

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____

Asignación: Para Hacer Ahora PHA February 16-19 FIFTH

Hoy es el dieciseis de febrero

La meta: I can write descriptions of animals M-Z and their body parts using ser and tener.

Fill in the verb chart with the conjugations of TENER.

Yo -	Nosotros -
Tú -	Vosotros - <i>tenéis</i>
Ud., él, ella -	Uds., ellos -

Hoy es el diecisiete de febrero

La meta: I can write descriptions of animals M-Z and their body parts using ser and tener.

Circle the verb that makes the sentence complete.

1. La mofeta (es / son / tiene / tienen) una cola negra y blanca.
2. El zorro (es / son / tiene / tienen) muy rápido.
3. Los peces (es / son / tiene / tienen) las aletas.
4. La oveja (es / son / tiene / tienen) las pezuñas.
5. Los ratones (es / son / tiene / tienen) pequeños.

Hoy es el dieciocho de febrero

La meta: I can write descriptions of animals M-Z and their body parts using ser and tener.

Write a complete Spanish sentence to say which animal has each body part listed. Use your vocabulary list to choose an animal that starts with the letters M-Z.

1. Los cuernos

2. La alas

Hoy es el diecinueve de febrero

La meta: I can talk about the beliefs of the Aztec people.

Match the word to its definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Huitzilopochtil | A. The name of the lake where the Aztec built their capital. |
| _____ 2. Tenochtitlan | B. The Aztec God of Sun and War. He required sacrifices. |
| _____ 3. Quetzalcoatl | C. The capital of the Aztec Empire. |
| _____ 4. Tuxpan | D. The Aztec God of Wind who looked over the learning and schools. |
| _____ 5. Texcoco | E. An Aztec city which was not the capital. |

Al fin: Complete one question each day to show what you have learned!

martes: *Circle the correct conjugation of Ser or Tener.*

1. La mariposa (tiene / tienen) las alas bonitas.
2. Los rinocerontes (es / son) feroces.
3. Los tiburones (son / tienen) los dientes puntos.
4. La puma (es / tiene) un animal salvaje.

miércoles: *Match the animal with the body part it has.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| _____ 1. la aleta | A. el pájaro |
| _____ 2. la cola | B. el tiburón |
| _____ 3. La piel | C. el tigre |
| _____ 4. las plumas | D. el serpiente |
| _____ 5. las escamas | E. el oso |

jueves: *Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.*

- _____ 1. The Aztec people moved to central Mexico from the north. They did not live in the same areas as the Mayas (the Yucatan Peninsula).
- _____ 2. Texcoco was the name of the largest city during the Aztec empire.

viernes: *The Aztec People lived in Ancient Mexico just like the Maya People. Tell another way the two ancient civilizations are similar. Do NOT tell me they are both ancient civilizations in Mexico.*

SER & TENER REVIEW

Do you remember the forms of the verb TENER??

Yo		Nosotros	
Tú		Vosotros	
Ud./él/ella		Uds./ellos/ellas	

How about the forms of the verb SER??

Yo		Nosotros	
Tú		Vosotros	
Ud./él/ella		Uds./ellos/ellas	

Ser and Tener are used to describe animals since animals _____
things and _____ things.

Below are some sentences that describe animals. See if you can circle the correct form of SER or TENER to complete each sentence.

1. Los pájaros (**tiene** / **tienen**) las alas.
2. El oso (**tiene** / **tienen**) la cola corta.
3. Las pumas, los tiburones, y los tigres (**tiene** / **tienen**) los dientes puntos.
4. Las abejas y las moscas (**es** / **son**) insectos.
5. La mariposa (**es** / **son**) bonita.
6. Las vacas (**es** / **son**) grandes.

Notice the underlined letters. What are these letters doing?

_____ because they are adjectives
describing nouns!



SER & TENER REVIEW

Below are some of our new vocabulary words. See if you can use the verb TENER to write a sentence that includes the word given.

1. las escamas

2. las garras

3. los cuernos

Below are some of our new vocabulary words. See if you can use the verb SER to write a sentence that includes the word given.

