

Name: _____

Class: _____



REVISION ELEMENTARY – FINAL EXAM S.II, 2025-2026

Direction: Choose and circle the best answer.

CHAPTER 10: UNIT I. GEOGRAPHY OF THE AZTEC WORLD. Page 284

1. What does the name of *Tenochtitlan* mean?
A. the place of blossoming flowers
B. city of cactus
2. Who were the people attracted to the Valley of Mexico more than 10,000 years ago?
A. Tourists
B. Early settlers
3. How many provinces, united under a king, comprised the Aztec empire?
A. 38 provinces
B. 25 provinces
4. A region from central Mexico to Honduras and Nicaragua, where pre-Columbian societies flourished before Spanish colonization was called? _____
A. Mesoamerica
B. Hispaniola
5. Who was the Aztec god that gave a special message telling the people where to build their capital city?
A. Olmec
B. Huitzilopochtli
6. How many centuries did it take to establish the Aztec Empire?
A. more than a century
B. less than a century
7. Where did the Aztecs choose to build their capital city, Tenochtitlan?
A. in the middle of a lake
B. on the top of the mountain
8. Why was the Valley of Mexico such an attractive place for early settlers to stay?
A. Because it had fertile land and access to water, which made it good for farming and settlement.
B. Because it was a very dry desert with no water.

CHAPTER 10: UNIT 2. PRE-COLUMBIAN LIFE. Pages 285-295

1. What was the name of the local clan group in the Aztec society?
A. Tribune
B. Calpulli
2. What musical instrument was used to signal the start of battle for the Aztec warriors?
A. Trumpet
B. war drum
3. What were long-distance traders in Aztec society called?
A. Pochteca
B. Merchants
4. What kind of punishment did the Aztec children receive?
A. Pricked with thorns of cactus
B. Sent to the convent school
5. How many meals did an average Aztec person typically eat each day?
A. Four meals a day
B. Two meals a day
6. Because the Aztecs did not rear many animals, which foods were considered luxury for them?
A. Fruits and crops
B. Meats and fish
7. What was the punishment like for the Aztec people who broke the strict rules?
A. normal and petty
B. very severe
8. How many different functions were there in each city in the Aztec empire?
A. Five functions
B. Three functions
9. When did Aztec boys begin their training for battles?
A. during childhood
B. after they became an old man
10. How did the Calpulli maintain order in the Aztec society?
A. It focused on religion only
B. It supported members and enforced good behavior
11. How did the Aztecs bury their dead with respect?
A. Important people were buried in stone vaults, and some men were buried with their dogs for company.
B. Important people were cremated and their ashes kept in a jar.
12. How did the Aztecs stop the water from flooding their city?
A. The Aztecs managed water by using aqueducts to bring fresh water into the city.
B. They prevented flooding by building a large dam to control water levels.

CHAPTER 10: UNIT 3. WHEN, WHY AND HOW OF THE SPANISH ARRIVAL Pages 297-299

1. Where did explorer Balboa cross in 1513 to reach the South Sea' Pacific Ocean?
A. The Amazon River
B. The Isthmus of Panama
2. Who conquered the Incan Empire and was the founder of Lima?
A. Max Alvarado
B. Francisco Pizarro Gonzales
3. What term refers to the *top or peak of the mountain*?
A. Pediment
B. summit
4. Who established the first major settlement on the island of Hispaniola?
A. Christopher Columbus
B. Vasco Balboa
5. What do you call the Spanish royal tax that requires the Spanish to give 20% of all their war loot?
A. Quinto Real
B. The twelve tables
6. What term refers to *changing or adopting new religious beliefs*?
A. convert
B. infidel
7. What was the name of the capital city of Incan empire that was captured and looted by Pizarro and his men?
A. Texaco
B. Cuzco
8. The act of betrayal against one's king or country is called?
A. infidel
B. treason
9. What title did the King of Spain grant to Pizarro as a reward for his conquest of the Incan Empire?
A. Augustus
B. Marques
10. Why was Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean significant for Spain?
A. Because he claimed it for Spain, which gave Spain control and exclusive navigation rights over the west coast.
B. Because it proved that the Atlantic Ocean was the only safe route to reach the spices of India and China.

CHAPTER 10: UNIT 4. CORTES AND THE AZTECS Pages 300-303

1. What specific features of Tenochtitlan caused the Spanish to be surprised upon arrival?
A. The lack of people
B. The size and beauty of the city
2. In what year did Hernan Cortes begin his expedition in search of the Aztecs' wealth?
A. 1418
B. 1519
3. How many Spanish soldiers died when Hernan Cortes and his men tried to escape from the city of Tenochtitlan?
A. Two thirds of soldiers
B. Only one soldier
4. Who was the Aztec ruler at the time of Cortes' arrival in Tenochtitlan?
A. Alvarado
B. Montezuma
5. What was the last major structure left standing after the Spanish destroyed most of the city's buildings?
A. Temple
B. Statue of the Sun God
6. What was Hernan Cortes' place of origin?
A. Turkey
B. Spain
7. Who was the captured woman who served as a translator for Cortes because she could speak the Aztec language?
A. Isabella
B. Dona Marina
8. What term refers to *predicting a future event under the influence of divine guidance*?
A. Curse
B. prophesy
9. Why did Montezuma let Cortes enter Tenochtitlan?
A. Because he believed Cortes' might be a god
B. Because he needed help in war
10. Why was Hernán Cortés forced to temporarily leave Tenochtitlan in 1520, and what was the outcome of his journey?
A. He left to confront a Spanish fleet sent by the governor of Cuba to arrest him.
B. Cortés defeated the force and even convinced some of the soldiers to join him before returning to Tenochtitlan.

“I hope the test goes favorably for you”