AZTEC AND INCA REVIEW
WHY TAKE THE RISK?

• The Spanish took the great risk of exploring unknown land because:
  – They wanted to obtain more gold and silver.
  – They wanted to claim more land.
  – They wanted to spread Christianity through missionaries.
AZTEC

• A nomadic tribe who settled on a lake in present-day Mexico.

• Capital city was called Tenochtitlan.

• The Aztecs ruled in central-southern Mexico from 1325 to 1521.

• The Aztecs were advanced mathematicians, polytheistic, and architects.

• The Aztecs are known for their human sacrifices to their sun god.
DEFEAT OF THE AZTEC

• Hernan Cortes first arrived in Tenochtitlan in 1519 and had a Mayan translator (this eventually helped him defeat the Aztecs).

• The Aztecs thought Cortes was a god so they welcomed Cortez onto their capital city.

• Cortez took Montezuma II hostage in hopes that it would keep him safe from attack.

• In 1520, the Aztec and Spanish started to attack one another and the Spanish were driven out of Tenochtitlan.
Defeat of the Aztec

- The Aztecs had defeated the Spanish, but the Spanish would return with their allies, the Tlaxcalans.
- The Aztecs laid siege on Tenochtitlan causing the Aztecs to starve and disease to spread. The siege lasted for 3 months.
- In 1521, Hernan Cortes attacked the remaining Aztecs and defeated the great empire.
The Incas were the largest empire at the time and were located in western South America in the Andes Mountains.

The Inca Empire existed from 1438 – 1532.

The Incas used their varying climates and elevation to become successful farmers, architects, and engineers.

They built a vast network of roads that allowed for communication throughout their large empire. It also helped their strong central government to control the most remote places of their empire.

Atahualpa was the last Sapa Inca.
In 1532, the Incas were fighting in a civil war over who would control the empire. Diseases, like smallpox, had already begun to take a toll on the Inca's and their population was facing a huge decline.

Francisco Pizarro also had made alliances with neighboring tribes that told him that all the Inca roads led to their capital city, Cuzco.

The advanced weaponry of the conquistadors also helped defeat the great Inca empire.

It did not take Pizarro long to defeat the Incas, in fact he did so soon after arriving in 1532.
As a result...

• The Indigenous people who did not die of diseases were made into slaves.

• A global exchange of people, goods, technology, and even more diseases began. This is known as the Columbian Exchange named after Christopher Columbus.
The Columbian Exchange
What is it?

- A global exchange of people, goods, technology, food and diseases between the New World to Old World and the Old World to the New World. This is known as the Columbian Exchange!

- The Columbian Exchange was named after Christopher Columbus.
Causes of the Columbian Exchange

- European exploration
- Quest for god, glory, and gold
- The discovery of the America
When did the Columbian Exchange happen?

The Columbian Exchange happened as a result of Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the New World. The wide spread of goods, food, people, diseases, and animals happened started in the 1500s.
New World – Americas
Old World – Europe, Africa, and Asia
Positive vs. Negative Effects

• Positive Effects
  – Multicultural societies exist in North and South America today
  – Cattle were introduced to natives which provided an alternate food source.
  – Horses were introduced to the natives which allowed the natives to travel further and an easier way to hunt.
  – Agriculture was introduce to Europeans
  – Europeans used bananas, coffee, tobacco, and maize
  – International trade completely changed

• Negative Effects
  – Diseases like smallpox and measles wiped out millions of natives in Latin America.
  – Europeans captured over 12 million Africans and brought them to the Americas as slaves.
Now and Then

In the early 1500s, none of the world's largest cities was in the Americas. However, cities grew as more people from other regions came to the Americas.

### Top 10 Cities in 1500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Present-Day City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>672,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vijayanagar, India</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cairo, Egypt</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hangzhou, China</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tabriz, Iran</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Constantinople, Turkey</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gaur, India</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Canton, China</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nanjing, China</td>
<td>147,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 10 Cities in 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Present-Day City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>26,444,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
<td>18,131,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bombay, India</td>
<td>18,066,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
<td>17,755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>New York City, USA</td>
<td>16,640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>13,427,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Los Angeles, USA</td>
<td>13,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Calcutta, India</td>
<td>12,918,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
<td>12,887,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
<td>12,560,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Come up with 5 questions to help you understand the Columbian Exchange. You will need to answer each of your questions as well!

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
Come up with 5 questions to help you understand the Columbian Exchange. You will need to answer each of your questions as well!

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.