4. grande

5. largo

6. feroz

Nombre: _____

Apellido: _____

Es el _____ de _____

Asignación: Tarea- Ser/Tener & Animals M-Z

A. Circle the correct form and verb to finish the sentence.

1. El mono (es, tienen, tiene, eres) una cola larga.
2. Las tortugas (son, es, tiene, tienen) verdes.
3. La vaca (es, tienen, tiene, tienes) grande.
4. Los pájaros (son, sois, tienen, tienes) alas.
5. El tigre (son, tienen, es, tiene) a rayas.
6. El tiburón (tiene, son, es, tienen) feroz.

B. Match the vocabulary word to its correct translation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. _____ el zorro | A. frog |
| 2. _____ la oveja | B. snake |
| 3. _____ el pato | C. fox |
| 4. _____ el serpiente | D. sheep |
| 5. _____ el toro | E. fly |
| 6. _____ el murciélago | F. fish |
| 7. _____ la puma | G. rhinoceros |
| 8. _____ la rana | H. butterfly |
| 9. _____ el ratón | I. dog |
| 10. _____ la mosca | J. bat |
| 11. _____ el lobo | K. duck |
| 12. _____ la mariposa | L. wolf |
| 13. _____ el rinoceronte | M. bull |
| 14. _____ el pez | N. rat |
| 15. _____ el perro | O. cougar |

Nombre _____ Apellido _____

Hoy es el _____ de _____

Asignación: FK2 Review – Animals M-Z and Body Parts.

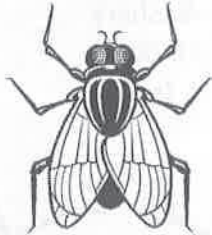
A. Match the specific body part with the animal that has that body part. (Example: A fish would be matched with scales)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. Las alas | A. la mariposa |
| _____ 2. Las branquias | B. la oveja |
| _____ 3. El casco | C. la vaca |
| _____ 4. El cuerno | D. el pez |
| _____ 5. Las escamas | E. el puercoespín |
| _____ 6. Las garras | F. el rinoceronte |
| _____ 7. Las pezuñas | G. el serpiente |
| _____ 8. Las púas | H. el tigre |

B. Label each animal below correctly in Spanish. Be sure to include el, la, los, las.



1. _____



2. _____



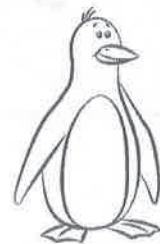
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

C. Write a complete Spanish sentence to describe each of the animals given. Use TENER, SER, or VIVIR EN.

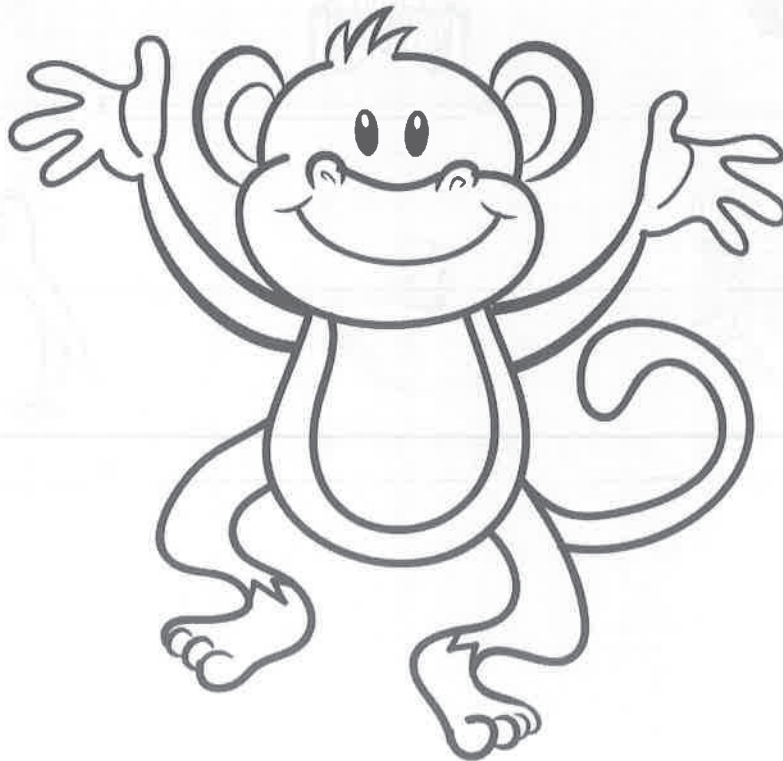
1. El lobo:

