Rise of the Incan Empire

Matching:

1. _____ - a unique system of knots that were used to collect data, keep records, measure taxes and record the census.
2. _____ - first Inca emperor who emerged from the middle of three caverns and led ten groups of people
3. _____ - capital founded in the early 13th century by emperor Manco Capac
4. _____ - known as "Land of the Four Quarters"
5. _____ - Inca language that is still spoken in Peru today
6. _____ - buildings where crops were stored; built into the sides of the hills for cooler temperatures
7. _____ - most famous royal estate located 2,430 meters above sea level.
8. _____ - a weapon made from multiple stones tied together that wrapped around an enemy's legs
9. _____ - High priest who held power over all the shrines and temples and could act as a field marshal in times of war
10. _____ - means earthshaker or he who turns the world upside down

Tahuantinsuyu **Willaq Umu** **Pachacuti** **Bolas** **Machu Picchu**

Manco Capac **Quipu** **Cuzco** **Quechua** **Collcas**

Fill-in-the-blank:

11. The Incan empire was one of the only empires to stretch _____ rather than across.
12. Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in _____.
13. In ancient Peru the people domesticated _____ and _____.
14. The Incas had a variety of _____ such as potatoes, corn, beans, peanuts, squash, and quinoa.
15. By 900 AD they were building huge stone structures, _____ and _____.
16. Steel and iron were _____ but gold, silver, and _____ were highly used.
17. The Incan empire was the largest empire in the Pre-Columbian Americas without a written language, the wheel, or _____.
18. They wore a large shield on their back made from _____ imported from the jungle.
19. Collcas were built in different _____ depending on the crop that it stored. _____ structures housed corn, while _____ collcas were used for root vegetables.
20. Since the Incas didn't yet have a written language, they passed on their knowledge through _____ tradition.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

21. Pachacuti reorganized the kingdom of Cusco using a _____ system, splitting the empire into _____ parts managed by _____ who reported directly to the central government in Cusco.
22. Along with the highway projects Pachacuti also started construction of huge _____.
23. All men between the ages of 25 and 50 had _____ training.
24. Much like the Aztecs, the Incas wore _____ clothing.
25. The Incas wore thick _____ tunics and helmets to protect themselves.
26. The Incas used many weapons in battle including spears, _____, clubs, star-headed maces, and halberds all made from stone, bronze, or _____.
27. The Incas practiced ancestor worship through _____.
28. The Inca were extremely organized and used a flexible _____ system to organize units.
29. Through the use of _____ Pachacuti assessed the military strength and wealth of the other states in the region.
30. The _____ kept the people housed, clothed, and fed but their lives were controlled to the point of enslavement.

LIVEWORKSHEETS