days later.

1502 CE
Montezuma II becomes emperor of the Aztec empire. The empire is at its greatest extent at this time.

1325 CE
Tenochtitlán is founded on an island in Lake Texcoco by the Mexica.

1168 CE
The *Mexica* people immigrate to the Valley of Mexico.

1520 CE (July)
Montezuma II dies; Cortés and his army surround Tenochtitlán for 80 days.

1468 CE
Lake Texcoco floods, destroying much of the city of Tenochtitlán.

1430 CE
The Triple Alliance is formed between Tenochtitlán, Texcoco and Tlacopan.

1521 CE (August)
The last Aztec emperor (Cuauhtémoc) is killed. The Spanish officially take over the Valley of Mexico.

1520 CE (October)
18 year-old Cuauhtémoc becomes emperor. A disease kills off many people in Tenochtitlán.

1519 CE (July)
Hernan Cortés arrives in the Aztec empire (at Vera Cruz) with 350 men.

1500 CE
Tenochtitlán is rebuilt after the flood. Its population reaches 200,000 in two years.

1504 CE
Hernán Cortés arrives in Cuba from Spain. He is 18 years old.

1426 CE
Itzcóatl is elected as leader of Tenochtitlán.

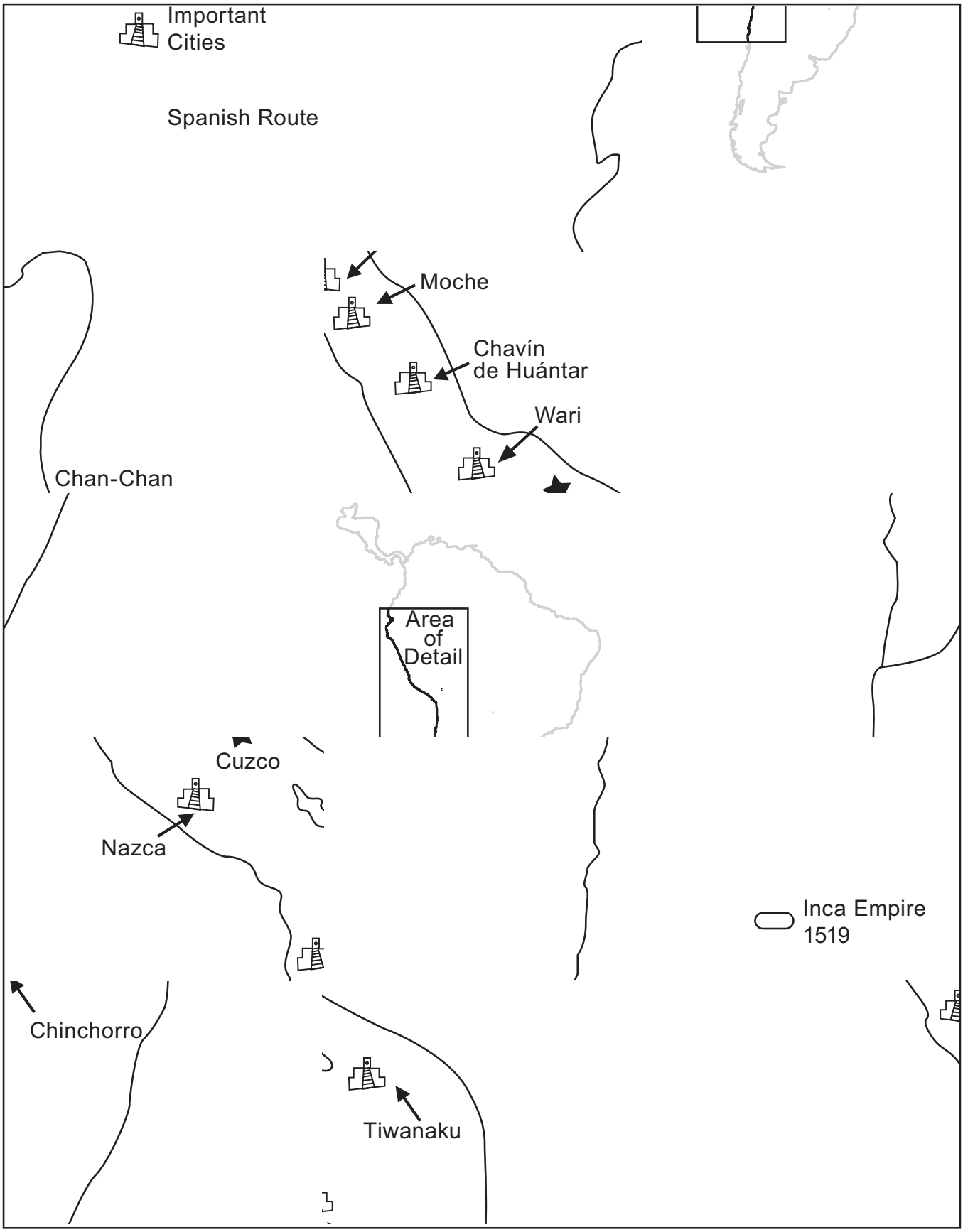
1519 CE (October)
Cortés takes over the second largest city in Mexico—Cholula—and has the all the nobles killed.

1520 CE (April)
While Cortés is away from the city, the Spanish are driven out of Tenochtitlán.

1519 CE (November)
Montezuma II receives Cortés and his army in Tenochtitlán and presents them with gold.

1440 CE
Itzcóatl dies. His brother, Montezuma I, becomes emperor.

1519 CE (February)
Cortés ignores the governor of Cuba and leaves for Mexico in an act of mutiny.


Important Cities
Spanish Route
Moche
Chavín de Huántar
Wari
Chan-Chan
Area of Detail
Cuzco
Nazca
Inca Empire 1519
Chinchorro
Tiwanaku

1438 CE
The Inca take over the city of Chan-Chan. The Inca Emperor, Yupanqui, becomes Sapa Inca and changes his name to Pachacuti. He unifies the empire under one government.

1300–1400 CE
The Inca form an alliance with the Quechua people to the north and east. The Quechua language becomes the language spoken by the Inca people.

1570 CE
The Spanish officially take control of the Inca empire.

1525 CE
Emperor Huayna Cápac dies and leaves his two sons, Huáscar and Atahualpa, in charge of the empire. They begin fighting with each other for control of the empire.

1471–1493 CE
Pachacuti's son, Topa Inca, inherits the empire and doubles its size.

1200 CE
The Inca rule over the Sacred Valley, with Cuzco as their capital. Their first emperor, Manco Cápac, is thought to be directly related to the Sun god.

1533 CE
Atahualpa is executed for his "crimes." The Spanish easily take over Cuzco because many Inca have died of disease.

1000 CE
People from the Andes mountains move into the Sacred Valley from the south and east. They began to build a city there.

1532 CE
Atahualpa's brother, Huáscar, is killed by people loyal to Atahualpa. The Spanish accuse Atahualpa of the murder and bring him up on charges.

1531 CE
Pizarro and his army capture Atahualpa and hold him for ransom. Atahualpa fills a room with gold and silver, which Pizarro agrees will buy his release, but Pizarro does not release him.

