

## Paleolithic Era

- **"Old Stone Age"**
- Nomadic
  - Followed migrating animals in search of food
- Small Clans
- Hunter-Gatherers
- Make Fire
- Simple Tools



## Hominids

- Homo Habilis
- Homo Erectus
- Homo Sapiens
  - Neanderthal
  - Cro-Magnon



## Neolithic Era

- **"New Stone Age"**
- **Agricultural Revolution**
- Stable, permanent Communities
- Domestication
  - Plants
  - Animals
- Advanced Tools

## Paleolithic Era to Agricultural Revolution

"Prehistory" – time before writing

## Migration from Africa

## Science

- Archaeologists
- Anthropologists
- Paleontologists
- Artifacts
- Fossils
- Carbon Dating
- Louis & Mary Leakey



Caves at Lascaux.  
France

## Places

- Olduvai Gorge – East Africa (Tanzania)
  - Oldest hominid discoveries
- Neolithic Settlements
  - Aleppo (Syria)
  - Çatalhöyük (Turkey/Anatolia Peninsula)
  - Jericho (Eastern Mediterranean)
- Stonehenge
  - England



## Governments & Religions

- Monarchy
- Empires
- Dynasties
- Polytheism
- Monotheism
  - Judaism

## Characteristics of Civilization

- Division of Labor
- Complex Social Institutions
  - Ex. Government, Religion
- Advanced Technology
- Calendar
- Written Language  
(Last Aspect to develop)

## Economic Patterns

- Use of new metals
  - Bronze & Iron
- Increased Agricultural Production
  - Use of Irrigation Systems & Plows
- Trade begins
- World's 1<sup>st</sup> Cities Develop - Sumer
- Use of Slaves for Labor

## The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



# Ancient River Valley Civilizations

## Written Language

- Pictograms
- Cuneiform
  - Sumer
- Hieroglyphics
  - Egypt
- Alphabet
  - Phoenicia

## "The Firsts of Everything"

### Literature

- *The Epic of Gilgamesh*
  - World's 1<sup>st</sup> Epic

### Law Codes

- **Hammurabi's Law Code**
  - Unified Babylonian Society
  - Harsh Laws
  - Strict class distinctions

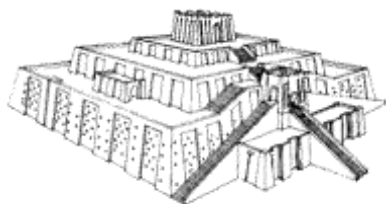
## Locations

- Mesopotamia
  - Tigris & Euphrates
- Egypt
  - Nile
- Indus River Valley
  - Indus
- China
  - Huang He



## Civilizations

- **Hebrews**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Monotheistic Religion – Judaism
- **Sumer**
  - World's 1<sup>st</sup> City-States
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Written Language - **Cuneiform**
- **Phoenicia**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Mediterranean Traders
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Alphabet
- **Akkadians**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Empire – Sargon
- **Babylonians**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Law Code – Hammurabi
- **Hittites**
  - Anatolia Peninsula – 1<sup>st</sup> Ironworkers
- **Assyrians**
  - Military Supremacy
- **Chaldeans**
  - Advances in Astronomy
  - Hanging Gardens of Babylon – Nebuchadnezzar
- **Lydians**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Coins – Replaces Barter



