

Questions about the Inca Civilization
7th Grade Social Studies

1. To send important messages to the far-off places in the Inca Empire quickly, leaders sent messages using **chasqui**. What were **chasqui**?
 - a. trained messenger birds with notes wrapped around the leg of the bird
 - b. smoke signals
 - c. people who ran a portion of the distance and passed the message to the next runner
 - d. kayaks (boats) that were paddled up and down the shallow waters of the Pacific Ocean
2. Parts of these messages were in code using a **quipu**. What was this **quipu** the chasquis carried?
 - a. a headdress with a special arrangement, color, and number of feathers
 - b. a bag of jewels with a certain number, color, and size of stones
 - c. a stick with a particular pattern of symbols and shapes carved into it
 - d. a set of strings with knots tied at different places, which stood for numbers
3. As many as 10 million people were ruled by the Inca Empire. **What lands made up the Inca Empire**, an area greater than 350,000 square miles?
 - a. nearly the length of the Rocky Mountains in North America
 - b. nearly the length of the Andes Mountains in South America
 - c. nearly the length of the Himalayan Mountains in Asia
 - d. nearly the length of the Alps in Europe
4. What two civilizations had **a strong influence** on the Incan culture?
 - a. the Mochi and the Chimu
 - b. the Mayans and the Aztecs
 - c. the Teotihuacans and the Toltecs
 - d. the Eskimo and the Samurai
5. The Incas believed that their emperor, the Sapa Inca, was **descended from Inti**, who was the God of the _____.
 - a. Earth
 - b. Moon
 - c. Sun
 - d. Rain
6. Why did the true Incas, (those who traced their heritage back to the Sun God), **decide to include people who were not true Incas** into the government's bureaucracy (leadership)?
 - a. because they needed more leaders to control new lands they won in wars
 - b. because so many of the true Incas died from disease
 - c. because so many of the true Incas stole gold and silver and were in prison
 - d. because so many of the true Incas were used in human sacrifice

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7. How much of what an **ayulla** (a group of related families living in an area), produced each year had to be paid to the Sapa Inca (emperor)?
- a. 0% (none)
 - b. 10%
 - c. 33%
 - d. 75%
8. Inca people believed in many gods, which, you'll recall, is called **polytheism**. Which was the most important god to the Inca people?
- a. Mama Cocha
 - b. Illapa
 - c. Viracocha
 - d. Inti
9. The concept of **chosen women** was a unique aspect of Inca religion. What was true about **chosen women**?
- a. at the age of 8-10, they would be taken away to live in a convent
 - b. they were taught how to prepare special food and drink for religious ceremonies
 - c. some became secondary wives of the emperor, the Sapa Inca
 - d. all of the above
10. Through intimidation or actual warfare, over and over, the Incas expanded their empire. What did the Incas make a defeated tribe do?
- a. the defeated tribe had to accept the Inca gods as the most powerful
 - b. the defeated tribe had to send local leaders and their sons to the Inca capital to learn the Inca ways
 - c. the defeated tribe had to allow the Inca to take possession of their most sacred religious object
 - d. all of the above