1530 CE
Civil war officially breaks out between Huáscar and Atahualpa. All men of fighting age are recruited to the armies as part of their *mita*.

1524 CE
Pizarro tries but fails to reach Cuzco. He returns to Spain to get reinforcements.

1500 CE
The city and fortress of Machu Picchu is built near Cuzco. The population of the Inca empire is estimated at 10 million.

1520 CE
Pizarro and his men reach South America and hear of the riches in Cuzco from the people to the north of the Inca empire.

1529 CE
The queen of Spain names Pizarro as governor of Peru, and Pizarro returns to the Americas.

1 Army Commander

1 Army Commander

1 Army Commander

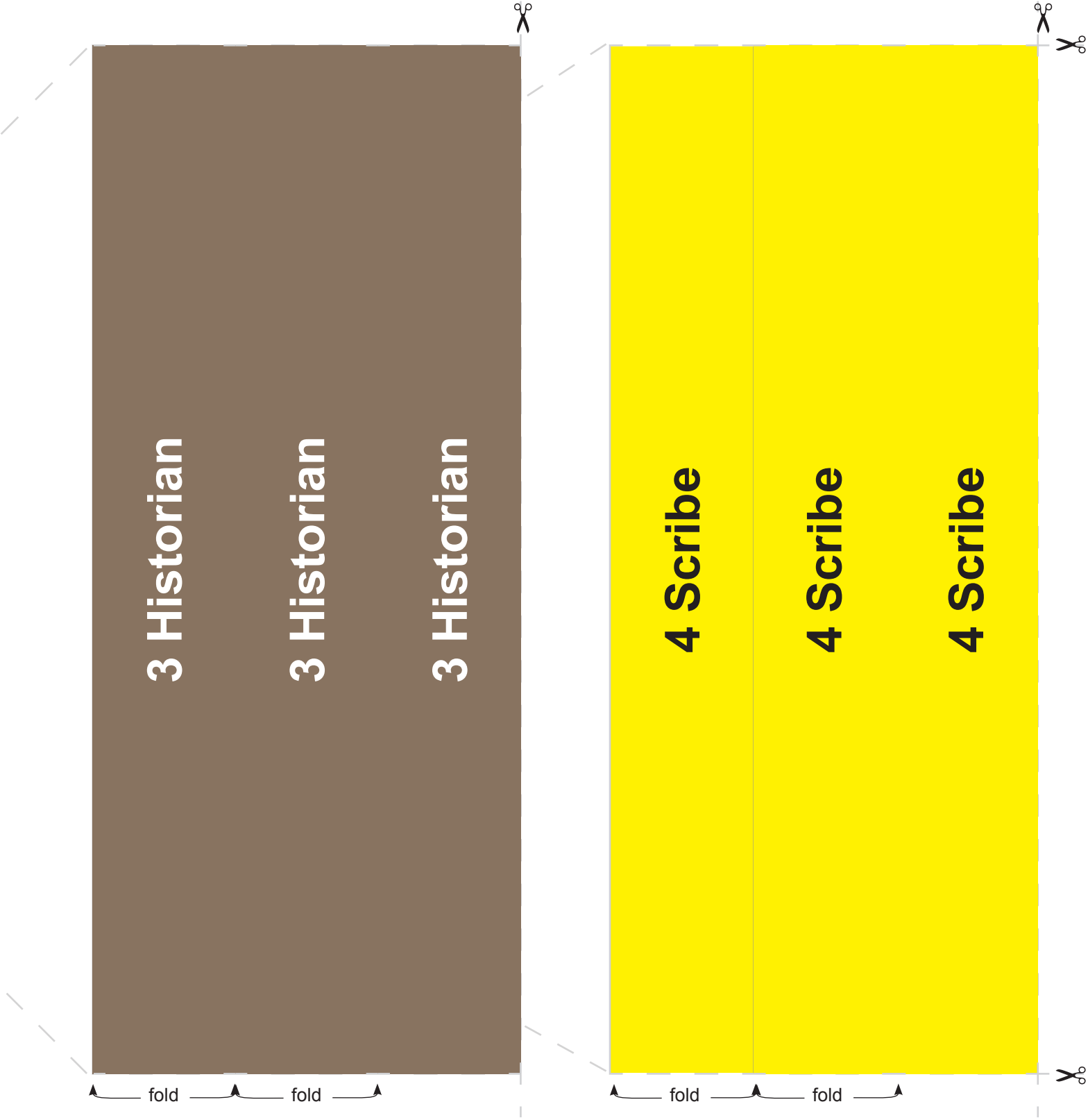
fold fold

2 Leading Scholar

2 Leading Scholar

2 Leading Scholar

fold fold


3 Historian
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4 Scribe