Reconstruction of the Ziggurat at Ur



## Terms

- Ziggurat
- Stylus
- Flax
- City-State

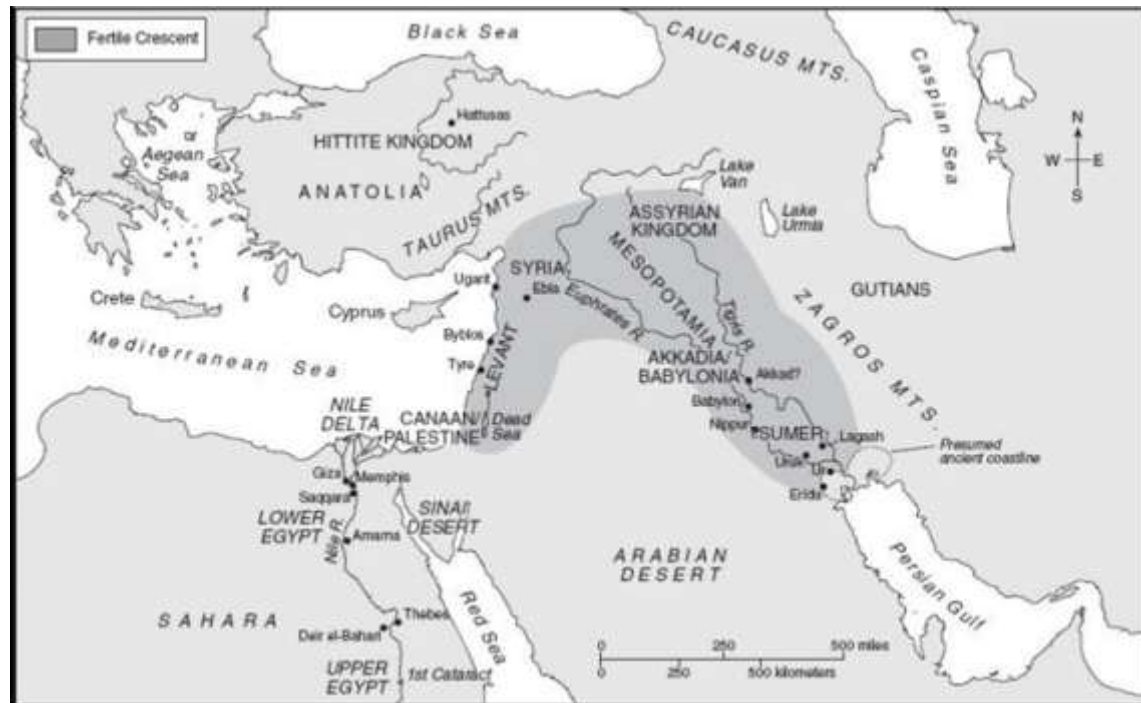


## Judaism

- **Hebrews**
- 1<sup>st</sup> Monotheistic Religion
- Abraham – “Father” of Judaism
- Moses – Led Hebrews on *Exodus*
- Solomon – King unites 12 Tribes
- **Torah** – Holy Book
- **Ten Commandments** – Moral Law Code
- Exile – Jews enslaved in Babylon
- Diaspora – Dispersal of Jews around the World – Cultural Diffusion

## Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Mesopotamia

## Geography



## Geography

- Nile River – Flows North
- The Delta – Rich Soil
- Cataracts - Rapids
- Upper Egypt
- Lower Egypt
- Sinai Peninsula – connected Africa to Asia (Mesopotamia)
- Sahara – Barrier to the West
- Thebes – last capital of Egypt



## Religion

- Pharaoh – god-king
- Pyramids – tombs for the Pharaohs
- Book of the Dead – guides souls through Afterlife

## Nubia

- Kingdom in Upper Nile Region
- Also known as the Kush
- Thriving Trade - Trading partner to Egypt
- Will be **ruled by** and will **rule over** Egypt
- Capital Meröe – Known for Iron deposits & production

## Ancient River Valley Civilizations Egypt

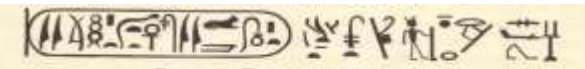
### Kingdoms & Government

- History
  - Hieroglyphs record history
  - Old Kingdom
    - Pyramid Age
  - Middle Kingdom
    - Transitional period
  - New Kingdom
    - Age of Pharaohs
- Government
  - Theocracy – Ruler is political & religious leader



## People

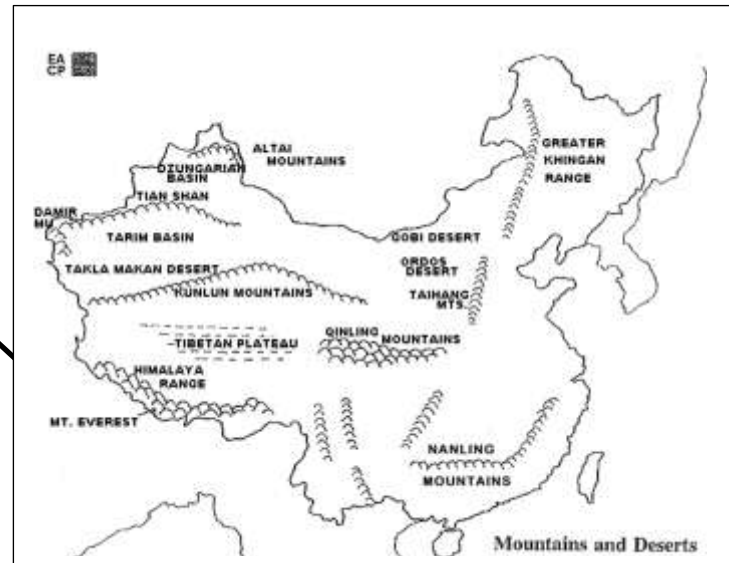
- Menes/Narmer
  - Unites Upper & Lower Egypt
- Ahmose
  - Queen who defeats Hyksos
- Hatshepsut
  - Queen who proclaims herself Pharaoh
- Thutmose III
  - Egypt's 1<sup>st</sup> Empire
- Amenhotep IV
  - One god – Aton
  - Changes name – Akhenaton
  - Queen Nefertiti



From the Rosetta stone. The writing is from right to left. The few words here shown mean: "Raising a statue of the king of Egypt, Ptahmy eternal beloved of Ptah."

