

YOU MAY ALSO LIKE:

PONCE DE LEON

DECODER #1

READING #3

QUESTIONS

CLUE #3

THINK TANK

ESCAPE ROOM

MARCO POLO

DECODER #1

READING #2

QUESTIONS

CLUE #2

THINK TANK

ESCAPE ROOM

HERNAN CORTÉS

DECODER #1

READING #3

QUESTIONS

CLUE #3

THINK TANK

ESCAPE ROOM

AZTEC

DECODER #1

READING #2

QUESTIONS

CLUE #2

THINK TANK

ESCAPE ROOM

ANCIENT CHINA

DECODER #2

READING #3

QUESTIONS

CLUE #3

THINK TANK

ESCAPE ROOM

THINK
TANK
too

READING #1

Before the arrival of European explorers, the Inca Empire was the largest empire in pre-Columbian America. The mighty empire stretched from Colombia to Chile. The Inca Empire began in the 1400's AD. The capital of the empire was located in Cusco in Peru.

Most Inca lived along the western coast of South America in regions of the Andes Mountains. The Amazon jungle was on the eastern side and on the western side was desert. Both the jungle and desert acted as barriers to other people.

The Inca Empire was first established by Manco Capac in 1438. He declared himself as the Sapa Inca, or son of the Sun. The powerful Sapa Inca owned everything and made all the laws.

The Inca had well developed roads that connected different parts of the empire. Only warriors, road-runners, and government officials could travel on the well built roads. They made over 15,000 miles of roads so messages could be sent quickly to the Sapa Inca.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the capital of the Inca Empire?
 - A. Tacubans
 - B. Cusco
 - C. Mexico
 - D. None of the above
2. When was the Inca Empire established?
 - A. 1438
 - B. 1448
 - C. 1458
 - D. 1468

CLUE #1

The Inca called their land Tahuantinsuyo also known as the Inca Empire...



READING #3

Inca rulers believed they were the only representation of the sun. They held religious ceremonies celebrating the sun. The largest ceremony was held at the end of the maize harvest and lasted eight or nine days. Maize was a staple of the Inca diet.

The rulers wore colorful, far-reaching robes decorated with gold and bird feathers. Nobles had their ears pierced when they were twelve years old.

Religion played an important role in Inca life. They believed the gods would be satisfied through worship. Inca believed in omens and dreams. They worshiped gods and goddesses. Viracocha, was the god of nature. The Inca believed that gold was the sweat of Inti, the sun god. They also worshipped his wife and moon goddess, Mama-Quilla.

Inca believed in human sacrifices and life after death. They buried people with gold jewels to be used in the afterlife.

QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANK

6. The Inca believed that gold was the sweat of _____, the sun god.

7. _____ had their ears pierced when they were twelve years old.

8. Inca rulers believed they were the only representation of the _____.

CLUE #3

Over the years...

>□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□

FINAL CODE

Use the answers found in the completed puzzles
to determine the final code!

The number found in
Puzzle #1.

The number found in
Puzzle #2.

The number found in
Puzzle #3 MINUS 10.

The number found in
Puzzle #4 MINUS 175.

FINAL 4 DIGIT CODE:

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CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFICATE GOES TO



DECODER #3



DECODER #4

