**BUILDING BACKGROUND**

The Aztecs ruled a large empire in Mesoamerica. Each village they conquered had to contribute heavily to the Aztec economy. This system helped create a mighty state, but one that did not inspire loyalty.

**THE AZTECS BUILD AN EMPIRE**

The first Aztecs were farmers who migrated from the north to central Mexico. Finding the good farmland already occupied, they settled on a swampy island in the middle of Lake Texcoco (tays-KOH-koh). There, in 1325, they began building their capital and conquering nearby towns.

     War was a key factor in the Aztecs’ rise to power. The Aztecs fought fiercely and demanded tribute payments from the people they conquered. The cotton, gold, and food that poured in as a result became vital to their economy. The Aztecs also controlled a huge trade network. Merchants carried goods to and from all parts of the empire. Many merchants doubled as spies, keeping the rulers informed about what was happening in their lands.

     War, tribute, and trade made the Aztec Empire strong and rich. By the early 1400s the Aztecs ruled the most powerful state in Mesoamerica. Nowhere was the empire’s greatness more visible than in its capital, [**Tenochtitlán**](javascript:top.hrwSpawnGazetteerTerm('Tenochtitlán');) (tay-nawch-teet-LAHN).

     To build this amazing island city, the Aztecs first had to overcome many geographic challenges. One problem was the difficulty getting to and from the city. The Aztecs addressed this challenge by building three wide [**causeways**](javascript:top.hrwSpawnGlossaryTerm('causeway');)**—raised roads across** **water or wet ground**—to connect the island to the lakeshore. They also built canals that crisscrossed the city. The causeways and canals made travel and trade much easier.

     Tenochtitlán’s island location also limited the amount of land available for farming. To solve this problem, the Aztecs created floating gardens called *chinampas* (chee-NAHM-pahs). They piled soil on top of large rafts, which they anchored to trees that stood in the water.

     The Aztecs made Tenochtitlán a truly magnificent city.  Home to some 200,000 people at its height, it had huge temples, a busy market, and a grand palace.

**LIFE IN THE EMPIRE**

The Aztecs’ way of life was as distinctive as their capital city. They had a complex social structure, a demanding religion, and a rich culture.

**Aztec Society**

The Aztec emperor, like the Maya king, was the most important person in society. From his great palace, he attended to law, trade, tribute, and warfare. Trusted nobles helped him as tax collectors, judges, and other government officials. These noble positions were passed down from fathers to sons, and young nobles went to school to learn their responsibilities.

Just below the emperor and his nobles was a class of warriors and priests. Aztec warriors were highly respected and had many privileges, but priests were more influential. They led religious ceremonies and, as keepers of the calendars, decided when to plant and harvest.

     The next level of Aztec society included merchants and artisans. Below them, in the lower class, were farmers and laborers, who made up the majority of the population. Many didn’t own their land, and they paid so much in tribute that they often found it tough to survive. Only slaves, at the very bottom of society, struggled more.

**Religion and Warfare**

Like the Maya, the Aztecs worshipped many gods whom they believed controlled both nature and human activities. To please the gods, Aztec priests regularly made human sacrifices. Most victims were battle captives or slaves. In bloody ritual ceremonies, priests would slash open their victims’ chests to “feed” human hearts and blood to the gods. The Aztecs sacrificed as many as 10,000 people a year. To supply enough victims, Aztec warriors often fought battles with neighboring peoples.

**Cultural Achievements**

As warlike as the Aztecs were, they also appreciated art and beauty. Architects and sculptors created fine stone pyramids and statues. Artisans used gold, gems, and bright feathers to make jewelry and masks. Women embroidered colorful designs on the cloth they wove.

     The Aztecs valued learning as well. They studied astronomy and devised a calendar much like the Maya one. They kept detailed written records of historical and cultural events. They also had a strong oral tradition. Stories about ancestors and the gods were passed from one generation to the next. The Aztecs also enjoyed fine speeches and riddles such as these:

“What is a little blue-green jar filled with popcorn? Someone is sure to

guess our riddle: it is the sky.

What is a mountainside that has a spring of water in it? our nose.”

~Bernardino de Sahagún, from Florentine Codex

Knowing the answers to riddles showed that one had paid attention in school.

**CORTES CONQUERS THE AZTEC**

In the late 1400s the Spanish arrived in the Americas, seeking adventure, riches, and converts to Catholicism. One group of [**conquistadors**](javascript:top.hrwSpawnGlossaryTerm('conquistadors');) **(kahn-KEES-tuh-dohrz), or** **Spanish conquerors**, reached Mexico in 1519. Led by Hernán Cortés (er-NAHN kawr-TEZ), their motives were to find gold, claim land, and convert the native peoples to Christianity.   

     The Aztec emperor, Moctezuma II (MAWK-tay-SOO-mah), cautiously welcomed the strangers. He believed Cortés to be the god Quetzalcoatl (ket-suhl-kuh-WAH-tuhl), whom the Aztecs believed had left Mexico long ago. According to legend, the god had promised to return in 1519.

     Moctezuma gave the Spanish gold and other gifts, but Cortés wanted more. He took the emperor prisoner, enraging the Aztecs, who attacked the Spanish. They managed to drive out the conquistadors, but Moctezuma was killed in the fighting.

     Within a year, Cortés and his men came back. This time they had help from other peoples in the region who resented the Aztecs’ harsh rule. In addition, the Spanish had better weapons, including armor, cannons, and swords. Furthermore, the Aztecs were terrified of the enemy’s big horses—animals they had never seen before. The Spanish had also unknowingly brought diseases such as smallpox to the Americas. Diseases weakened or killed thousands of Aztecs. In 1521 the Aztec Empire came to an end.

**SUMMARY AND REVIEW** The Aztec Empire, made strong by warfare and tribute, fell to the Spanish in 1521. In the next section you will learn about another empire in the Americas, that of the Incas.