## Geography

- Population in East – Isolation due to Geography
- Huang He Valley
  - Yellow River
- Other Rivers
  - Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
  - Xi Jiang
- Gobi Desert



## Dynasties

- The “Dynastic Cycle”
- Xia – Legendary 1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty (?)
  - Yu the Great
  - Irrigation System
- Shang
  - Capital – Anyang
- Zhou
  - Feudalism
- Qin
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Emperor – Qin Shi Huang di
  - The Great Wall
  - Terra Cotta Warriors
- Han
  - Pax Sinica
  - Silk Roads



## Confucianism

- Confucius – Kongzi
- Humans good & bad
- Filial Piety – respect for parents & elders
- Code of Politeness
- Emphasis on Education
- Ancestor Worship



## Ancient River Valley Civilizations China

## Contributions

- Civil Service System
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk
- Gunpowder

## Terms

- Mandate of Heaven
- Loess
- Oracle Bones

## Buddhism

- Spread along trade routes
- Appealed to those suffering at the end of Han Dynasty
- Cultural Diffusion results in many different sects of Buddhism



## Daoism

- The “Old Master” – Lao tze
- Harmony w/ Nature
- Simple Life/Inner Peace
- Humility





## Harappan Civilization

- **Indus River Valley**
- Planned Cities
  - Harappa
  - Mohenjo-Daro
- Declined due to Natural Disaster



## Aryans

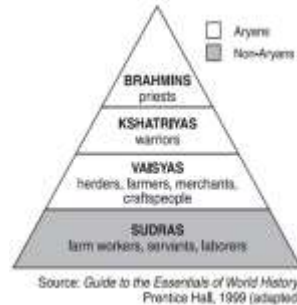
- Indo-Europeans
- Migrate through Khyber Pass of Hindu Kush Mountains
- Dominate native Dravidians
- Introduce:
  - Caste System
  - Vedas (Holy Books)
  - Sanskrit (language)

## Geography

- Indian Subcontinent
  - Isolated by Mountains
    - Hindu Kush in West
    - Himalayas in East
- River Systems
  - Indus & Ganges
- Monsoons
  - Seasonal Winds bring rains

## Hinduism

- Aryan influences
- Caste System
- Belief in Reincarnation
  - Role of Karma
- Holy Books
  - Vedas
    - Brought by Aryans
  - Upanishads
- Spread along trade routes to other parts of Asia
- Dominant religion of India today



## Ancient River Valley Civilizations India

## Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama
- Founded in area of present-day Nepal
- Four Noble Truths
- Eight-fold Path
- Emperor Asoka
  - Converts & Spreads through Missionaries



## Mauryan Empire

- Politically unifies India
- Greatest leader – **Asoka**
- Spread of Buddhism
- Free Hospitals

## Gupta Empire

- **“Golden Age”**
- Mathematics
  - Zero
  - Decimals
- Medical Advances
  - Set bones
- Literature
  - *Mahabharata*
  - *Ramayana*

## Zoroastrianism

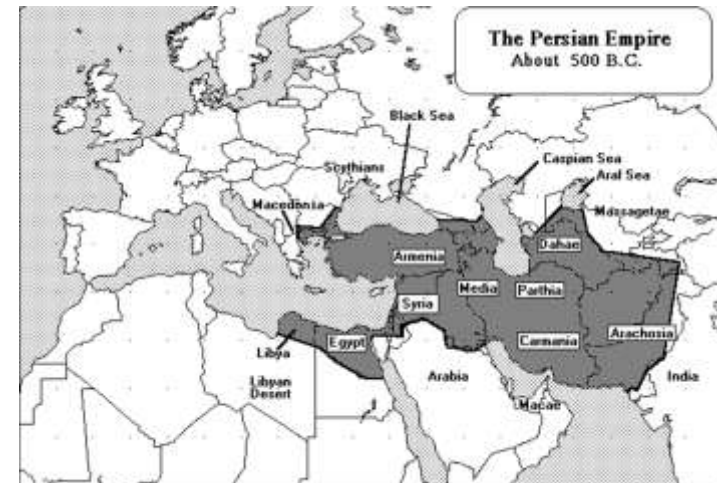
- Founded by the prophet, **Zoroaster**
- Belief in 2 opposing forces in the Universe – *Good & Evil?*
  - Ahuramazda – Supreme Being
  - Ahriman – opposing force
- Worshipped forces of nature
- Shared elements with 3 Monotheistic faiths – Judaism, Christianity & Islam



