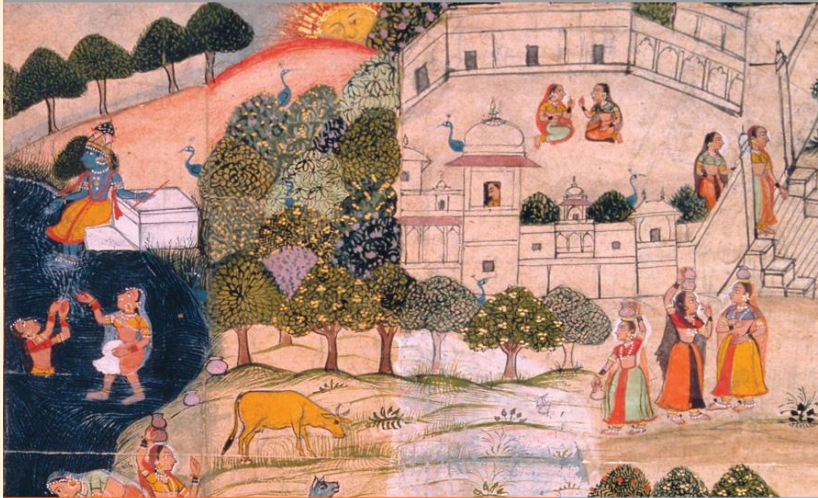


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

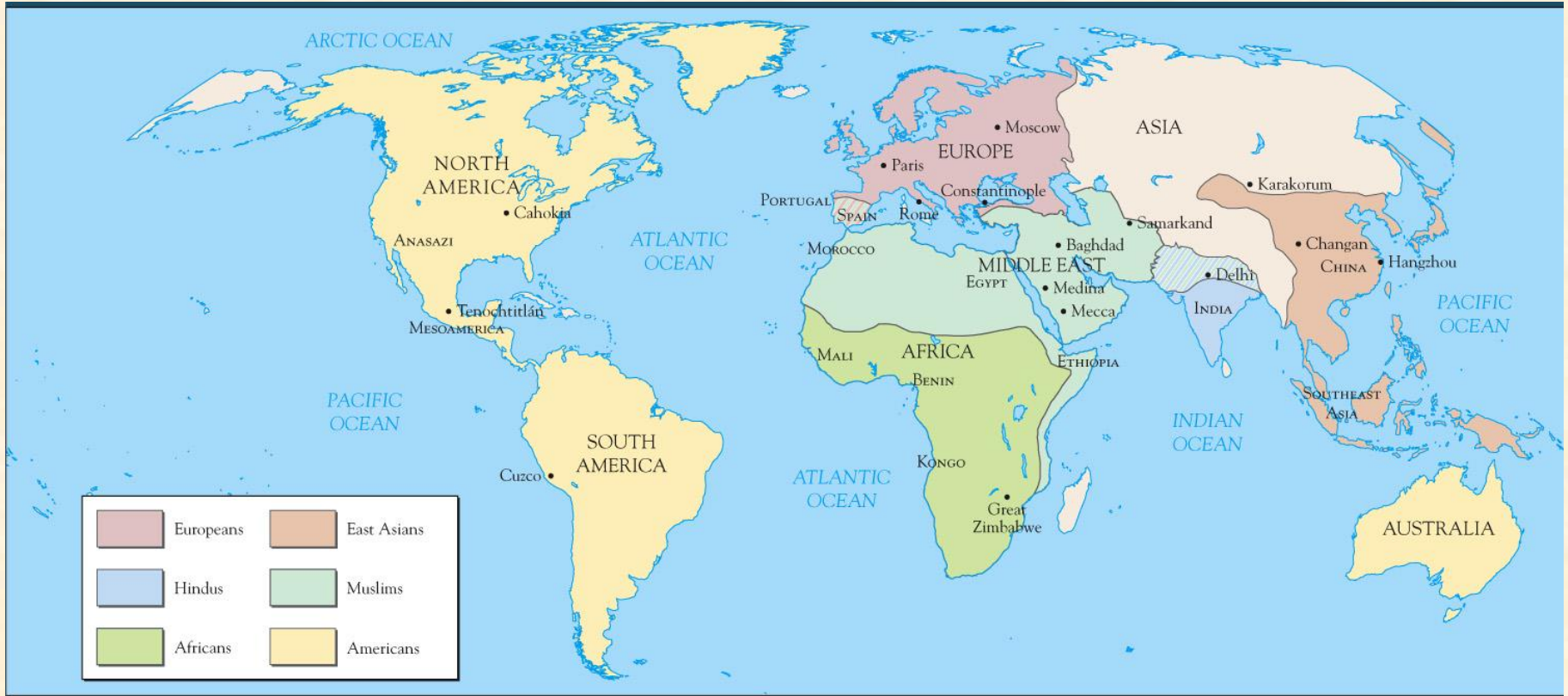
# WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

