**`Group 1:  Discuss agriculture in the Native American world. What were the important crops? Explain. (Wallech, 189-201; 355-370).**

**Posted:** Many Native American communities were also substantially more rural, remained in one place all year and cultivated the land, while different communities were roaming, moving as often as possible from one place to another while chasing and accumulating food for their families. It is generally accepted that when Christopher Columbus originally entered the United States, Native Americans depended on foods that were indigenous to the area, ensuring that many had improved by hybridization or choice (Wallech et al. 2013, 356).The first Native Americans were all seekers/gatherers, who lived on the richness of plants and wildlife they found adjacent. Since they continued to be mainly a Stone Age culture until the Europeans came with metal equipment, very little remains of most early nations, apart from stone tools, fragments of stoneware and rare pieces of bone from butchered wildlife. Depending on the communities and the area in which they lived, the Native Americans obtained their livelihood through various techniques, including agriculture, hunting, fishing, and gathering. Most clans used a combination of these four different ways of feeding, although many worked in a region, for example, agriculture or hunting.

The three important crops (corn, beans, and squash) were the real staple foods of Native American agriculture and they were constantly fully-fledged together. Corn was the most important basic livelihood developed by Native Americans. However, the corn stems also gave a place for the beans to climb and the shadow of the corn squash became under the leaves. Beans, like all vegetables, gave nitrogen to corn and pumpkin. At last, the shadow of the huge pumpkin and pumpkin leaves contained wetness in the soil for each of the three plants. Although different plants were developed, for example, potatoes, tomatoes, and peppers, the greenhouses of the three important crops were the basis of Indian agriculture in North America and provided the essential staples of many clans, and agriculture remains an important part of today's Native American life (Wallech et al. 2013, 193,362,367).

The primary Native Americans did not split the enclosures of their plants in single-plant areas as run in the mill of the current farms, but they used planting plants in rows of hills about 30 cm high in which they would plant the corn, the beans, and the squash or other greenhouse plants together. Between the hills there were channels that were made when digging the earth to make the hills, these channels were filled as supplies to collect water for the garden. The provision of agriculture created by Native Americans would not be reasonable for use with current tractors and gathering tools, however, it was exceptionally competent for use in enclosures of hand-laid and harvested plants (Park S, et al. 2016)**.**

Europeans presented some new plants and creatures that initially did not exist in America, for example, bananas, wheat, sheep and buffalo. Some Native Americans cultivating clans, for example, the Navajos or the Mexican Indian clans, began to breed these new yields and homemade creatures in addition to corn and other conventional crops. Numerous individuals in those clans are still ranchers today and have been raising a portion of these "new" foods over the past centuries! (Wallech et al. 2013, 356).

The different clans were forced to change their conventional ways of life long after Europeans dominated. Since Europeans executed most of the cows, the clans that used to persecute cow groups had to discover better approaches to live. Today, a few clans raise cows on farms. Numerous jungles and wildernesses have been cleared. Some Native Americans and Inuit (Eskimos) still make their living hunting and hunting, but this is increasingly rare. In addition, obviously, one of the biggest changes was that the Indian clans were forced to move to reserves far away from their unique countries. In general, these clans needed to surrender their old lifestyles in their new area because nature was unique and that the land was not suitable for conventional cultivation (Park S, et al. 2016)**.**

**Work Cited**

Steven Wallech, Peter Wan. *World History:* *A Concise Thematic Analysis*: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

Park S, Native American foods: *History, culture, and influence on modern diets,* Journal of Ethnic Foods, 2016.

**Group 2:  Compare and contrast the Mayan, Incan, and Aztec civilizations. (Wallech, 189-201; 355-370).**

**Posted:** The Aztec Realm was situated in central Mexico. It governed a great part of the region from the fifteenth century until the Spanish came in 1519. A great part of the Aztec society revolved around their religion and gods. They constructed enormous pyramids as sanctuaries to their gods and did battle to catch individuals they could sacrifice to their gods. By 1521, the Spanish had vanquished the Aztecs. They tore down a great part of the city of Tenochtitlan and fabricated their own city on the site called Mexico City (Wallech et al. 2013, 195).

The Mayan civilization started in 2000 BC and continued to have a solid existence in Mesoamerica for more than 3000 years until the Spanish arrived in 1519 to the Promotion. The Mayans were composed of amazing city-states. They built several urban communities laden with huge stone structures. The Mayans are perhaps best known today for their numerous pyramids. The Mayans were the main progress of America to develop advanced writing, mathematics, art, architecture, and astronomy. The brilliant era of Mayan development happened during what is known as the frame of the Epoch Times from 250 AD to 900 AD (Wallech et al. 2013, 194,195).

The Inca Realm was centered in Peru and governed much of the west coast of South America from the 15th century until the period of the Spanish entry in 1532. This kingdom of broad travel did not have the wheel, iron devices or a composition framework. However, its multifaceted government and street organization made a general public where everyone had a career, home and something to eat (Wallech et al. 2013, 191).

The Mayans and the Incas were among the primary Mesoamerican civilizations, the profoundly religious and immense formal temples in which they performed human sacrifices, while the Mayas and the Aztecs built extraordinary towns, considered space science and created dated books. They are in present-day Mexico and they worshiped many gods. In addition, the Aztec and Inca human advances ended during the 1500s when the Spanish dominated. Both used terrace agriculture and irrigation and are deeply religious and worshiped numerous gods (Salter, 2013).

