

Life in the Aztec Empire

Matching:

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

- The Aztecs had a mostly _____ diet.
- The Aztecs grew beans, squash, _____, _____, chilies, and root vegetables.
- Ants, grasshoppers, and _____ were also a large part of the Aztecs diet. Some insects were cooked while others were eaten _____.
- Men could have several wives, but _____ was illegal.
- The first wife would get the elaborate and traditional _____. After the first marriage a man
- could take on a _____, who would also be legally recognized. However his heirs would only come
- from his _____.
- Slaves were generally treated well and could _____ their way out of slavery.
- 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.
- 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.

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 _____.