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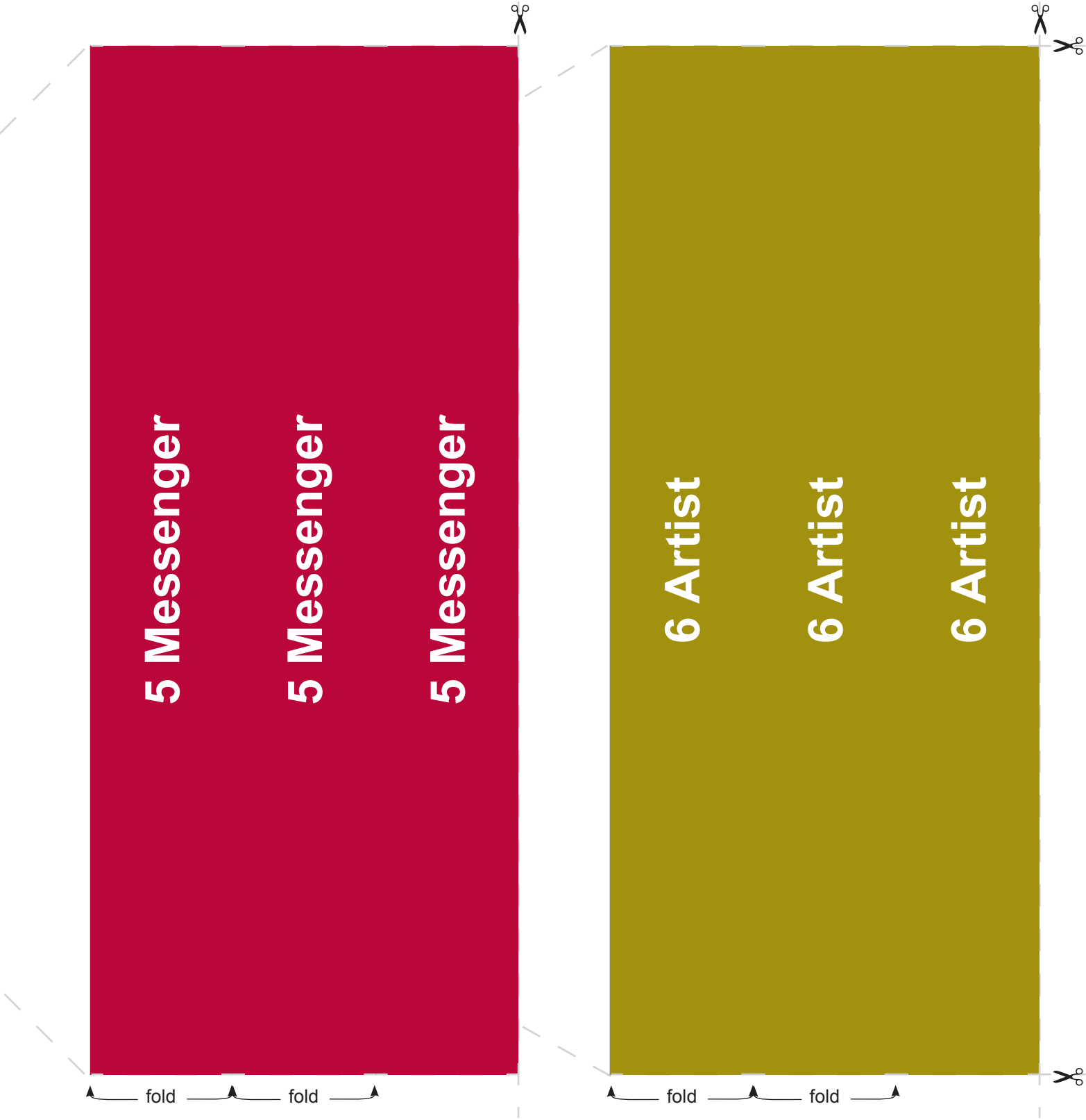
5 Messenger
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6 Artist
6 Artist
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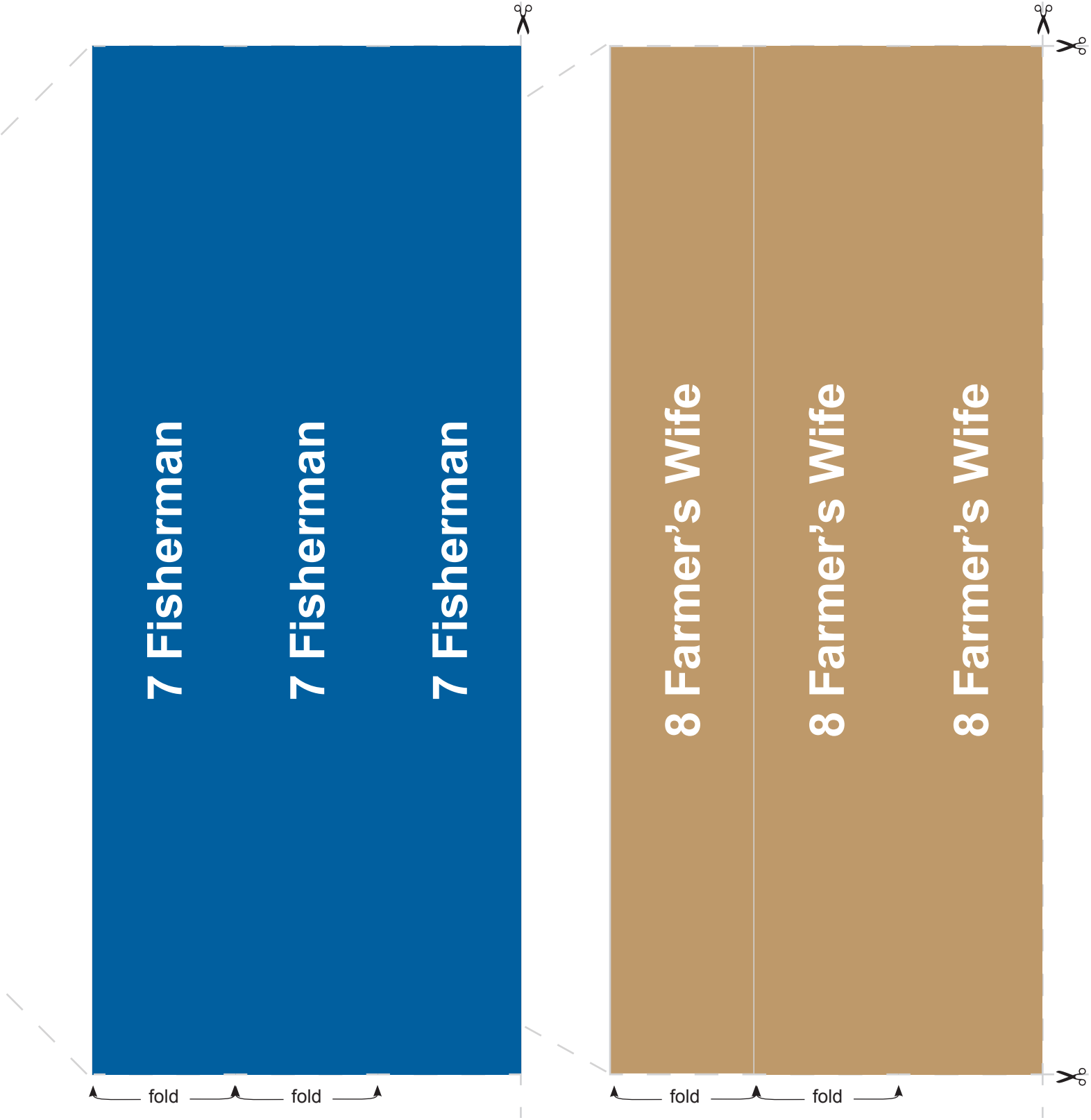
7 Fisherman
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8 Farmer's Wife
8 Farmer's Wife
8 Farmer's Wife
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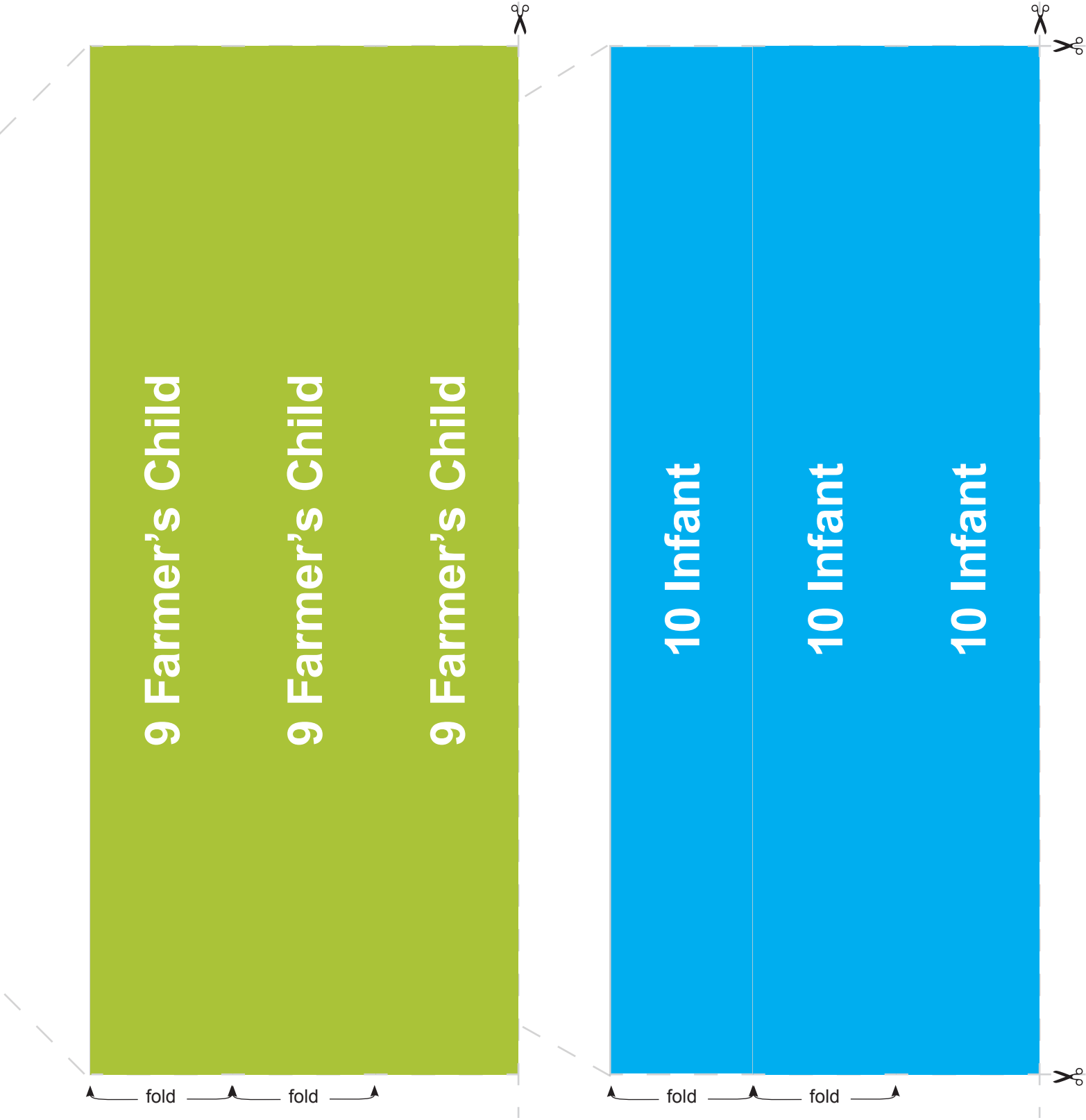
