**Chapter 20: Worlds Apart: The Americas and Oceania**

1. States and empires in Mesoamerica and North America
	1. Limited contact
		1. Societies had limited or no contact with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Brief presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Newfoundland, Canada
		2. Mesoamerica in period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, eighth century C.E.
	2. The Toltec and the Mexica
		1. Toltecs migrate from northwest Mexico, settle at Tula (near modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			1. High point of civilization: 950-1150 C.E.
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 60,000; another 60,000 in surrounding area
			3. Maintained close relations with societies of the Gulf Coast and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Civilization destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nomadic incursions, 1175 C.E.
		2. Arrival of the Mexica (or Aztecs) in central Mexico mid-thirteenth century
			1. Tradition of kidnapping women, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Settled ca. 1345 C.E. in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (later becomes Mexico City)
			3. Dredged soil from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create fertile plots of land
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, up to seven crops per year
		3. Fifteenth century, Aztecs launched military campaigns against neighboring societies
			1. Mexica develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by fifteenth century
			2. Motecuzoma I (Montezuma, 1440-1469)
			3. Joined with Texcoco and Tlacopan to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Built an empire of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people, most of Mesoamerica
			5. Empire had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; local administrators enforced tributes
	3. Mexica society
		1. Most information comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, recorded after the conquest
		2. Mexica warriors were the elite at the top of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Mostly from the Mexica aristocracy
			2. Enjoyed great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Mexica women had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but were honored as mothers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Mexica women active in commerce and crafts
			2. Primary purpose to bear children: women who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Mothers of warriors especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Priests also among the Mexica elite
			1. Masters of complex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Read omens, advised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Occasionally became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well
		5. Most of the Mexica were either cultivators or slaves
			1. Cultivators worked on *chinampas* (small plots of reclaimed land) or on aristocrats' land
			2. Paid tribute and provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service for public works
			3. Large number of slaves who worked as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. Mexica religion
		1. Mexica deities adopted from prior Mesoamerican cultures
			1. Quetzalcóatl (“the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
				1. Arts, crafts, agriculture
			2. Huitzilopochtli
				1. Fourteenth-century popularity, patron of Mexica
				2. Emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Ritual ball game
			4. Solar calendar (365 days) and ritual calendar (260 days)
				1. Not as elaborate as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calendar
		2. Ritual bloodletting common to all Mesoamericans
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Huitzilopochtli
			2. Large temple at the center of Tenochtitlan, thousands of skulls
			3. More emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than predecessor cultures
			4. Sacrificial victims had tips of fingers torn off before death, ritual wounds
				1. Victims: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. Personal rituals: piercing of calf, tongue, earlobes
2. States and empires in Andean South America
	1. The coming of the Incas
		1. After displacement of Chavín, Moche societies
		2. Kingdom of Chucuito
			1. Lake Titicaca (border of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			2. Potato cultivation, herding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. The Inca settled first around Lake Titicaca in the Andean highlands
			1. From valley of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Settlement around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mid-thirteenth century
			3. Ruler Pachacuti (r. 1438-1471) expands territory
				1. Modern Peru, parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				2. Population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million
		4. Inca ruled as a military and administrative elite
			1. Incas ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, colonization
			2. No writing; used system of cords and knots called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* to keep records
			3. Extensive road system linked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Inca society and religion
		1. Inca Roads
			1. Massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Two north-south roads, approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ services
			4. Limited long-distance trade, held by government monopoly
		2. Inca society was also a hereditary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Chief ruler viewed as descended from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, owned everything on earth
			2. After death, mummified rulers became intermediaries with gods
		3. Inca priests served the gods
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creator god
			2. Temples as pilgrimage sites
			3. Peasant sacrifices usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not humans)
			4. Sin understood as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of divine order
3. The societies of Oceania
	1. The nomadic foragers of Australia
		1. Virtually static culture, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Small-scale trade of surplus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Pearly oyster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Religion
		1. In Polynesian religion, priests were intermediaries between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Gods of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were common
			2. The *marae* Mahaiatea on Tahiti was a huge step pyramid for religious rituals