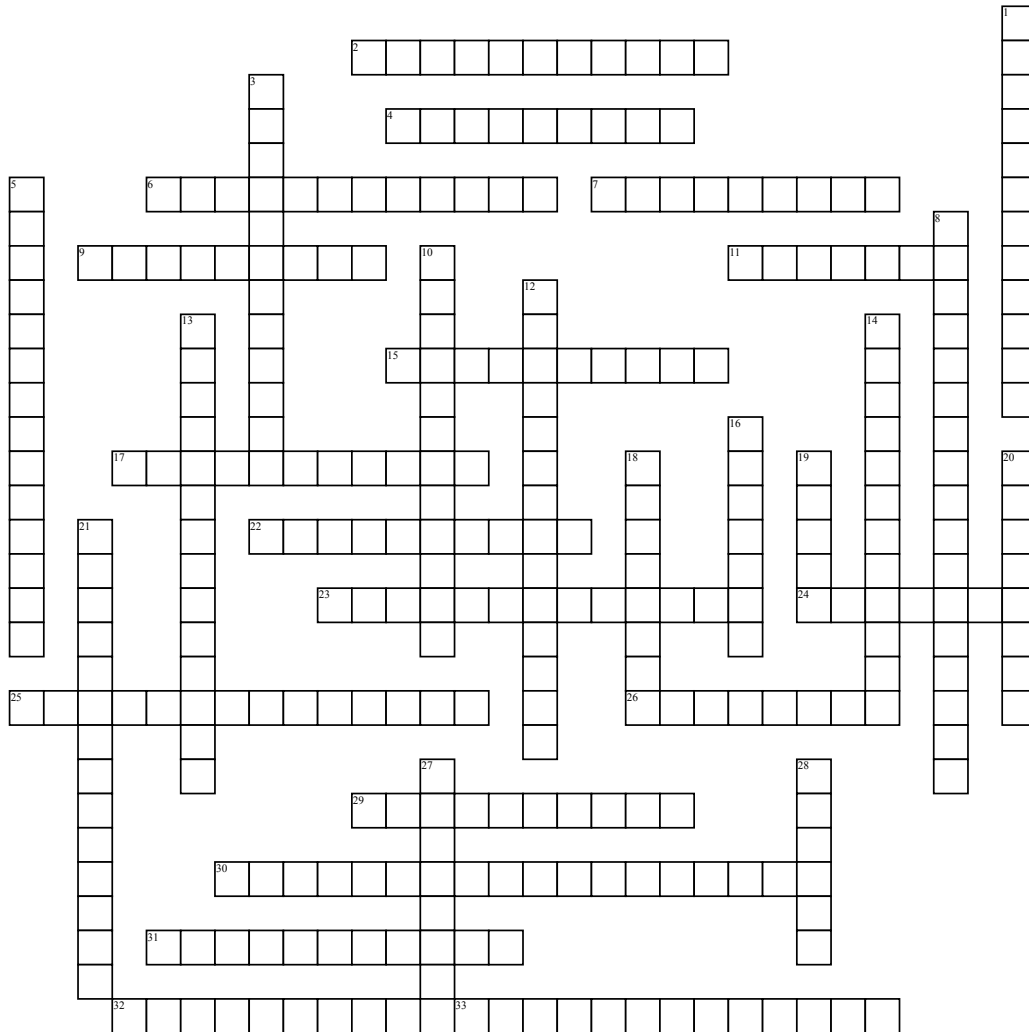


Aztecs



Across

- 2. moving always
- 4. the aztecs were cave man and tough people
- 6. highly structured based on agriculture and trade and guided by a religion that was part of every aspect of life
- 7. a sacred and holy site because it brought people close to their gods
- 9. free for all girls and boys and they are separate
- 11. the Aztecs believed that at the end of each significant era there was a possibility that the world would be destroyed if sacrifice and specific rituals were not held.
- 15. Believing in many gods
- 17. shaving your head death stoned strangled slavery exile
- 22. city that is run independently
- 23. controlled when they would farm, harvest, and plant
- 24. occurred when the Aztecs conquered another city-state and forced them to pay tribute back to Tenochtitlan
- 25. emperor Teccalo or high court and then local court
- 26. nobles
- 29. if a noble beat them so severely that they died the noble could be executed

- 30. dealing with law breakers by punishing them
 - 31. commoners
 - 32. are "floating gardens" that they used for farming
 - 33. they believed that there were two calendars that controlled their day-to-day activities
- Down**
- 1. aztec school for children of commoners
 - 3. built in a pyramid shape to represent a sacred mountain
 - 5. Aztec sun god primary god of Mexico who chose where his people would settle
 - 8. dealing with law breakers by requiring the offender to repair the harm done
 - 10. The biggest market in the Aztec empire
 - 12. divided into three social classes; upper middle and lower where nobility was at the top commoners in the middle and slaves at the bottom each class has their own roles
 - 13. The Aztec people believed the gods needed human blood in order to stay healthy and for the world to keep thriving

- 14. courage deal with hardships sacrifice possessions, modesty, clean-living, obedience, comfort, and even give up life itself for their community
- 16. not shameful but bad luck and it was not permanent
- 18. be successful on the battlefield and capture at least four enemies for sacrifice
- 19. built barriers created an aqueduct system and developed chinampas
- 20. schools for children of nobility
- 21. determined when they would hold their rituals and religious ceremonies
- 27. speaking groups who left the desert-like area of northern Mexico and migrated southward
- 28. a civilization that lived in Mexico

Word Bank

Retributive justice	Adapt	Aztecs	Tenochtitlan	Pipiltin	Judicial system
Moving up	Tribute	Restrative justice	Huitzilpochtli	Calmecac	Mountains
Slave laws,	"new fire"	Nahuatl	Education	Aztec hierarchy	Polytheism
Human sacrifice	City-states	Slavery	Chinampas	ideal citizen	Aztec calendar
Punishments	Macehualtin	Solar calendar	Aztec temples	Sacred calendar	Telpochcalli
Aztec society	Barbarous	Semi-nomadic			