



# 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.

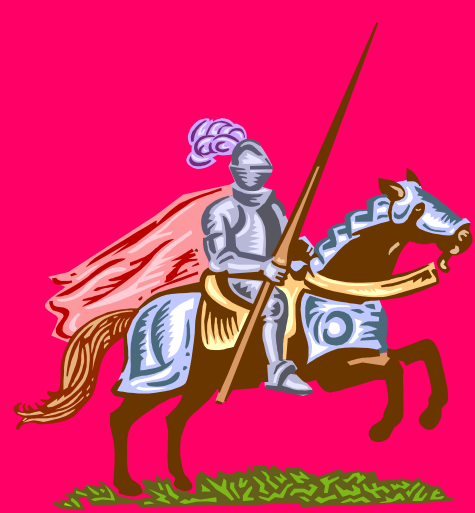
# DEFEAT OF THE AZTEC



- 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.





# INCAS



- 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.

# DEFEAT OF THE INCA EMPIRE

- 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



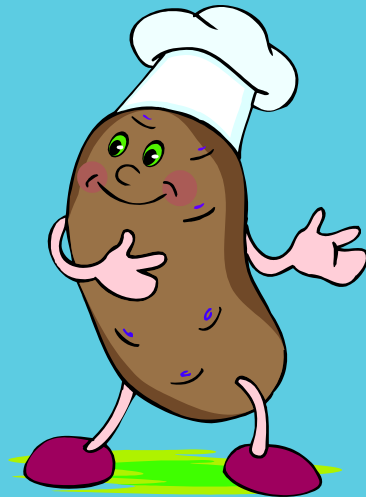
Christopher Columbus



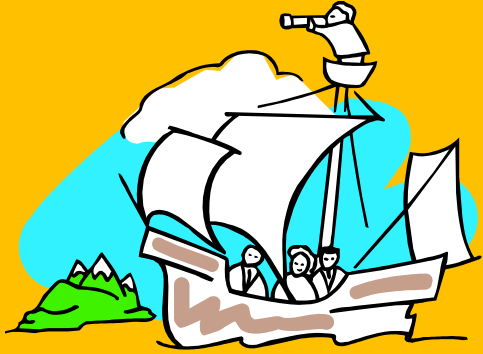
# What is it?



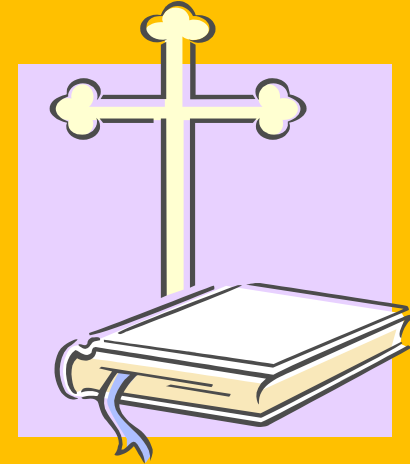
- A global exchange of people, goods, technology, food and diseases between the New World to Old World and the Old World to the New World. This is known as the **Columbian Exchange!**
- The Columbian Exchange was named after Christopher Columbus.



# Causes of the Columbian Exchange



- European exploration

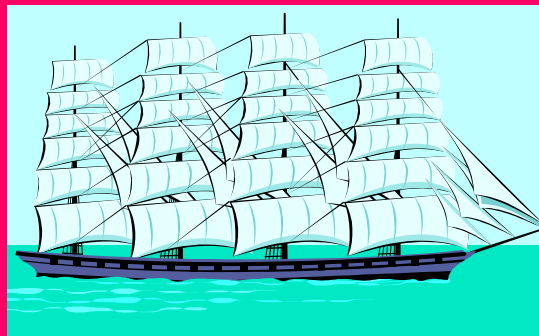


- Quest for god, glory, and gold
- The discovery of the America



# 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.



# The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA



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 introduced 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

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

## Top 10 Cities in 2000

Rank	Present-Day City	Population
1	Tokyo, Japan	26,444,000
2	Mexico City, Mexico	18,131,000
3	Bombay, India	18,066,000
4	Sao Paulo, Brazil	17,755,000
5	New York City, USA	16,640,000
6	Lagos, Nigeria	13,427,000
7	Los Angeles, USA	13,140,000
8	Calcutta, India	12,918,000
9	Shanghai, China	12,887,000
10	Buenos Aires, Argentina	12,560,000

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.



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