9 Farmer's Child
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10 Infant
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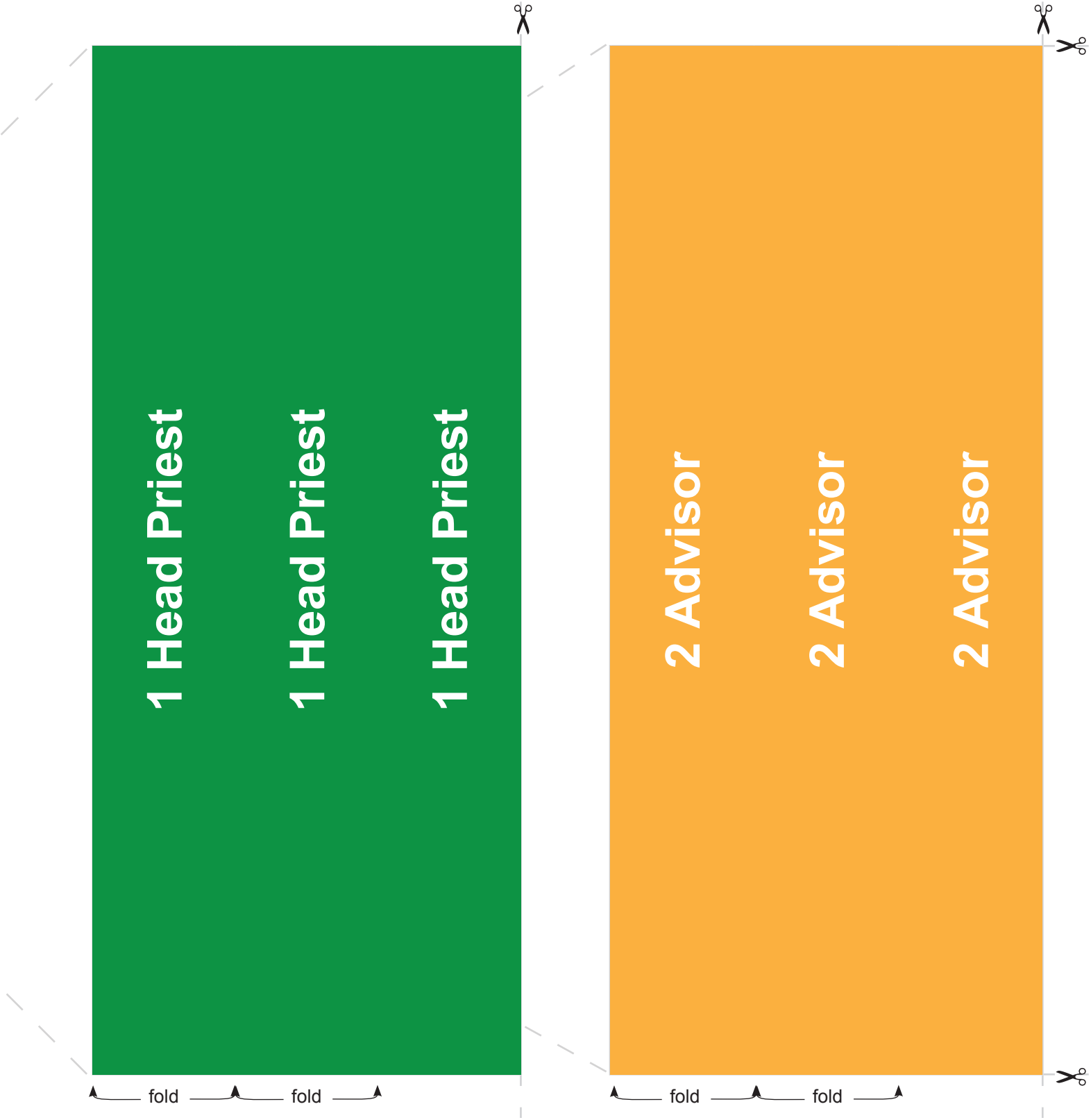
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2 Advisor
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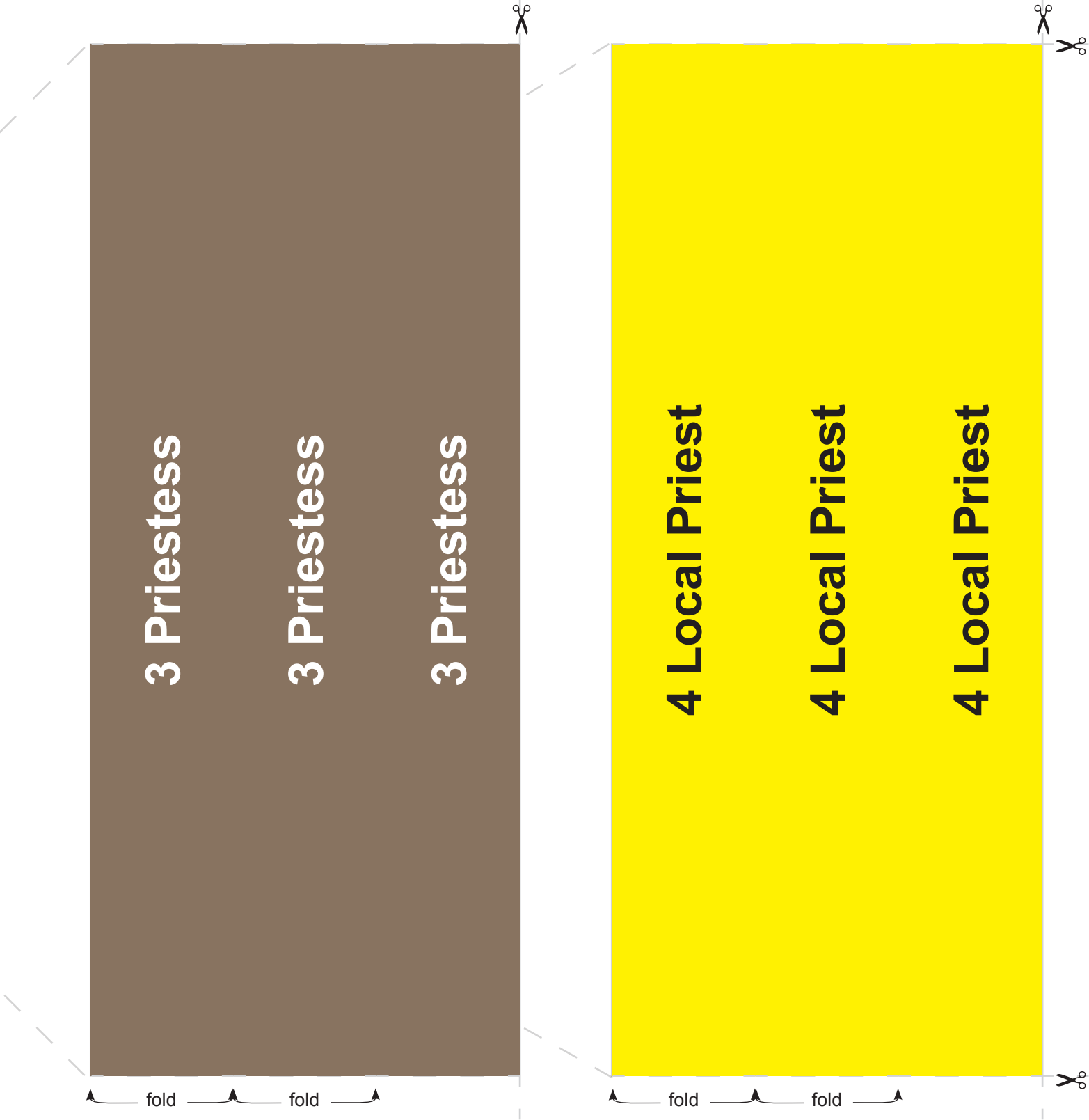
3 Priestess
3 Priestess
3 Priestess
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4 Local Priest