2. El mono:

D. Match each animal name with its translation.

- _____ 1. El oso
- _____ 2. El perro
- _____ 3. La puma
- _____ 4. La rana
- _____ 5. El ratón
- _____ 6. El tiburón
- _____ 7. El toro
- _____ 8. La tortuga
- _____ 9. El zorro

- A. turtle
- B. cougar
- C. mouse
- D. bear
- E. fox
- F. bull
- G. shark
- H. dog
- I. frog



WHO WERE THE AZTEC? (1325-1521)



We don't know much about the Aztec before they came to the region that is now central Mexico. They didn't keep written records at that time, but they did pass along stories to one another. Much of what we know about the Aztec comes from these stories, called legends.

According to legend, the Aztec came from a place called Aztlan. No one knows for sure where Aztlan was. It might have been in northern Mexico, or it might have been much further north.

From their stories, historians know that the Aztec people wandered for many years in search of a new home. They came to central Mexico in the 1200's. However, other groups of people had already settled there, and most of the good land for farming was already taken.

The Aztec had a hard time finding a place to live. Finally, in 1325, the Aztec found a small island in Lake Texcoco. There, according to legend, they saw an eagle with a snake in its mouth. The



eagle was sitting on a cactus. The Aztec believed this was a sign from one of their gods, Huitzilopochtli, and decided to build their new home there. They built a city called Tenochtitlan on an island in Lake Texcoco. Tenochtitlan eventually became one of the largest cities in the



world at that time!

WHO WERE THE AZTEC? QUESTIONS

1. During what years was the Aztec empire around?
2. How do we know about the Aztec if they didn't keep written records?
3. Where did the Aztec come from?
4. Why did the Aztec decide to build their new home on an island on Lake Texcoco?
5. What was Tenochtitlan?

WHAT DID THE AZTEC BELIEVE?

Like the Maya, the Aztec worshipped many different gods. In fact, they had about 200 gods! They believed that the gods controlled everything in their lives and everything that grew on the earth. Therefore, it was important to keep the gods happy. The Aztec kept the gods happy by having religious ceremonies for almost everything that happened in their lives.

The Aztec Gods

The most important god was called Huitzilopochtli. He was the Sun God and God of War. The Aztec believed that if they didn't keep Huitzilopochtli happy, the sun would no longer shine and the world would be darkness. This is why they had to worship him. They did this by sacrificing people and offering their blood of the sun. The Aztec believed that the sun needed human blood to give it strength and to keep it moving across the sky.



Another important Aztec god was called Quetzalcoatl, which means “feathered serpent.” He looked after learning and schools and was also the God of Wind who made new life. Quetzalcoatl was pictured as a snake with feathers or as a white man with a beard.

Life After Death

The Aztec believed that people lived on when their life on Earth was over. For example, a brave soldier who died would return to the earth as a hummingbird, and a woman who died giving birth to her baby would return to the earth as a goddess.

When someone died, their family dressed them in their best clothes. The family danced and sang funeral prayers for 4 days. Then, they burned the body. The ashes were buried with the person's belongings and enough food for the long journey to the underworld.

WHAT DID THE AZTEC BELIEVE? QUESTIONS

1. Why was it important that the Aztec kept the gods happy?
2. Who was the most important god? What was he the god of?
3. If Huitzilopochtli wasn't happy, what did the Aztec think would happen?
4. Why did the Aztec believe the sun needed human blood?
5. Who was Quetzalcoatl? How was he often pictured?
6. What did the Aztec do when someone died?

WAR AND SACRIFICE



The Aztec were constantly fighting wars. For that reason, skilled warriors were among the most respected people in Aztec society. Training for war started early. In school, Aztec boys were put through military drills. They learned how to use weapons, read war stories, and tried on the uniforms they would one day wear as a warrior.