## Contributions

- Imperial Bureaucracy
- Zoroastrianism
- The Royal Road

## Geography



## Persia

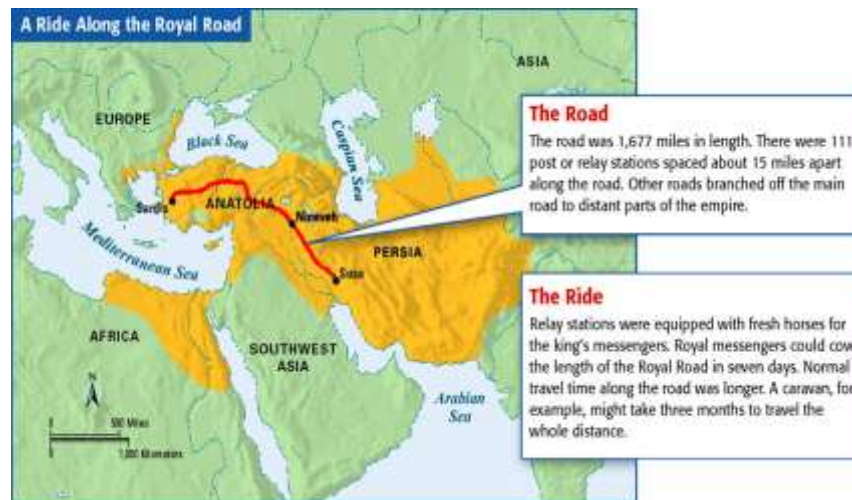
*Mesopotamia's greatest empire*

## Greece & Alexander the Great

- Defeated by the United Greek city-states in Persian Wars
- Ultimately taken over by the forces of Alexander the Great
- Territory divided into

## People

- Cyrus the Great
  - Known for **Tolerance**
- Darius I
  - Royal Road
  - Introduces Imperial Bureaucracy
- Xerxes
  - Fails in his attempt to conquer Greece



## Geography



- Mountainous terrain
- Lack of arable land
- Located on Balkan Peninsula
- Aegean Sea at heart of civilization
- Black & Med. Seas – colonization
- Dardanelles – access to the Black Sea

## Governments

- Individual cities = Individual Governments
- Monarchy: Aristocracy: Tyranny
- Oligarchy – Sparta
- Direct Democracy – Athens

## City-States

### The Polis

- Athens
  - Education
  - Government
  - Economy
  - Democracy
- Sparta
  - Militaristic
  - Oligarchy

# Ancient Greece

## Greek Golden Age

## Religion

### Hellenic Culture

#### “Golden Age of Pericles”

- **Drama:** Aeschylus, Sophocles
- **Poetry:** Homer
  - *Iliad, Odyssey*
- **History:** Herodotus, Thucydides
- **Sculpture:** Phidias
- **Philosophy:** Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- **Medicine:** Hippocrates



- Polytheistic
- Explained natural phenomena
- Expressed human frailties/emotions



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

## Greek Wars

“United we stand, divided we fall”

### Persian Wars

- Greek city-states united
- Battles
  - Marathon
  - Salamis
- Athens becomes dominant city-state

### Peloponnesian Wars

- Greek Civil War
- Delian League vs. Peloponnesian League
- Sparta victorious
- Weakens Greek City-states



The Parthenon

## Roots of Democracy

- Tyrant Reformers
  - Draco – Law Code
  - Solon – Outlaws debt slavery
- Pericles – extends citizenship
- Citizens
  - Male-landowners
  - Responsibility of civic participation

**DIRECT DEMOCRACY**



## Geography

- Italian Peninsula centrally located in Mediterranean Basin
- Protected by Alps
- Sea provides protection and access to sea-borne trade.

## Representative Democracy

### *Res Publica* – a “Republic”

- Overthrow of Etruscan Rulers
- Power divided among **3 branches**
  1. Executive
    - a. Consuls
  2. Judicial
    - a. Praetors
  3. Legislative
    - a. **Senate**
      - i. **REAL POWER**
    - b. Assemblies

### Law Code – The Twelve Tables



Roman Forum

### Patricians

- Noble Class

### Plebeians

- Merchants, Artisans, Farmers
- Demand Changes

## Social Structure

# The Roman Republic

## The First Triumvirate

- Julius Caesar, Crassus, & Pompey
- Caesar conquers Gaul; attempts seizure of power.
- Caesar assassinated- March 15, 44 BCE
- Civil War follows



Caesar Crossing the Rubicon from "Figures de l'histoire de la République Romaine" © 2003 KBR Shree - Used with the permission of www.teachmean.com



