

16.4 – The Inca Create a Mountain Empire

1. Setting the Stage

- a. The Inca spread outward in all direction – brought in various Andean people under their control
- b. Encompassed parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina

2. The Inca Build an Empire

a. Incan Beginnings

- i. Around 1200, the Inca settle in the _____ and establish a small kingdom
- ii. Inca developed _____ that helped launch and _____ the empire
- iii. The belief that the Incan ruler was _____ from the sun god, _____, who would bring prosperity and greatness to the Incan state.
- iv. Only men from one of _____ believed to be descendants of the sun god could be selected

b. Pachacuti Builds an Empire

- i. _____ – 1438, a powerful and ambitious ruler who takes the throne
 1. Conquers _____ and moved into neighboring lands
 2. By 1500, empire stretched for 2500 miles along the western coast of South America
 - a. Called “_____” and included about 80 provinces
- ii. Pachacuti and his successors achieved this through a combination of _____ and _____
 1. Had a powerful military but only used it when necessary
 2. Clever _____ – offered enemy states an honorable surrender
 - a. Allow them to keep their own customs and rulers in exchange for loyalty
 - b. Many states gave up without resistance – even when force was used the Inca still took a similar approach and made every effort to gain loyalty from conquered people

3. Incan Government Creates Unity

- a. Rulers _____ and its _____ into manageable units, governed by a _____
 - i. Created an efficient _____ to support the empire and an extensive road system
 - ii. Imposed a single official language – _____
- b. Incan Cities show Government Presence
 - i. To exercise control, the Inca built many cities in conquered areas with _____ all having similar _____ – makes the presence of government apparent

ii. _____ – Incan capital had temples, plazas, and palaces

iii. Masterful _____ and _____

1. Had no iron tools or the wheel but were able to build walls and buildings

c. Incan Government

i. Controlled almost everything related to _____ – no private commerce or trade

ii. Social structure was based on an age-old form of _____

1. _____ – extended family group – undertook tasks too big for a single family

a. Building irrigation canals or cutting agricultural terraces into steep hills

b. Stored food and other supplies to distribute among other members during hard times

iii. Incorporated the ayllu structure into a _____ based on the decimal system

1. Divided families into groups of 10, 100, 1,000 and 10,000

a. A chief led each group and was part of a chain of command

b. The chain stretched from the community and regional levels all the way to Cuzco

i. Local administration was left in the hands of local rulers and villagers were allowed to continue their traditional ways

iv. _____ – a labor tribute that everyone in the empire had to perform

1. All able-bodied citizens were required to work a certain number of days for the state

a. Comparable to a type of _____ or a modern welfare

d. Public Works Project

i. Incan _____ – 14,000 mile-long network of roads and bridges spanned the empire

1. _____ – a kind of postal service, carrying messages from one end to the other

e. Government Record-Keeping

i. The Inca never developed a _____

1. All history and literature were memorized as part of their oral tradition

ii. _____ – a set of knotted strings that could be used to record data – an accounting device

1. The knots and position on the string indicated numbers

iii. Some histories believe the Inca developed an elaborate calendar system primarily for religious purposes - One for day and one for night

4. Religious Support the State

a. Religion helped _____ the power of the _____

b. Focused on key nature spirits such as the moon, stars, and thunder

- i. _____ – primary god and creator god
- ii. _____ – sun god – rulers were decedents
 - 1. Sun _____ amounted to worship of the _____

c. Religious Practices

- i. Incan priests led the sun-worship services
 - 1. _____ – “virgins of the sun” young women who helped priests perform rituals
 - 2. _____ – Young men who served as full-time workers for the state and in religious activities

d. Great Cities

- i. The Temple of the Sun in Cuzco was the most sacred of all Incan shrines
 - 1. Heavily decorated with _____, a metal the Inca referred to as “_____”
- ii. _____ – A mountain city that contained a sun temple, public buildings and a central plaza
 - 1. Some suggest it was a religious center, or an estate for Pachacuti, or a retreat for Incan rulers or the nobility

In what ways can architecture be used, as it was in the Incan Empire, to serve the state?

5. Discord in the Empire

- a. The Incan Empire reached its height of its glory in the early 1500s under _____
 - i. 1520, he takes a tour of Ecuador and received a gift box – when he opened it, butterflies and moths flew out which was an _____
 - 1. While still in Quito, he died, probably of smallpox
- b. His empire is split between his _____
 - i. _____ received Ecuador – 1/5 of the Empire
 - ii. _____ gets the rest
- c. At first, this system of dual emperors worked, but soon after _____ claimed the whole empire
 - i. A _____ broke out which _____ won
- d. Bittersweet because the _____ arrived soon after