The Aztec had many enemies. During a war, they did anything they could to try to burn down their enemy's temple. The burning of the temple meant the end of the war. If an enemy lost the war, they were forced to become Aztec citizens and were forced to believe in the Aztec gods.

One of the primary purposes of war was to capture enemies. These captives were needed to sacrifice to the gods.

Flower Wars

In times of peace, the Aztec had a problem. They didn't have enough war captives to satisfy their gods' demands for human sacrifice. To ensure that they had plenty of captives, the Aztec invented "flower wars." In flower wars, 2 communities within the Aztec Empire agreed to battle one another in order to get human sacrifices.

Blood Sacrifices

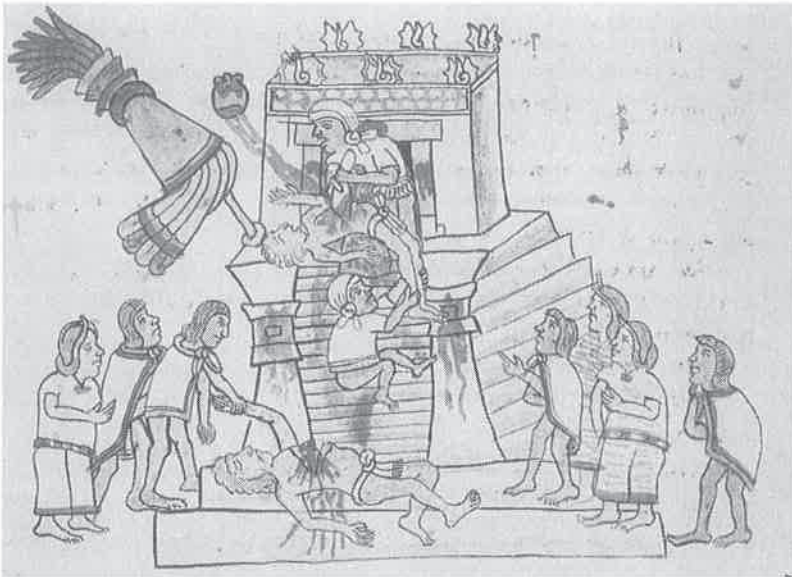
Human sacrifice played a very important role in the Aztec view of the world. The only way to keep the gods happy, and therefore to keep the world in order, was to offer the gods human blood. According to Aztec legend, the gods made the first humans from their own blood. Humans, therefore, owed the gods their own blood.



At one point in their lives, most Aztecs gave some of their blood to the gods. They did this by piercing their earlobes with cactus thorns or cutting their legs, arms, or chests. Priests sacrificed some of their blood every single day. This permanently damaged their ears.

Heart Sacrifices

The greatest offering to the gods the Aztec could make was the heart of a living person. Heart sacrifices



were performed during rituals at the top of temples. Priests would lay the victim down on a sacrificial stone and held down his arms and legs. Quickly, the priest cut into the victim's chest and ripped out his heart. This all happened when the victim was still alive! Then they rolled the victim down the temple steps, leaving a trail of blood behind.

Many ancient people practiced human sacrifices, but no civilization performed as many as the Aztec did. The Aztec performed 20,000 heart sacrifices a year!

WAR AND SACRIFICE QUESTIONS

1. What happened when an enemy lost a war with the Aztecs?
2. What was one of the primary purposes of war?
3. What were flower wars?
4. In order to keep the gods happy, what did the Aztec offer them?
5. Why did the Aztec perform heart sacrifices?
6. Describe what a heart sacrifice was like.
7. How many heart sacrifices did the Aztec do a year? What do you think about that?

THE FALL OF THE AZTEC EMPIRE

In 1519, Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés and 500 Spanish soldiers arrived in Mexico, in search of gold and other riches. When emperor Montezuma heard about the Spanish, he sent them gifts because he thought Hernán Cortés was a god in human form. Montezuma welcomed the Spaniards into Tenochtitlan, but then the Spaniards attacked the Aztecs. The Aztecs were angry,



and fought back. Although the Aztecs killed many Spanish soldiers, the Spanish were too strong and eventually defeated the Aztecs and killed Montezuma.