Roman Pantheon

## Punic Wars

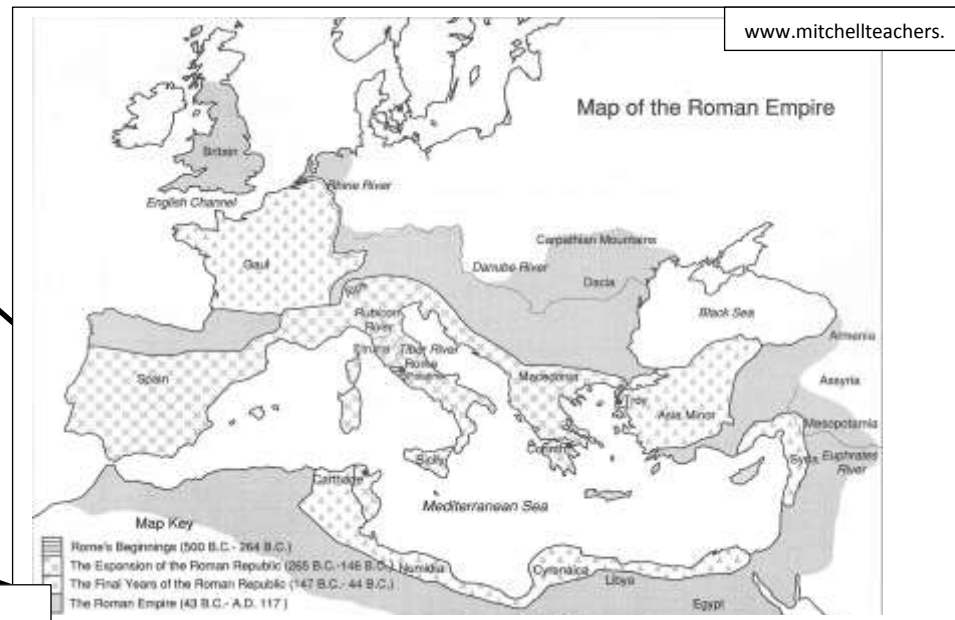
- Fought against Carthage for control of Med. Sea Trade.
- Hannibal – led Carthage in 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War – invaded Italian Peninsula
- 3 Wars end with Roman victory & destruction of Carthage

## Roman Mythology

- Based on Greek mythology
- Integral to Culture, Politics, & Art
- Explained natural phenomena, human qualities, life events

## Decline of the Republic

1. Spread of Slavery into Agricultural System
2. Migration of farmers into cities; unemployment (Proletariat)
3. Civil War over power of Julius Caesar
4. Devaluation of Roman Currency; Inflation



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Map of the Roman Empire

### Map Key

- Rome's Beginnings (500 B.C. - 264 B.C.)
- The Expansion of the Roman Republic (265 B.C. - 146 B.C.)
- The Final Years of the Roman Republic (147 B.C. - 44 B.C.)
- The Roman Empire (43 B.C. - A.D. 117)

## Location of Russia

- Slavic regions north of the Black Sea
- Access to Black Sea along Dnieper, Don, & Volga Rivers
- The **Steppes** of Russia



## Byzantine Influence on Russia

- **Cyrillic Alphabet** created by Eastern Orthodox Missionaries
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity adopted by Prince Vladimir
- Architectural Influence – The Onion Dome
- Religious Art – Mosaics & Icons

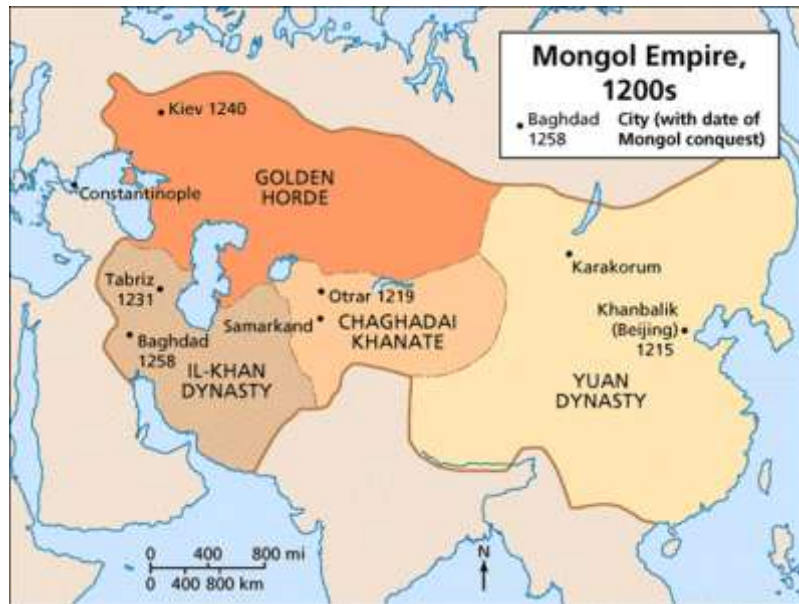


## Viking influence in Russia

- **Kievan Rus**
- Vikings (the **Rus**), under the leadership of Rurik, establish the 1<sup>st</sup> State in Russia w/ Kiev as its capital.
- Vikings use Russian rivers as highways to travel to warm-weather ports of Black & Baltic Seas

