

The Aztec Empire

The Aztecs began when some nomadic tribes were searching for a home when their god told them to stop at a swampy lake and live there. Because of this, they had to find a way to live here on this unstable ground. Eventually, they found a way to live here by creating walkways and a certain area and filling it with sand, dirt, and rocks making land. The Aztecs also built canals and causeways to these islands. They even built water in a swampy lake. They named this lake, Lake Texcoco. Tenochtitlan was the city in the center of the lake, and other cities formed around it. Plants grew well here because roots grew into the water. They had schools here and many types of foods. They had two calendars and similar writing, numbers, and pyramids to the Mayans. The Aztecs sacrificed a lot. One of the drinks they had was chocolate which is a similar drink to hot chocolate or coffee. Here at the schools, boys learned about trade and creating and girls learned about cloth making and religion. The Aztecs were a great empire, but it did not last as long as the Mayans.



The World To The Incas

The Incas had an odd but quite interesting and efficient society. They say it started when a man named Manco Capac dropped his staff around Lake Titicaca. There it sank into the ground indicating that a city called Cuzco should be built there. The Incan ruler was called the Sapa Inca. Underneath him were lots of other rulers and commands. The commoners lived in groups of families called Ayllus. Each Ayllu had its own public administrator and its own family unit. They did go to school but there were no writings or number systems. They had scribes that ran an elaborate roads to carry a message. Sometimes they would carry a quipu that only nobles could read. Cuzco was in the middle, then around it were other cities. There were four qualified cities around Cuzco that were called ~~were~~ smaller city's called a wamani. Inside of a quarter were the Ayllus.

