Life in the Aztec Empire

Matching:

1. _____ - a practice of dredging mud from the bottoms of the swamps to fertilize soil which helped with plant growing and harvesting
2. _____ - it's current name is Mexico City
3. long distance merchants who often lived in separate areas of the city and formed their own social groups
4. _____ - the Aztecs depended on this as their staple crop; also known as corn
5. _____ - five to six foot long hollow tubes used with poisonous darts for hunting
6. _____ - traditional and cultural practice where a man had more than one wife
7. _____ - common game played among the Azetcs in which they moved tokens on and off a reed mat based on the throw of dice.
8. _____ - a popular ball game that was played with a rubber ball and a court
9. _____ - used as dice in board games
10. _____ - made up of 365 days, divided into 18 mnths with major religious rituals in each mnth
11. _____ - ran by priests for 260 days in honor of gods or specific events like fertility rituals and human sacrifices.

Beans **Maize** **Tenochtitlan** **Ritual Calendar** **Blow guns**

Patolli **Pochteca** **Polygamy** **Ullah Malitzi** **Solar Calendar** **Chinampa system**

Fill-in-the-blank:

12. The Aztecs had a mostly _____ diet.
13. The Aztecs grew beans, squash, _____, _____, chilies, and root vegetables.
14. Ants, grasshoppers, and _____ were also a large part of the Aztecs diet. Some insects were cooked while others were eaten _____.
15. Men could have several wives, but _____ was illegal.
16. The first wife would get the elaborate and traditional _____. After the first marriage a man
17. could take on a _____, who would also be legally recognized. However his heirs would only come
18. from his _____.
19. Slaves were generally treated well and could _____ their way out of slavery.
20. The Aztecs hunted with _____ (guns). They carried slings, bows, arrows, and spears in preparation for _____. In addition they also used _____, batons, clubs, and _____ for hand-to-hand combat.
21. Education was universal, _____, and practical among boys, girls, men, and women. However each group was trained to do _____ tasks based on their gender, age, and social status.

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22. Girls and boys were educated by their _____, homeschool style. Typically girls were taught _____ activities like sewing, weaving, cooking, and other home-based tasks. Boys learned the basics of _____ or whatever trade their fathers practiced.

23. The elite classes also wore clothing made of _____ cloth, crafted from the Maguey _____ while commoners wore simple _____ garments.

24. The Aztec farmers also used insect _____ to make tortillas similar to the ones today that are made out of corn.

25. Boys ages 12 or 13, in the noble families also went to _____ school to learn the necessary skills to be warriors – running, jumping, fighting - as well as matter of the _____. Around the same age, commoner boys went to _____ to learn more about _____ and receive some warrior training.

26. One thing that all schools had in common was that they all taught about _____ rituals and duties related to _____ and history. Only the most talented students were chosen to become _____ and ritual healers.

27. Middle school-aged girls went to a separate school to learn about running the _____, as well as singing, dancing and crafts. Most girls returned _____ to put their skills to use.

28. All of the Aztecs loved color and often _____ their clothes vibrant shades of yellow, red, and _____ with plant and flower dyes.

29. _____ and prisoners of war would be sacrificed to the gods according to a ritual calendar, as well as in times of drought, famine or other periods of _____.

30. Weddings were arranged by _____ but both families had to agree.

31. The merchant and military class typically used _____ to distinguish themselves.

32. The Aztecs passed the time by playing board and dice games, _____, danced, and even _____.

33. _____ dictated all aspects of the Aztec life.

34. The Aztecs used merchants as _____.

35. The Social and Ritual calendars operated _____ and actually did match up once every ____ years.

36. The punishment for breaking a law regarding clothing was often _____.

37. Wealthy people lived in homes made of _____ or sun-dried _____ and had a separate _____ room that was similar to a _____ or steam room. The king lived in a large palace with _____ rooms and gardens.

38. Poor people lived in _____ one or two room huts that had thatched roofs made from _____. They slept on _____ on the floor.

39. The most valued food the Aztecs ate was the _____ and it was used to make chocolate.

40. Aztec children were instructed early in life about _____ and correct behavior.

41. The elderly members of the family were well taken care of and _____ in the Aztec society.

42. The Aztecs also planted small gardens, collected algae, and fertilized soil with human _____.

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