In contrast, Inca had no writing frame while the Aztecs used hieroglyphics. The Incas lived in the mountains of Peru and used llamas to help with the cultivation and made many miles of roads. The Aztecs were increasingly involved around the city of Tenochtitlan. However, Aztec tumbled to Spanish invaders, although Maya disappeared into the desert. Maya used the "slash and burn" crop, while the Aztecs established irrigation structures and built terrace structures. Also, the Maya civilization lasted longer. In addition, the Incas were mourned by Spanish and Inca pilgrims were administered by an established government, while the Mayans were controlled by kings and priests (History of Maya, Inca & Aztec 2013).

The social system of Aztec was Different classes of people, warriors have high social status while Maya and Inca had Different classes of people. The government of Aztec was a very powerful king, highly centralized, the war was for captives and tribute while Maya had well-organized city-states each with a king, the war was for tribute and Inca had a king at the center of an empire, war is for conquest. Contributions of Aztec are Corn, calendar, architecture while contributed calendar, corn, writing, math, architecture, and contributions of Inca are medicine, irrigation, terraces.

In summary, all the antiquated cultures of the Americas had interesting aspects, some similar and others extraordinary. The Aztecs, Mayans and Incas, all cultivated, had several strategies. The Aztecs made floating gardens, while the Mayans burned forests to plant gardens and the Incas cultivated steep regions by building porches. Each of the three civilizations grew corn, beans, and squash. The Aztecs, Mayans, and Incas worshiped numerous gods and used human sacrifices in their religions. The Aztecs, however, made more human sacrifices than different societies and regularly renounced prisoners of war. The Aztecs sacrificed several thousand individuals to the gods each year, regularly ruthlessly. Each of the three of these civilizations had innovative trends, including the construction of huge pyramids. The most notable advances of the Inca included frames of water systems, porches, and street buildings. In comparison, the Aztecs created a calendar and floating gardens. In conclusion, Maya's innovation included composition, mathematics and its calendar. As should be obvious, each of these developments had normal qualities, however, in addition, some characteristics that recognized them (Wallech et al. 2013, 359,363).

**Work Cited**

Steven Wallech, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan. World History: *A Concise Thematic Analysis*: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

Salter, Christopher L. *Western World*. N.p.: n.p., 2007.

*History of Maya, Inca & Aztec.* N.p., n.d. Web. 2013.

**Group 4:  Document 11-3: Read and answer the questions at the end of the document. (Ward & Gainty, source 11-3).**

**Posted:**

**Q#1: Describe the Inca bureaucracy. How did it enable the king to rule this large territory?**

**Answer:** At the point when the Spanish came to Peru during the 16th century, the Inca Realm was immense. It extended for more than 2000 miles from the north toward the south and had a populace of an expected 10 million individuals. The Inca required a modern and sorted out government to keep up a realm this huge. The Inca government was known as the Tawantinsuyu. It was a government managed by a solitary chief called the Sapa Inca. (Ward and Ganty et al., 230).

The realm was partitioned into two enormous zones: Hanan and Urin, north and south individually. Everyone included two of the four authoritative governments or suyus: Antisuyu (Northeast), Chichasuyu (Northwest), Contisuyu (Southwest) and Collasuyu (Southeast). The suyus had a various leveled government overseen by a faithful bureaucracy and driven by a governor, a male individual from the royalty.

At the point when the Inca won new regions, they moved gatherings of pioneers around to guarantee faithfulness. A faithful ruler, in all probability a nearby relative of the Sapa Inca, would be migrated to a recently vanquished region while those less faithful would be moved where somebody could watch out for them. So as to stay in contact with every one of the edges of the domain, the Inca Realm had a system of ambassadors known as chasquis. The Inca governors were not permitted to hinder the matter of different governors outside their authority and this prompted a smooth process among these representatives of Inca. The governors additionally had the ability to punish any culprits of the plan against the Inca or engaged with any type of insubordination or defiance to the Inca.

**Q#2: What role did the quipu [khipu] play in the administration of the Inca Empire?**

**Answer:** The quipu was knotted strings used for the maintenance of economic reports. It was used to track the tributes granted to the Incas of each area, the number of deaths and births in an area over a period of time, and the accounting for resilient men accessible for war. They monitored the track of payments and the number of individuals that there were. It was also used to calculate the amount of cash they had and the way they consumed it in their general public, practically like our tax frameworks (Ward and Ganty et al., 230,232).

**Q#3: Cieza mentions a law requiring that every person in the empire learn the Inca language. What does this law tell you about the priorities of the Inca government?**

**Answer:** The law that authorized the Inca to become familiar with the Inca language was done to encourage traveling crosswise over various districts to give a record of the tributes that every area had given to the Inca. This infers giving tributes was a noteworthy significance of the Inca government. (Ward and Ganty et al., 231).

I additionally accept that this law was set up to make an unbroken government and public. Having one language set up helped them with association, exchange and guaranteeing miscommunications were not there. It additionally gave them a particular distinctiveness among different societies.

**Q#4: What services did the Inca government provide for the people of the empire? How were they able to offer such services?**

**Answer:** The Inca administration gave sustenance and food supplies to poor people (elderly, hesitant, disabled, disabled, or those suffering from some different diseases), and widows. In short, the Inca government gave everyone with their needs consequently. As a welfare framework, the general population worked and joined the community. The stores worked with the administrations so that when many things arrived or food came in, the administration could guarantee it and pay for it with a good budgetary conclusion(Ward and Ganty et al., 232).

**Work Cited:**

Ward and Gainty*. Sources of World Societies.* Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2012.