4 Local Priest
4 Local Priest
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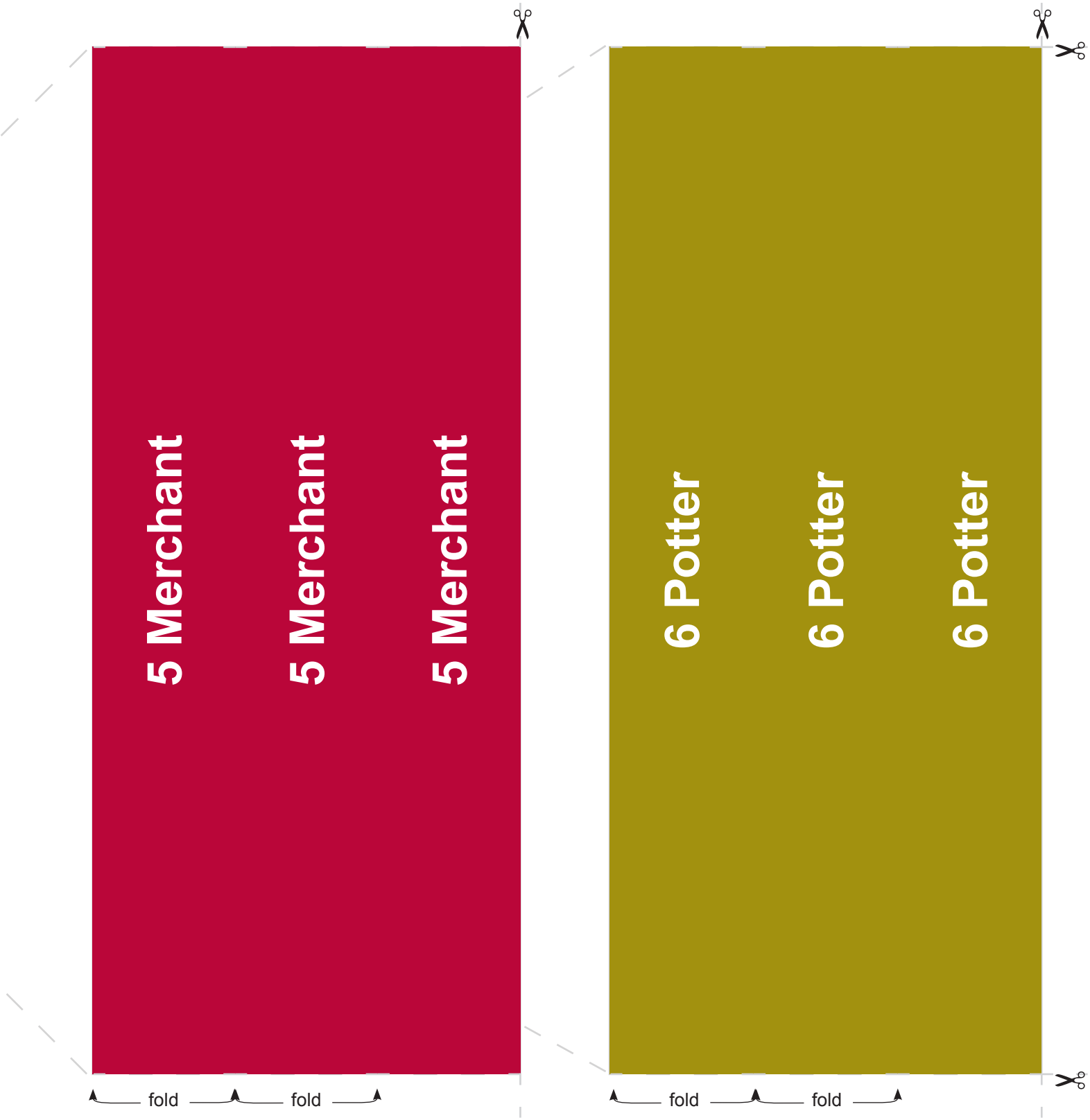
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6 Potter
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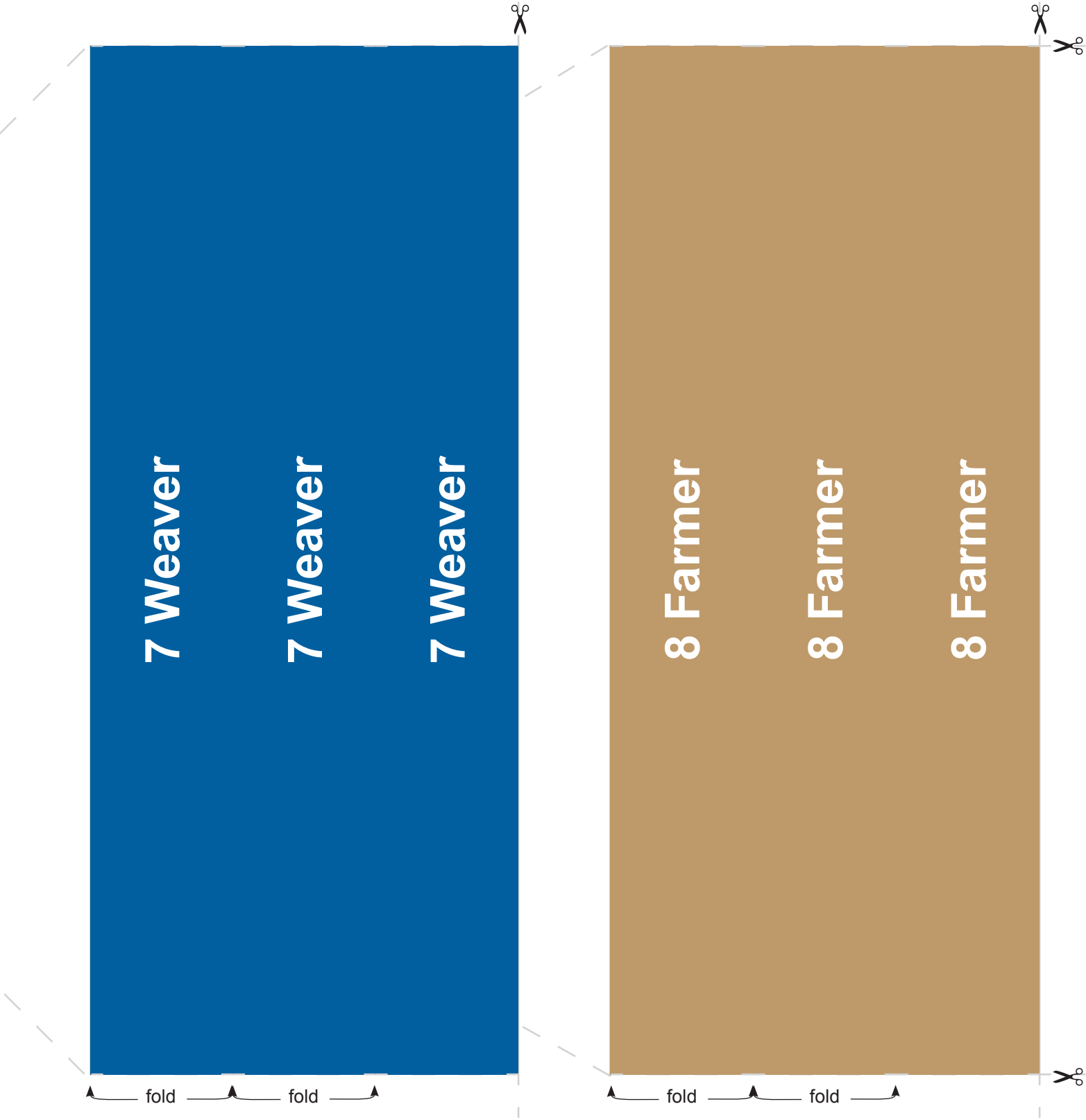
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8 Farmer
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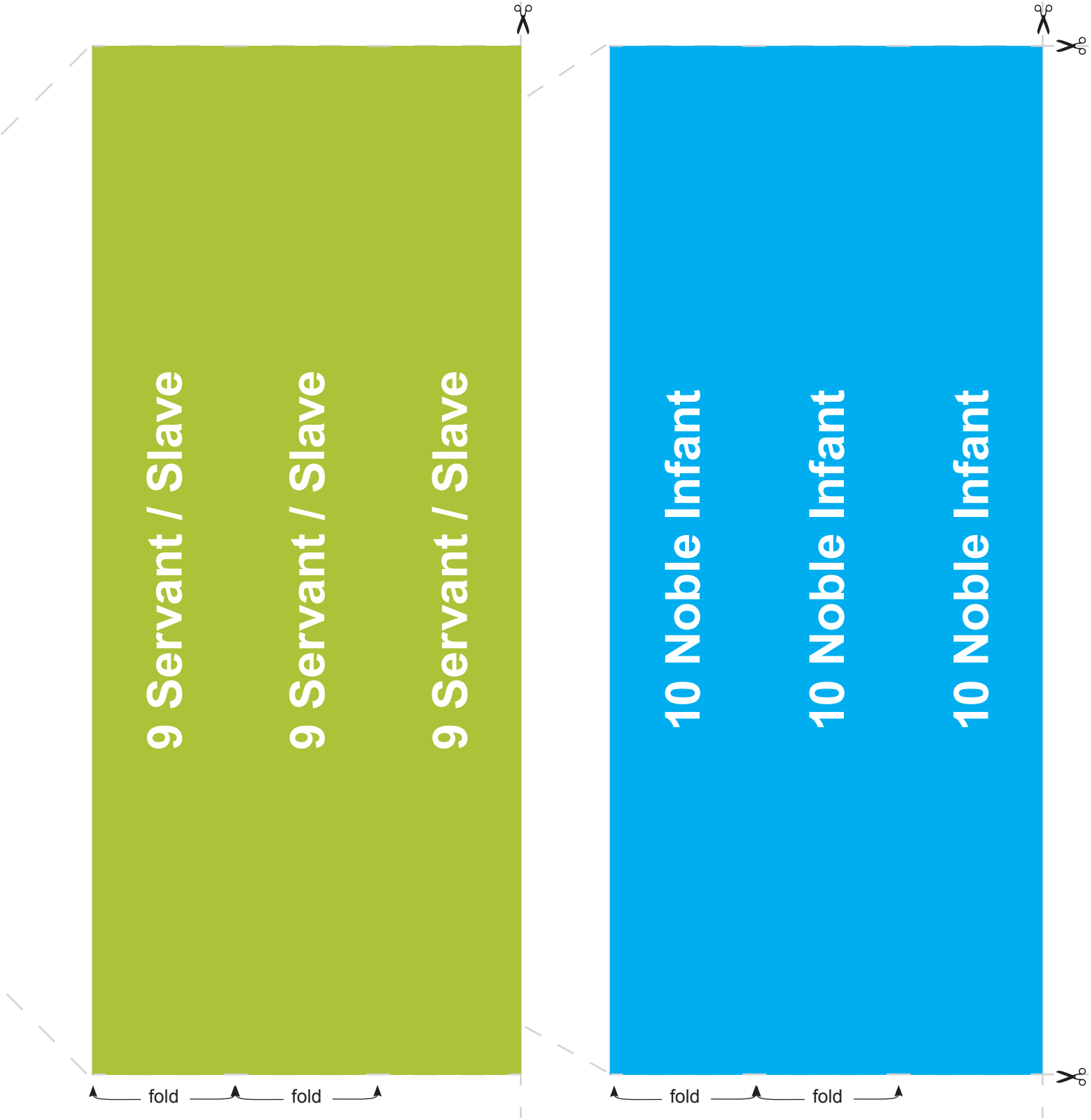

