

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) cavalry, 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 assault 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