mit'a

Moche

Wari

Tiwanaku

Inca

khipu

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the entire question, including all the possible answers. Then choose the one answer that best fits the question.

1. Chinampas allowed for:
   a. year-round agriculture.
   b. an area to dump waste products.
   c. increased housing for a growing population.
   d. religious centers to be supplied with food.
   e. sustainable ecology.

2. Typically, Maya military forces fought to secure:
   a. trade goods and routes.
   b. captives rather than territory.
   c. territory rather than captives.
   d. territory and important religious sites.
   e. water ways.

3. Which of the following statements is not true about the postclassic period in Mesoamerica?
   a. The population decreased.
   b. Agricultural practices intensified.
   c. Many rulers increased the size of their armies.
   d. Rulers used new political institutions to facilitate their control of diverse peoples and regions.
   e. Warfare increased.
4. Which of the following is not true of the Toltecs?
   a. They created the first conquest state based largely on military power.
   b. Unlike earlier Mesoamerican societies, they never practiced human sacrifice.
   c. The Aztecs incorrectly believed that the Toltecs were the source of nearly all of the cultural achievements of the Mesoamerican world.
   d. Many Toltec public buildings were decorated with pictures of warriors.
   e. Their use of two chieftains eventually weakened the state.

5. What percentage of the Aztec capital’s food requirement was met by tribute from conquered peoples?
   a. 10 percent
   b. 25 percent
   c. 40 percent
   d. 75 percent
   e. 100 percent

6. What did Huitzilopochtli need to sustain him in his daily struggle to bring the sun’s warmth to the world?
   a. The blood of the king
   b. The worship of the people
   c. His mate Ixchel (the moon)
   d. A constant supply of human hearts
   e. Victories on the ball court

7. What is the most likely reason that the sites in Chaco Canyon were abandoned by the Anasazi?
   a. Warfare with the neighboring Hohokam, Sinagua, and Hopi
   b. Bubonic plague
   c. A long drought, which undermined the agricultural economy
   d. The migratory habits of the Anasazi, who moved several times a year
   e. Polluted water sources

8. Which of the following is not an attribute of North American chiefdoms?
   a. They contained a population of as many as 10,000 people.
   b. They were ruled by a chief, a hereditary leader with religious and secular duties.
   c. There were organized periodic rituals of feasts and gift giving.
   d. They engaged in long-distance trade, often with luxury goods.
   e. They managed large groups of people to build monumental architecture.

9. What is the most likely explanation for the Mississippian culture possessing the knowledge to grow maize, squash, and beans?
   a. The domestication of maize, squash, and beans originated in North America.
   b. They got it from Mesoamerican cultures.
   c. They developed it on their own.
   d. They learned it from the Anasazi.
   e. They learned it from contact with cultures living between them and Mesoamerica.

10. Which of the following is the best evidence that the post-classical cultures of North America and Mesoamerica were linked?
    a. Both cultures required military service of male citizens.
    b. The pyramids of Tikal resemble the terraced mound at Cahokia.
    c. Both the Anasazi and Maya religions centered around worshipping a sun god.
    d. Female priests were the norm in both regions.
    e. Both regions harvested corn (maize) as a staple food.
11. Unique environmental challenges led to especially distinctive highland and coastal cultures in
   a. the Andes.
   b. Mesoamerica.
   c. Chaco Canyon.
   d. the Ohio Valley.
   e. the land on both sides of the Gila River.

12. All scholars agree that the cultural center of Wari
   a. shared elements of the culture and technology of Tiwanaku.
   b. was a dependency of Tiwanaku.
   c. was a twin capital of Tiwanaku.
   d. was most closely related to the Nazca.
   e. None of these are correct. Scholars do not agree because there are many, as yet unproven, viable theories.

13. Which of the following has allowed scholars to trace Wari’s expanding power?
   a. Tracing the spread of Wari pottery
   b. Wari and Tiwanakan written records
   c. Inca wall murals
   d. Excavation of royal burials
   e. Excavation of battle sites

14. The Inca civilization was originally based on
   a. control of religious institutions.
   b. military dominance.
   c. reciprocal gift giving and the redistribution of food and textiles.
   d. the control of jade, like the Olmec civilization.
   e. taking captives for sacrifice.

15. Inca prosperity and military strength depended on
   a. human sacrifice.
   b. llamas and alpacas.
   c. khipus.
   d. agriculture.
   e. irrigation systems.

16. The Inca conquest of large populations in environmentally distinct regions permitted economic growth, but
   a. the population decreased.
   b. the population increased.
   c. it increased warfare with Mesoamerica.
   d. it caused eventual economic decline.
   e. it reduced equality among people.