9 Servant / Slave
9 Servant / Slave
9 Servant / Slave
fold
fold
10 Noble Infant
10 Noble Infant
10 Noble Infant
fold
fold

1 Emperor / King

1 Emperor / King

1 Emperor / King

fold fold

2 Emperor's Son

2 Emperor's Son

2 Emperor's Son

fold fold

3 Emperor's Wife

3 Emperor's Wife

3 Emperor's Wife

fold fold

4 Royal Architect

4 Royal Architect

4 Royal Architect

fold fold

5 Local Mayor

5 Local Mayor

5 Local Mayor

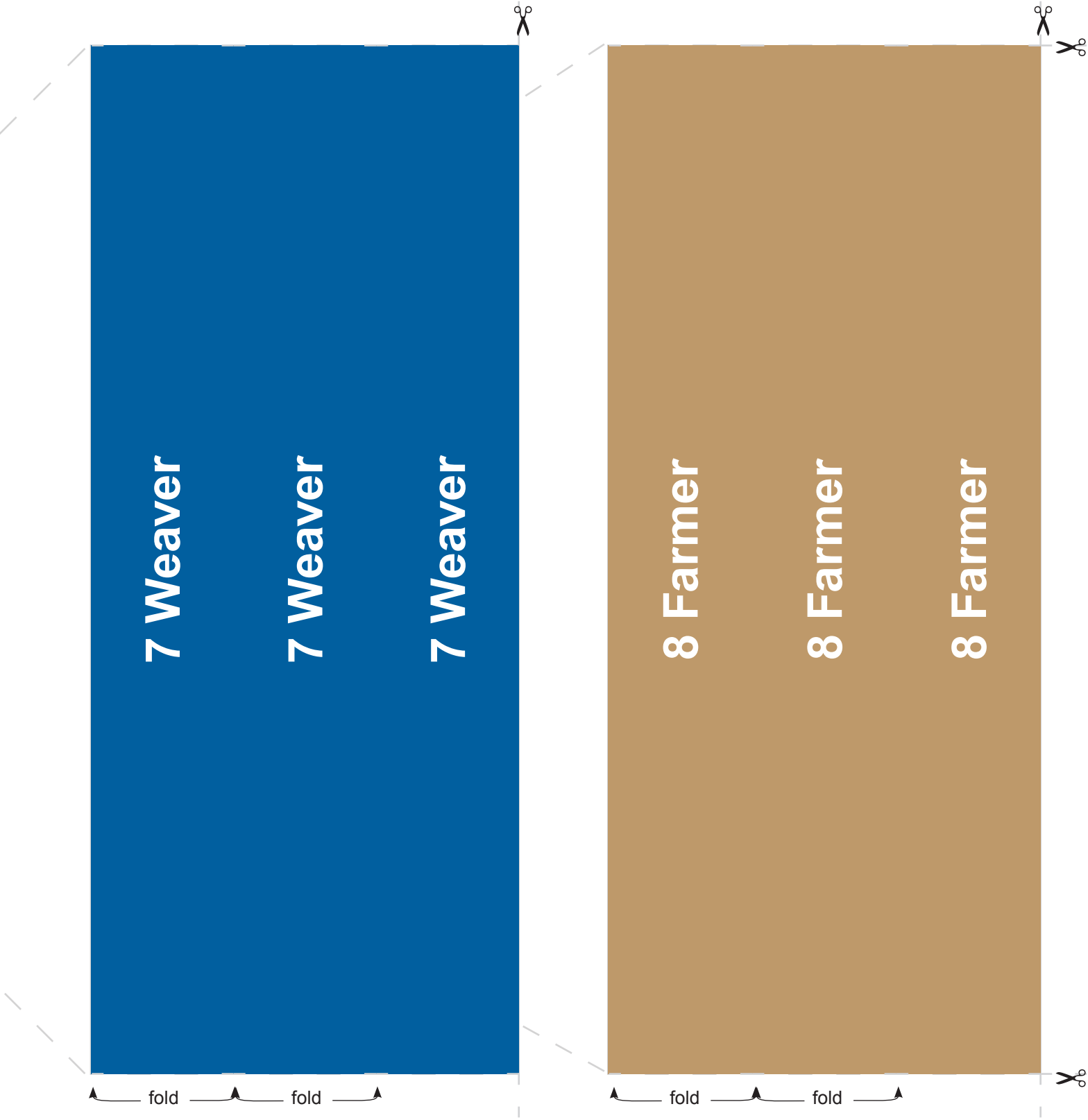
fold fold

6 Builder

6 Builder

6 Builder

fold fold


7 Weaver
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8 Farmer
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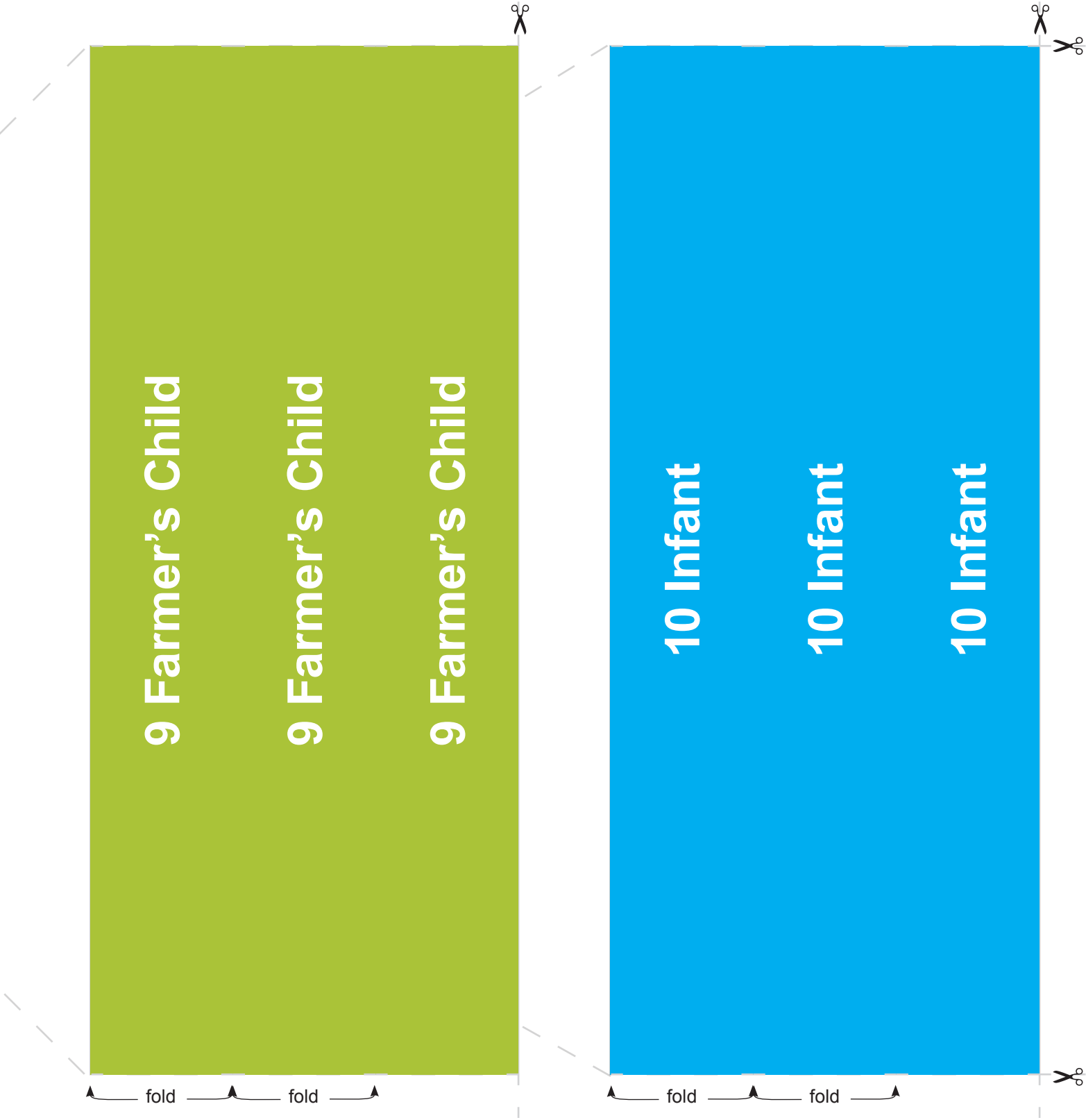
9 Farmer's Child
9 Farmer's Child
9 Farmer's Child
fold
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10 Infant
10 Infant
10 Infant
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Name: _____

Part 1

Instructions: Complete the following on the map below.

- Shade in and label the areas controlled by the Aztec and Inca empires. (5 points)
- Place a star at the location of the capitals of each empire and name them. (5 points)

Part 2

Instructions: Select the best answer and circle the correct letter. (2 points each)

1. In 1500, _____ was the largest empire in the world.

○ a. Tenochtitlán
○ b. Cuzco
○ c. Spain
○ d. California

Name: _____

2. Which area was controlled by the Aztec empire?
- a. the Andes Mountains
- b. the Valley of Mexico
- c. the Panama Canal
- d. the Sacred Valley

3. Which of the following were not natural features in the Inca empire?
- a. volcanoes
- b. high mountains
- c. coastal areas
- d. grasslands

4. According to legend, the Inca emperor was descended from _____.
- a. the conquistadors
- b. the Aztecs
- c. the mountains
- d. the Sun god

5. Which of the following describes the government in the Aztec empire?
- a. Governors controlled the “four quarters” of the empire.
- b. The cities were controlled by clans related to the emperor.
- c. When the emperor died, a new emperor was elected.
- d. Everyone participated in mita, even the emperor.

6. Which of these factors influenced the Spanish to explore the Americas?
- a. Their king had died, and they were looking for a new leader.
- b. Great Britain had already colonized North America.
- c. Finding new lands and resources would give them more power in Europe.
- d. Spain had been taken over by Portugal, and the Spanish had nowhere else to go.

7. What decision-making process did the conquistadors follow when in the Americas?
- a. They wrote to the leaders in Spain asking them to make decisions.
- b. They talked with the nobility of the Inca and Aztec empires before making decisions.
- c. They waited for a sign from the gods before making any decisions.
- d. They made their own decisions based on the situation at hand.

Name: _____

8. _____ assisted the conquistadors in taking over the Inca and Aztec empires.
- a. Diseases
- b. Volcanoes
- c. Earthquakes
- d. Drought