War alone did not destroy the Aztec empire. Although many Aztecs were killed by Spanish soldiers, the majority of Aztecs who died after the Spanish arrived died from smallpox.

Smallpox was a deadly disease the Spaniards brought with them from Europe. Because the Aztecs' bodies weren't used to the European germs, millions of

Aztecs died from smallpox. In 1521, the Aztec empire was destroyed.



After the fall of the Aztec empire, Cortés took control of Mexico and called it New Spain. Spanish settlers made the Aztecs work for

them and converted them to Christianity. The Aztecs became slaves to the Spaniards. Thousands of Aztecs died from overwork, accidents, pneumonia, smallpox, measles, chicken pox, and typhus.

When the Spaniards were in control of Mexico, the Aztecs were forced to give up their way of life. Today, there are only 3,000 Aztecs in Mexico. They still speak their native language, nahuatl, but the amazing Aztec empire is gone forever.

THE FALL OF THE AZTEC EMPIRE QUESTIONS

1. Who arrived in Mexico in 1519?

2. How did Montezuma treat the Spanish?

3. Besides war with the Spanish, how did many Aztecs die?

4. What happened to the surviving Aztecs after Cortés took control of Mexico?

5. Are any Aztecs alive today? Explain.

AZTEC GOVERNMENT

The Aztec were ruled by kings, called emperors. When an emperor died, the nobles, priests, and warriors chose a new emperor. The new emperor always came from the same family as the dead emperor. Aztec emperors had strong control over their empire. There were many wars so the emperor had to be a smart soldier.

There was a small council (group) of 4 nobles that gave the emperor advice. There was a larger council (group) called the tlatocan that included tax collectors, judges, and scribes (writers). They discussed things like laws, whether a law should be changed, and how many taxes everyone should pay.

Emperor Montezuma

The most well known Aztec emperor was Montezuma. He was emperor for 29 years. Under his leadership, the Aztec fought many wars and Aztec power grew and expanded across Mexico. Montezuma believed he was greater than other humans and almost as important as the gods.

Montezuma created many rules the Aztec people had to follow. For example, he said...

- Only the emperor can wear sandals in the palace
- Commoners are not allowed to wear cotton clothing. If they do, they will be killed. Instead, they must wear clothing made from maguey fiber (rough cloth made from a cactus)
- Only nobles and warriors are allowed to build a 2-story house. Anyone who doesn't follow this rule will be killed.
- Only the emperor and nobles can wear jewelry made of gold



The calpulli family group

Every Aztec person was a member of a calpulli. A calpulli was a group of families that were related to each other. Calpullis organized the towns and villages in which they lived. The calpullis owned the land they lived on but were under strict control of the emperor and nobles. Each calpulli had a leader called a calpullec. His job was to see that the land was farmed properly and that taxes were paid on time. He had to make sure that the calpulli provided enough workers for the nobles.

AZTEC GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Who ruled the Aztec Empire?
2. How was the new emperor chosen when one died?
3. What was a tlatocan?
4. Who was Montezuma?
5. What was the Aztec empire liked under the leadership of Montezuma?
6. Which of Montezuma's rules do you think is the craziest? Why?
7. What was a calpulli?
8. What was a calpullec?

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
Asignación: Video – Ancient Aztec Empire

Aztec Empire

1. T F Mexico City now covers what used to be the Aztec city of Tenochtitlán.
2. T F The Aztec originated as a group of people called the “Meshika”.
3. T F It was a man’s job to grind the corn into a paste used to make tortillas.
4. T F The Aztec used corn and cactus to make their own medicine.
5. T F Aztec warriors gained importance by capturing members of enemy tribes.
6. T F Victims of human sacrifice were always sacrificed at the bottom of the temple.
7. T F Victims, who were often warriors of other tribes, did not want to die by being sacrificed.
8. T F The brains of human sacrifice victims were placed on statues.
9. T F The wall of skulls discovered by archaeologists represents Aztec priests.
10. T F The Aztec used music and dance to communicate with their Gods.