## Chapter 14

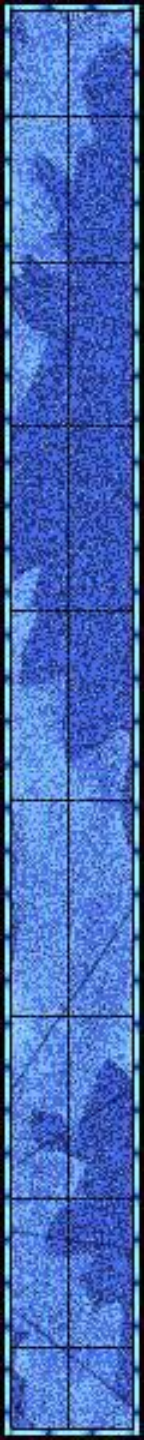
### The Americas to the Fifteenth Century



© Cengage Learning

<b>c. 400 B.C.E.–800 C.E.</b>	Classical Mayan civilization; Teotihuacan
<b>c. 1–500</b>	Middle Woodlands civilizations
<b>c. 400–700</b>	Agricultural settlements in Southwest United States
<b>c. 500–1000</b>	Late Woodlands civilizations
<b>c. 700–1300</b>	Puebloan period in Four Corners region of United States
<b>c. 1100–1532</b>	Inca Empire
<b>c. 1300s–1521</b>	Aztec Triple Alliance





# Maya, 400 – 1500 CE

- Maya supplanted Olmecs by 300 CE
- Most advanced of all pre-Columbian Amerindians
  - Writing system, calendar derived from Olmecs
  - Mathematics included zero
- Hierarchy of cities ruled by hereditary kings
- Chronology:
  - Ceremonial centers rose in rain forests 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE
  - Classical period 400-800 CE
  - Revival in the Yucatan 1000-1300 CE
- Population of city-states may have reached 14 million
- Public buildings, temples, palaces, ball courts
- Wealthy hereditary elite
- Common folk were freemen, serfs and slaves
- Noblewomen held important positions



# Maya

- Pyramids: sacred mountains with cave-like chambers where priests mediated
- Mayan cosmology has 13 heavens and nine hells
- Human sacrifices common
- Prosperity brought decline - overpopulation and ecological collapse
- 200 years later, Mayan achievements forgotten





Werner Forman/Art Resource, NY



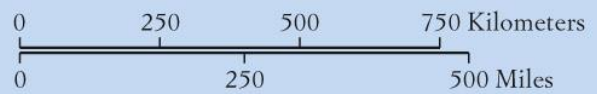
# Teotihuacan 200 BCE-650 CE

- Another high culture in northern Valley of Mexico
- Unfortified city, theocracy devoted to agricultural, crafts, and commerce not war
- Pyramids and temples center of religious rituals, offerings to the gods
- Population 200,000
- Hub of trade networks from northern Mexico to Central America
- Final years more militaristic
- Invading warriors destroyed Teotihuacán in about 650 CE





- Olmec heartland
- Approximate limits of High Mesoamerican culture
- Aztec Empire, 1519
- Mayan civilization
- Mayan center





# The Aztec Triple Alliance

- Founded by warlike nomads who migrated to the Mexico Valley
- Modern Mexico gets name from the **Mexica**, known later as **Aztecs**
- Mexica-Aztec converted into elite of huge militaristic state
  - Capital - Tenochtitlán
- By 1500, Triple Alliance dominates center of present-day Mexico down to Mayan Guatemala
- Lives of ruling elites revolved around conquest and warfare
- War shaped their religion and social structure
- Aztec religion
  - Chief war god, god of the sun
  - Gods fed off of human blood
  - Use of human sacrifice and cannibalism for terrorism





The Avenue of the Dead with Pyramid of the Sun in the background (photo), /Teotihuacan, Valley of Mexico, Mexico/Sean Sprague/Mexicolore/The Bridgeman Art Library



