Inhabitants of the New World

In the areas discovered by Europeans, many indigenous tribes lived, leading both nomadic and settled lifestyles.

The regions of Central and South America were inhabited by the tribes of the Maya, Aztecs, and Incas, who created well-organized states with a high degree of civilizational development.

The Aztecs were outstanding mathematicians, the Maya had a deep understanding of astronomy. They developed a calendar that was much more accurate than the calendar used in Europe. The Incas performed complex surgical operations.

The Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs were unrivaled architects and builders. Each nation created a writing system that enabled the transmission of knowledge to future generations.

The Incas connected their vast country, located in the Andes, with a network of roads and bridges suspended over chasms. They built cities at high altitudes.

The Aztecs built their capital, Tenochtitlan, on an artificial island constructed in a vast lake.

The Maya left behind numerous stone temples, eagerly visited by tourists.