Timeline Challenge

Civilizations of the Americas

About 2000 B.C.E.-1500 C.E.

Mayan Civilization

The Mayan civilization consists of independent states that contain elaborate stone cities and extensive farming communities.



About 300 C.E.—900 C.E. Classic Period of Mayan Civilization

Great cultural achievements, including the construction of observatories and the development of an accurate 365-day solar calendar, occur during the Classic period of Mayan civilization.



1300s-1400s C.E.

Aztec Religious Practices

Aztec religious practices include human sacrifice.



1438 C.E.-1532 C.E.

Inca Empire

The Inca Empire expands rapidly by forcing defeated tribes to adopt the ways of the Incas, including Incan-style villages with communal land.



1519-1532 C.E.

Aztec and Incan Civilizations Conquered

The Spanish defeat the Aztec Empire in 1519 and the Inca Empire in 1532.



2000 B.C.E. 1500 B.C.E. 1000 B.C.E. 500 B.C.E. 1 C.E. 500 C.E. 1000 C.E. 2000 C.E.



About 300 B.C.E. Mayan Hieroglyphics Developed

The Mayas develop hieroglyphics, which can be found on stoneware and other artifacts from the Pre-Classic period.



About 1200 C.E. Incas Settle in Cuzco

The Incas settle in Cuzco, high in the Andes Mountains of southern Peru, where they live for more than 200 years before beginning to expand their empire.



About 1325 C.E.

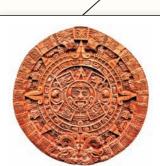
Aztecs Build Tenochtitlán
The Aztecs build their capital
of Tenochtitlán in Lake
Texcoco by creating artificial
islands called *chinampas*.



1428 C.E.-1519 C.E.

Aztec Empire

The Aztec Empire expands to include most of central Mexico. The Aztecs make many enemies through warfare and an empire system based on tribute.



1479 C.E.

Aztec Calendar

The Aztecs adapt the Mayan 365-day solar calendar, which is especially useful for farming since it tracks the seasons. This Aztec calendar dates to 1479.



1400s-1500s C.E. Incan Roads and Bridges

The Incas build an extensive system of roads and bridges to help them manage their empire.