# Aztec Government and Society

- Royal family elected emperor
- Officials: ex-warriors who governed provinces
- Warriors
  - Recruited from ordinary free people
  - Received full rights after capturing four prisoners for sacrifice
  - Women who died in childbirth honored as warriors
- Traveling merchants
  - Network extended to southwest area of what is now the US
  - Served as spies for the emperor
  - Top warriors elevated to rank of warriors
- Ordinary free people
  - Organized in kinship groups: Calpulli
- Serfs and slaves







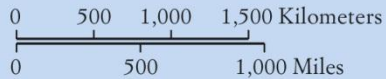


# Ancient Andean Lifeways

- Ayllu or clan - basic unit of society and government
- Village: 2-4 clans, male head who expected absolute loyalty
- Priests, agricultural calendars, ayllus: labor for farming + building
- Religion – worship spirits that lived in rivers, cave, mountains
- Rulers were demigods
- Textiles and fibers important: fishing nets, roofs, rope bridges, cotton, (alpaca) woolen cloth
- Women and girls spun and wove cloth
- No known writing system
- Northern and Central areas: El Niño – drought, famine led to downfall of these states
- Southern and Central civilizations expanded with alliances, colonizing, and warfare

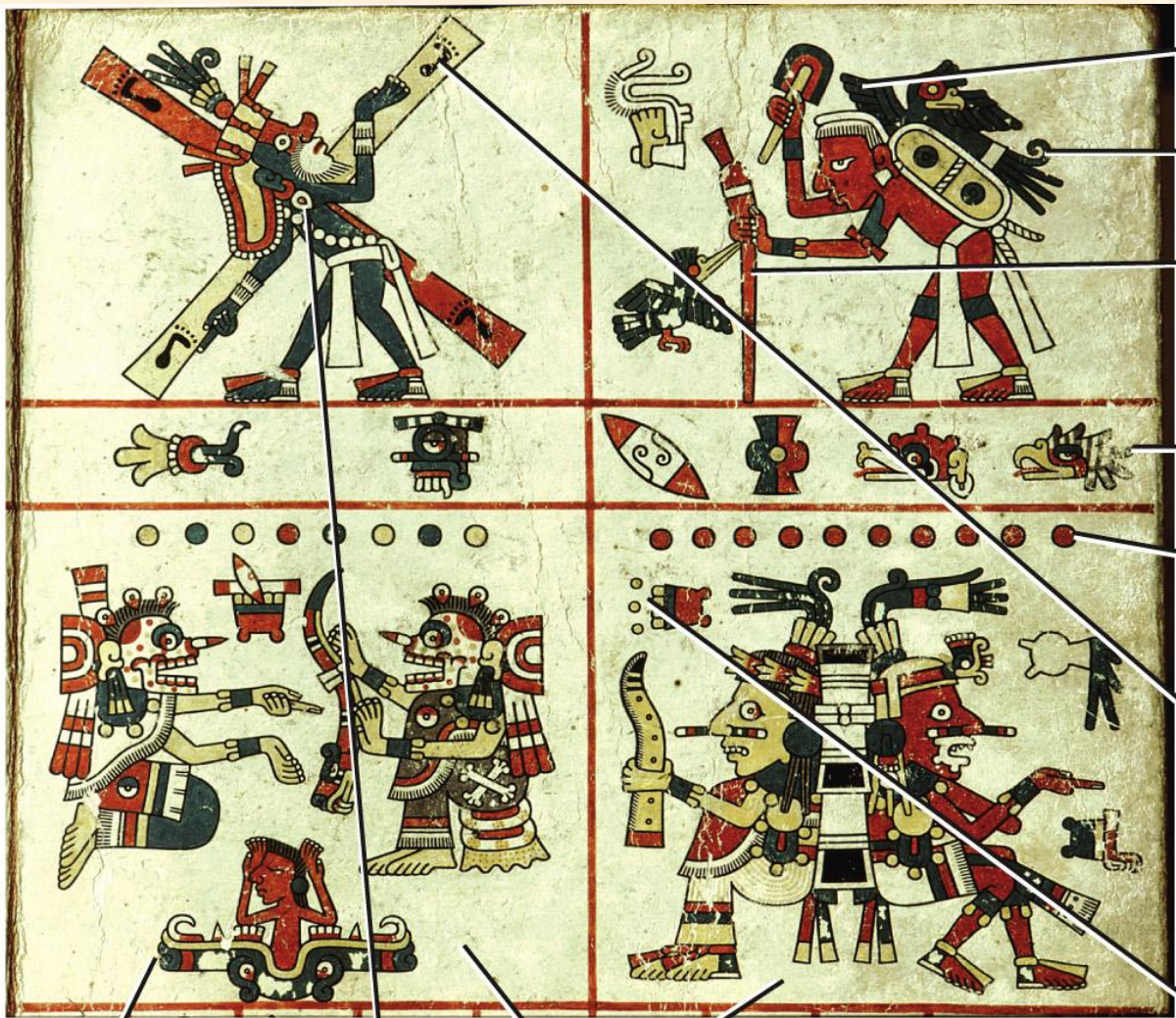


	Aztec Empire
	Maya Empire
	Inca Empire
	Inca Roads





Werner Forman/Art Resource, NY



A traveling merchant

Cargo of quetzal birds from tropics

Staff and fan, symbols of the merchants guild

Day symbols, left to right:

flint, earthquake, vulture, eagle

The number ten

Crossroad emblem of merchants. Footprints indicate travel.