## Mongol Empire

largest contiguous land empire



# Russia Mongols

## Growth of Russia

- Vladimir adopts Eastern Orthodox Christianity
- Yaroslav creates an effective law code
- Ivan III (*the Great*) refuses to pay Mongol Tribute; Unites Russian Principalities
- Ivan begins to call himself **Czar** (Tsar) – Russian for Caesar

## The Mongol Conquest

- **Genghis Khan** invades Russia creating the Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Mongols demand **Tribute** from Russian principalities
- Russia becomes isolated from Western European States
- Mongols keep open trade routes between China & Eastern Europe – Trade increases
- Kublai Khan creates Yuan dynasty in China; fails to take Japan
- Italian **Marco Polo** sits in Kublai's court; reports of China reach Europe.



## Muhammad

- Muhammad - Last & Greatest of the Prophets
- The **Revelations** – delivered by the Angel Gabriel
- Begins preaching in Mecca
- The **Hijrah** (Hejra) migration to Yathrib (Medina – City of the Prophet)
- Muhammad returns to Mecca; declares a **Jihad** (Holy War)
- Destroys idols at **Ka'aba**

## Sunni-Shi'a Split

- Split occurs after the death of Ali – last of the Rightly Guided Caliphs
- Sunni & Shi'a (Shi'ite)
- Sufis –Mystical Sect



	Sunni	Shi'a
Caliph?	Any Righteous Muslim	Descendant of Ali & Fatima
	Majority	Minority

## Beliefs & Traditions

- Monotheistic – 1 God – Allah
- 5 Pillars
  - Faith, **Hajj** (Pilgrimage), Prayer, Alms (Charity), Fasting
- Ramadan – Holy Month
- Qur'an (Koran) – Holy Book
- Acceptance of Judeo-Christian Prophets (Abraham, Moses, Jesus)
- *People of the Book* – Jews/Christians

## Geography - Spread of Islam



- Begins on Arabian Peninsula
- Mecca – Holiest City
- Medina – “City of the Prophet”
- Jerusalem – 3<sup>rd</sup> Holiest City
- Rightly Guided Caliphs – spreads Islam to Persia & North Africa
- Umayyad Dynasty – capital Damascus – spreads to Spain & India
- **Battle of Tours** (732 CE) – stops expansion into Europe.
- Abbasid Dynasty – capital moves to Baghdad
- Mongols attack Baghdad (1258)

## Islamic Civilization



## Contributions

- Architecture – Dome of the Rock: Minarets
- Mosaics - borrowed from Byzantine Empire
- Translation of Ancient Texts into Arabic
- Arabic Numerals (Adapted from India)
- *Al-Jabr* – Algebra
- Advances in Medicine
- Literature
  - *Thousand and One Nights*
  - *The Rubiyat* – Omar Khayyam
- Calligraphy
- Advances in Cartography (map making)
- Universities (House of Wisdom)





## Trade Routes

### *Aided diffusion & exchange of culture/technology*

- Silk Routes across Asia to Mediterranean Basin
- Maritime Routes across Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Western European sea & river trade
- South China Sea & lands of Southeast Asia



## East African Kingdoms

- **Axum**
  - Location near Ethiopian Highlands & Nile River
  - Christian Kingdom
- **Zimbabwe**
  - Near Zambezi & Limpopo Rivers; Indian Coast
  - City of "Great Zimbabwe" capital of prosperous empire

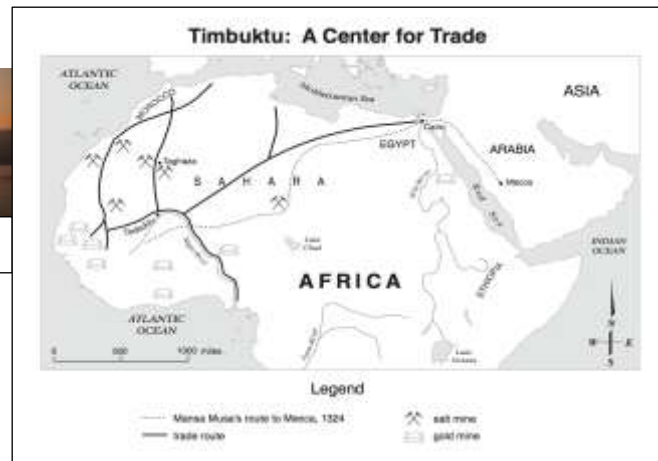
## Japan

- **Geography**
  - Mountainous **Archipelago**
  - 4 main islands
  - Proximity to China & Korea
  - Sea of Japan/East Sea separates *archipelago* from Asian mainland
- **Chinese Influence**
  - Writing
  - Architecture
  - Buddhism
- **Shinto**
  - Unique to Japan
  - Importance of natural features, forces of nature, ancestors
  - State Religion; worship of Emperor
- **Development of Feudalism**
  - Samurai Warriors



