Fall of the Inca Empire

Multiple Choice:

1. The Inca's greatest secret was the hidden city of _____.
   a) Madagascar
   b) Machu Picchu
   c) Montana

2. _____ – Spanish conquistador who launched a surprise attack on the Inca Empire at the Battle of Cajamarca.
   a) Peter Cottontail
   b) Diego de Almagro
   c) Francisco Pizarro

3. Pizarro's weaponry included _____ and cavalry.
   a) bows and arrows
   b) firearms
   c) swords

4. The Spaniards captured the ruler of the Inca Empire and held him for _____ for eight months until they could come up with their demands.
   a) favors
   b) slavery
   c) ransom

5. The Spanish were able to overtake the Inca Empire due to many diseases they brought with them and their _____ and advanced _____.
   a) calvary, technology
   b) ingenuity, economics
   c) military tactics, weapons

6. When Spanish conquistadors arrived in Peru, a civil war was going on that lasted_____ yrs.
   a) seven
   b) six
   c) ten

7. Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro were treasure hunters and led a small group of 168 men on a search for **gold**.
   a) gold
   b) food
   c) jewelry and stones

8. The final blow to Inca Empire was in ____ when the Spanish launched an assault on Vilcabamba.
   a) 1550
   b) 1671
   c) 1572

9. Even though the Inca met the demands of the Spaniard's ransom, they still _____ the king.
   a) kept
   b) killed
   c) hid

10. The Inca Empire stretched over 5,500 km all the way from present day Colombia to _____.
    a) Peru
    b) Panama
    c) Chile

11. The Europeans brought with them _____ such as smallpox that ravaged the Inca population.
    a) immunizations to diseases
    b) technology
    c) diseases

12. The Incas did not have _____ to diseases the Spaniards brought with them resulting in many devastating losses.
    a) immunity
    b) immunizations
    c) cure

13. Although the Inca Empire had come to an end, they left their _____, vibrant traditions, and enduring spirit of the _____ people.
    a) technology, Peruvian
    b) ancient ruins, Andean
    c) cultural traditions, Italian

14. The Spaniards were driven by their hunger for _____ and riches.
    a) greed
    b) gold
    c) control

15. After the assult on Vilcabamba, the Inca Empire was now under the mercy of the _____ rule.
    a) French
    b) Australian
    c) Spanish

16. The fall of the Inca Empire is a reminder of the clash between civilizations, the consequences of _____, and the _____ of human cultures.
    a) Violence, differences
    b) Imperialism, resilience
    c) Famine, greed

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