A name glyph

Calendar glyph of the plumed Serpent god.

Rituals of gift exchange

Lord Nose, patron god of merchants





# The Incas

- After fall of the Chavin, Moche controlled river valleys for eight centuries
  - Elaborate ceremonial centers, metal work and realistic pottery
- Incans conquer and unify entire Andean region by 1400 CE
  - Originated in southern Andes, town of Cuzco **1200 CE**
- Rule of Pachacuti Inca
  - Developed practice of Split inheritance
  - Each Inca ruler kept his lands even after death
  - Rulers mummified
  - New emperor must conquer new territories to legitimize rule
- Inca rulers claimed direct descent from the Sun



Portrait Head Vessel, Moche IV, 400-600 (earthenware with bichrome slip painting), Moche/Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas, USA/Museum purchase with funds provided by the Museum Collectors/The Bridgeman Art Library Museum purchase with funds provided by the Museum Collectors/Bridgeman Art Library



# Incan Government

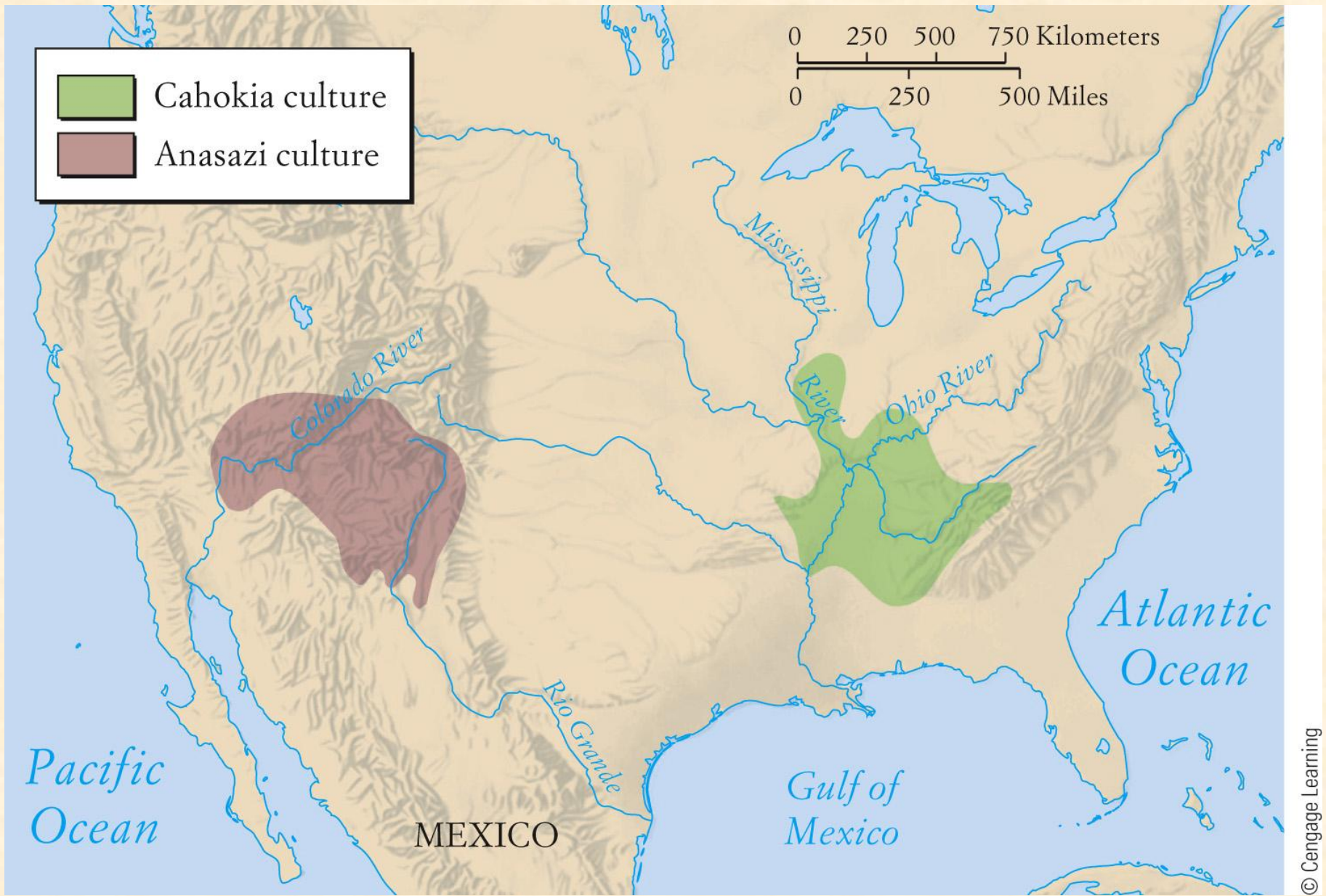
- Government organization and administration
  - Mass deportations
  - People organized in Ayllu, artificial clans with appointed leadership
  - Social Welfare
    - Granaries to prevent famine
    - Relief funds for disasters
    - Old age pensions
- Cultural impact: Quechua language supplants others
- No writing system, Kipus (knotted strings) used for record-keeping
- Engineering feats
  - extensive road network
  - Irrigation systems, dams, and canals
  - Terraces
  - Machu Picchu, massive fortress-city
- Successor disputes made Incans vulnerable to the Spanish