Torii Gate (Shinto)

## The Eastern Hemisphere



## West African Kingdoms

### Importance of Gold & Salt to trans-Saharan trade

1. Ghana
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Great Kingdom
  2. Mali
    - Mansa Musa
    - Islam
    - Timbuktu becomes key Islamic City
  3. Songhai
- 
- **Animism**
    - Belief in nature spirits
    - Most common African Religion
  - **Bantu Migrations**
    - Population shifts
    - Bantu languages basis of most African languages



## Influence of Christianity

- **Age of Faith**
- As *Secular* authority declined, Church authority grew
- Monasteries preserve Greco-Roman cultural achievements
  - St. Benedict – Benedictine Monks
  - Sister – Scholastica – creates women's order
- Missionaries carry Christianity to Germanic tribes
  - Patrick – Ireland
- Pope anoints Charlemagne Emperor
- Parish priests see to the needs of the people
- Church controls **Papal States** – territories in Italy



## Charlemagne & the Frankish Kingdom

- 2 Dynasties – Merovingian & Carolingian
- Clovis converts to Christianity
- Charles Martel stops Muslim onslaught at  **Battle of Tours**
- Pepin the Short expands Frankish kingdom
- **Charlemagne** crowned Holy Roman Emperor – Christmas Day, 800 CE
- **Age of Charlemagne** –revives Education, Roman culture
  - *Missi Dominici* – Court officials
- **Treaty of Verdun** splits Charlemagne's empire among 3 grandsons



## Vikings

- Originate in Scandinavia
- Use Longboats to navigate Rivers/Seas
- Create settlements in Ireland & Iceland
  - 1<sup>st</sup> European in Greenland
- Eric the Red
  - 1<sup>st</sup> European to land in North America



## Europe

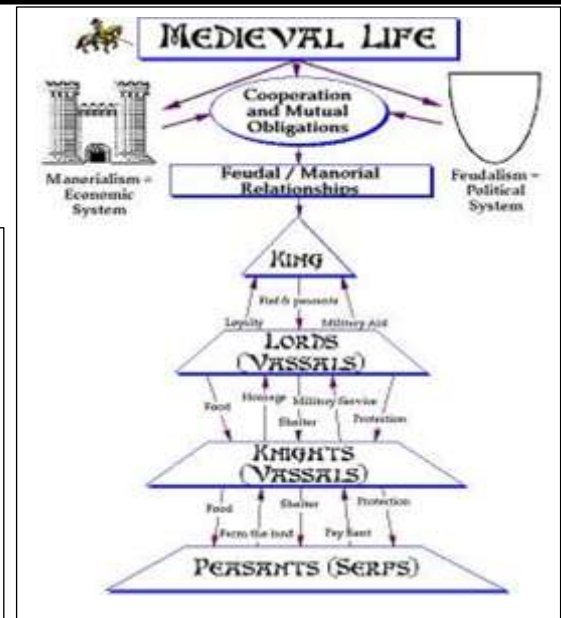
Early Medieval Period

## Other Invaders

- Magyars
  - Originate Central Asia, settle Hungary
- Muslims
  - Impact Sea Trade
  - Migrate to British Isles

## Feudalism & Manorialism

*Solution to new invasions*





## Emergence of Nation-States

- I. **England**
  - a. William the Conqueror (1) wins *Battle of Hastings*, 1066; (2) unites England
  - b. Henry II establishes *Common Law*
  - c. King John signs ***Magna Carta***
  - d. Henry VII unifies after War of Roses
  - e. Evolution of Parliament (legislature)
- II. **France**
  - a. Hugh Capet establishes French throne in Paris
  - b. Philip II & Philip IV establish strong central government
  - c. Charles VII establishes military & taxes
  - d. Joan of Arc becomes unifying factor
- III. **Spain**
  - a. Ferdinand & Isabella unite country
  - b. *Reconquista*
    - i. **Inquisition** used to expel Jews & Muslims
- IV. **Germany**
  - a. German Princes remain stronger than king – fails to unify as early as other nations
- V. **Russia**
  - a. Ivan the Great (1) throws off “Mongol Yoke”; (2) Centralizes power in Moscow
  - b. Power centralized in hands of Tsar (Czar)
  - c. Eastern Orthodox Church influences unification.

