7.67 Explain the roles of peoples in the Aztec and Incan societies, including class structures, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, and slavery
I. Aztec
A. Social structure

1. $\qquad$ at very top
2. Nobles: government officials, $\qquad$ , priests
3. Commoners: merchants, soldiers, $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$
B. Worshiped almost $\qquad$ gods
5. Adopted $\qquad$ from conquered peoples
6. Elaborate public $\qquad$
7. Calendar was filled with $\qquad$ festivals
8. Most important was the $\qquad$ god, Huitzilopochtli
a) Believed they had to $\qquad$ evil to raise the $\qquad$
b) Needed $\qquad$ to fight
9. $\qquad$ were given on huge scale
a) Priests carved the $\qquad$ out of the sacrifices
b) Usually $\qquad$ persons, criminals, people offered as
$\qquad$ by provinces
c) Prisoners of war were favorite $\qquad$ ; would often go to
$\qquad$ to capture more sacrifices
II. Inca
A. Only $\qquad$ from 11 families descended from the $\qquad$ god could become king/emperor
B. Social groups identified by distinct $\qquad$
C. Communities split into $\qquad$ groups headed by a chief
D. Welfare state
10. All members of $\qquad$ had to pay tribute in the form of $\qquad$
11. Extra food was stored and $\qquad$ in times of need
E. $\qquad$ supported the state
12. Fewer $\qquad$ than other empires
13. Young $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ were drafted for a lifetime of
religious $\qquad$
14. Sacrifice of $\qquad$ and exchange of $\qquad$ were part of religious practices
15. Temple of the $\qquad$ in Cuzco was most sacred shrine
a) Decorated in $\qquad$ (called "sweat of the sun")
16. Other famous site: $\qquad$