# North America: Hohokam

- Corn and squash reach north of Mexico around 1500 BCE
- Four Corners region
  - Adoption of corn, bean and squash cultivation
  - New water management techniques
  - Hohokam (contemporary with Maya)
    - Sonoran desert of Arizona
    - Adopted farming before 300 CE
    - Built 600 miles of canals
    - Ball courts
    - Ruling class lived in residences on platform mounds
    - Civilization ends 1450 CE, descendants Tohono O'odham





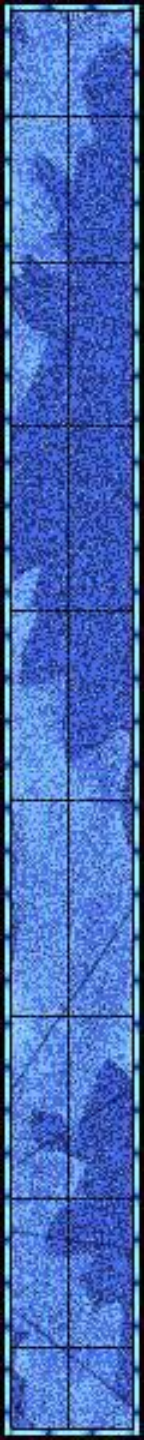
# North Americans: Puebloans

- Ancestral Puebloan civilization (Anasazi)
  - Basketmaker period 400-700 CE
    - Began agriculture about 400 CE
    - Lived in pit-houses
    - Used waterproof baskets for cooking and storage
  - Pueblo I 700-800 CE
    - Began building adobe houses above ground
  - Pueblo II 800-1150 CE
    - Population explosion due to greater rainfall
    - Chaco phenomenon: 14 “Great Houses” multi-story stone and timber pueblos
      - Roads from Great Houses converged on Chaco Canyon
      - Underground ceremonial chambers called Kivas
    - Major trade center
    - Thirty year drought destroys civilization 1150 CE
    - Descendants: Hopi, Zuni, Acuma, Laguna, Pueblos





PETER V. BIANCHI/National Geographic



# North America: Woodlands Civilizations

- Area east of the Mississippi
- Hopewell Tradition
  - Known for trade, crafts and burial practices
- Mississippian Civilizations
  - Based on agriculture
  - Cahokia – largest settlement
    - Ended mysteriously about 1300 CE
  - Pyramid-like earthen mounds
    - Monk mound
      - elite lived on terraces of mounds
      - Some mounds for religious rituals, others tombs
      - Evidence of human sacrifice





Ira Block/National Geographic Image Collection/Alamy