## Hundred Years War

- France v. England
- Peasants with longbows replace knights
- **Joan of Arc** turns war in France’s favor
- Both countries experience a new sense of **Nationalism**

## New Invasions

- Mongols
  - Russia – Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Ottoman Turks
  - End Byzantine Empire (1453)
  - Create Ottoman Empire

## Church Scholars

- Clergy very often the only literate members of society
- Translated Greek & Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge available in W. Europe
- Laid foundation for the rise of Universities



Gothic Cathedral

## Late Medieval Period

## Black Death

- *Bubonic Plague*
- Spread along Trade Routes
- **Impact**
  - Decline of Population
  - Scarcity of Labor
  - Towns freed from feudal obligation
  - Decline of Church influence
  - Disruption of Trade



## Crusades

- **Key Events**
  - Pope Urban calls for 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade
  - Jerusalem is captured in 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Crusader States established
  - Jerusalem is lost to Saladin
  - Constantinople sacked by Western Crusaders
- **Effects**
  - Weakened Pope & Nobles
  - Strengthened Kings
  - Stimulated Trade
  - Left legacy of bitterness between monotheistic faiths
  - Weakened Byzantine Empire

## Economic Foundations

- Crusades lead to an increased demand in Middle Eastern goods
- More European goods produced for trade to Middle Eastern markets
- Credit & Banking develop to aid long-distance trade – *Letters of Credit*
  - New Accounting/Bookkeeping methods adopted (Arabic Numerals)

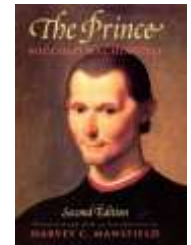
## Art & Literature

- Focus on individuals & worldly matters in addition to Christianity
- **Humanism**
  - Celebrated the Individual
  - Renewed interest in Greek/Roman works
  - Supported by wealthy patrons
- Francesco Petrarch
  - “Father “ of Humanism
  - Writer of Sonnets
- Leonardo DaVinci
  - *Mona Lisa* & *The Last Supper*
- Michelangelo
  - Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel & *David*



## Italian City-States

- Disagreements between Church & Northern Italian city-states over **usury** (lending money w/ interest) leads to more **secularization**
- Florence, Genoa, & Venice grow wealthy:
  - proximity to trade routes
  - distribution centers
  - independent; governed as Republics
- Wealthy merchants become active civic leaders
- Medici
  - Wealthy Florence family
    - Patrons of the Arts



## Machiavelli

- **The Prince**
- Early modern **treatise** (written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject) on **Government**
- Supports **Absolute Power** of rulers
- “End justifies the means”
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

## The Renaissance

*Rebirth of arts and sciences*

### Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity = **Christian Humanism**
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., **Gutenberg Bible**) helped disseminate ideas.
- Northern Renaissance Writers
  - Desiderius Erasmus – *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
  - Sir Thomas More – *Utopia* (1516)
- Northern Artists
  - Dürer, Van Eyck, Hans Holbein the Younger, Bruegel



## Geography



## Early Civilizations in North America

*Migration from Asia across Bering Strait*

### Olmeecs

- “Rubber People”
- “Mother” Civilization of Mesoamerica
- Traders
- Played pok-a-tok games
- Temples/Pyramids
- “Colossal Heads”



## Maya, Aztec, & Inca

## Maya

- Located primarily on Yucatan Peninsula
- Economy = Agriculture
- Govt. = City-states ruled by Kings
- Premier cities = Chichén Itzá, Tikal
- Strict social classes
  - Priests, Nobles, Warriors – Upper class
- Polytheistic Religion
  - Human Sacrifices
  - Pyramid temples
- Achievements
  - Hieroglyphics
  - 365-day Calendar
  - Number system
  - Astronomy



Pyramid at Chichén Itzá

## Inca

- Developed in Andes Mountains
- Economy = Agriculture
  - High-Altitude Farming; Terrace Farming
- Government = Emperor
  - Socialized Economy; Govt. controlled
- Premier Cities = Cuzco; Machu Picchu
- Religion = Polytheistic
  - Chief god – Sun god
- Achievements
  - Quipus (Record-keeping); Engineering;
  - Vast Road network



Alpaca looking over Machu Picchu



Chinampas

Spanish invade  
Aztecs and Inca

## Aztec

- Located in Central Mexico
- Economy = Agriculture
  - Chinampas – floating gardens
- Government = Empire
  - Trade & Tribute from conquered peoples
- Premier City = Tenochtitlan
  - Located on Lake Texcoco
- Religion = Polytheistic
  - Chief god – Sun god
  - Rituals based on warfare
- Achievements
  - Causeways, Aqueducts, Dams, Canals, Pyramids