9. Which of the following were natural resources that were very valuable to the Aztecs?
- a. cuy, quinoa, silver, seaweed
- b. gold, alder, cotton, maguey
- c. amaranth, turkey, obsidian
- d. ironwood, vicuña, turquoise

10. The Inca were known for their _____.
- a. ships that carried goods long distances
- b. roads that connected all parts of the empire
- c. human sacrifices to the gods of war and the harvest
- d. writings kept in a book called a codex

Part 3

Instructions: Answer the following questions in one to two paragraphs. (5 points each)

11. Both the Aztec and the Inca made their capitals in a valley. Describe why.

12. In what ways were the Aztec, Inca, and Spanish cultures similar?

Name: _____

13. What role did gold play in the relationship between the conquistadors and the Native Americans?

14. Describe what effect disease had on the Spanish exploration of the Americas.

Name: _____

Instructions: You are a reporter who has just been given an assignment to write a feature newspaper article on the two major empires in the Americas that have fallen to the Spanish. Use what you have learned in this unit to write a three-paragraph newspaper story about what happened.

To prepare for this assignment:

- Read the press release "Civilizations Crumble after Invasion" (below).
- Make notes on the questions your editor (teacher) has about the press release (see the following pages).

Then, write up your news story on the paper provided, or on a separate sheet of paper. Include each of the answers to your editor's (teacher's) questions in your article (10 points each). Your news article and notes are due to your editor (teacher) on _____.

New World International News

Final Edition — Hear About It Here First — Two Cents

CIVILIZATIONS CRUMBLE AFTER INVASION

Two of the many major empires of the Americas no longer exist. Both empires were in power for about 100 years. The Aztec empire dominated most of central Mexico. The Inca empire spread over much of the Andes. Both empires were located in areas with many ecosystem goods and services that helped them grow. However, both these empires rapidly collapsed after the arrival of people who called themselves "Spanish." The Spanish valued different ecosystem goods and ecosystem services. These invaders quickly dominated the Aztec and Inca empires and sent many resources back to Europe.

Spanish soldiers attack

Name: _____

Part 1

Instructions: In the space below, make a map of the Americas and shade in the locations of the two empires. Mark their capitals with a star and name them. Include this map with your story.

1. Where were the Aztec and Inca empires located?

Name: _____

2. What resources were valuable in the Aztec empire?

3. What resources were valuable in the Inca empire?

4. What resources were valuable to the Spanish?

5. How were the Spanish able to take over these empires so quickly?

Part 2

Instructions: Write your feature story in the space provided.

Name: _____

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