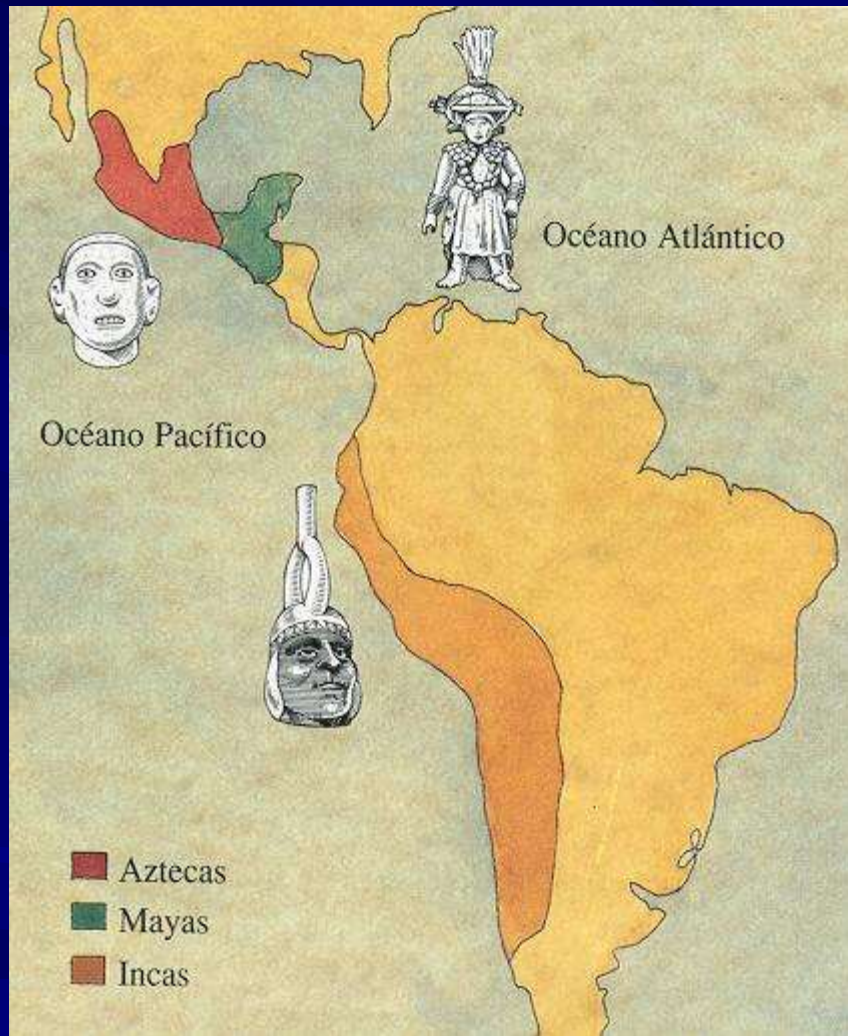


The Inca



Class Objective

Students will know the political, religious, cultural, and economic characteristics of the Inca civilization.



- While the Aztec were developing their great civilization, the Inca were developing an equally powerful state in South America.
- The capital of the Incan civilization was located in southern Peru.

The Inca Beginnings



- The name Inca originally came from a ruling family of a group or people living in a high plateau of the Andes.
- After wandering nomadically for years, the Inca finally settled on fertile lands in the Valley of Cuzco.
- By the 1200s, the Inca had established their own kingdom in the valley.

Agriculture

- Like the Maya, the Inca used terrace farming because of the mountainous terrain.
 - Their main crops were corn, beans and squash.



Terrace Farming



Religion

- The traditions of the Inca aided in the beginning to unify their empire.
- One of these traditions was the belief that the Inca king was a descendent of the sun god.
- The Sun God, Inti, would bring prosperity and greatness to the Incan state.



Ruler

- To select the ruler of the Incan civilization was very unique.
- In most civilizations the ruler only comes from one blood line.
- The Inca could choose their ruler from 11 different noble lineages, that were believed to be descendants of the sun god.

Pachacuti



- In 1438 an ambitious ruler took the throne.
- Under his leadership, the Inca expanded quickly, conquering all of Peru and then moving into neighboring lands.
- By 1500 the Inca controlled an area 2,500 miles along the western coast of South America.

Pachacuti

- Pachacuti and his successors accomplished this feat with a combination of diplomacy and military force.
- The Inca only used force when necessary.
- To exercise control over their empire, the Inca built many cities in conquered areas.





- Like the Roman civilization the Inca would make the cities in the conquered area look similar to the Incan capital.
- This would make the citizens feel like they were a part of the Incan civilization.
- The Inca connected all of their cities with roads.



- A marvel of engineering, this road system symbolized the power of the Incan State.
- The 14,000-mile-long network of roads and bridges spanned the empire, traversing rugged mountains and harsh deserts.



- ▣ Typically, a civilization must develop a form of writing before they can come up with one for counting or math.
- ▣ This was not true for the Incas.
- ▣ Because there were so many different languages spoken among the same tribe, they had to come up with a language they would all understand, which turned out to be mathematics.

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- ▣ The way a quipu was used was by putting knots in different positions on a string.
- ▣ These different positions represented a base 10 counting system.

Construction

- The Inca built buildings with airtight construction.



Brain Surgery

- The Inca performed successful brain surgery.
 - Signs of healing





Trepanación por la técnica de los cortes rectos y heridas poligonales.



Trepanación por la técnica del raspado.

Mummies

- The Inca continued to worship their rulers after the death.
- The mummies were brought to all important events and housed in special chambers.







The empire falls



- In 1525 King Huaya Capac was traveling his empire and stopped in Quito, Ecuador.
- The king was given a gift box and when he opened it out flew butterflies and moths (considered an evil omen).
- While still in Quito King Huayna died of disease.

- Soon after his death, civil war broke out between Huayna Capac's sons who both claimed the throne.
- This civil war tore the empire apart.
- Within a few years the Spanish would arrive. Taking advantage of Incan weakness, they would soon divide and conquer the empire.

Francisco Pizarro



Francisco Pizarro

- In 1532, Francisco Pizarro, marched into South America. He had even a smaller force than Cortes.
- The Inca ruler Atahualpa knew he was coming and had spies watching him.
- Pizarro controlled a force of 200 men.

- Atahualpa commanded a force of 30,000 soldiers. The Spaniards crushed the Inca force and kidnapped Atahualpa.
- Atahualpa offered to fill a room once with gold and twice with silver in exchange for his release.



- After receiving the ransom, the Spanish murdered the Inca king.
- Demoralized by the death of their king the army retreated.
- Pizarro conquered the once mighty civilization with 200 men.



