

This paper will explore the Inca, Aztec and Mayan civilizations and the use of technology and agricultural advancements. Historically, these empires have been studied based on colonial and post-colonial models, which have labeled them as “primitive”. While designating these empires as “primitive”, Western cultures adopted their advanced technologies including irrigation, seed cross-pollination and mathematical concepts. Western usage involving food and medicine can also be directly traced to these empires. This paper explores the significance of some of the remarkable technology and agricultural advancements developed in Central and South American civilizations.

INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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The Maya were noted as well for elaborate and highly decorated ceremonial architecture, including temple-pyramids, all built without metal tools.

Aztecs introduced popcorn .



The Incas introduced to the world cross- pollination of seeds.



Aztecs brought about universal education.

The groups of the Mayans, Incas, and Aztecs paved the way for Western Civilization today with all that they invented. These cultures had a lot in common and one of the main similarities were the beautiful architectural monuments. Each group has made significant contributions to civilization today, whether it's the Aztecs with the first educational system, the Incas with introducing cross-pollination or the Mayans giving Western culture the equivalent of Aspirin. Without these cultures and what they contributed to the world where would society be ?

Mayans contributed Aspirins

