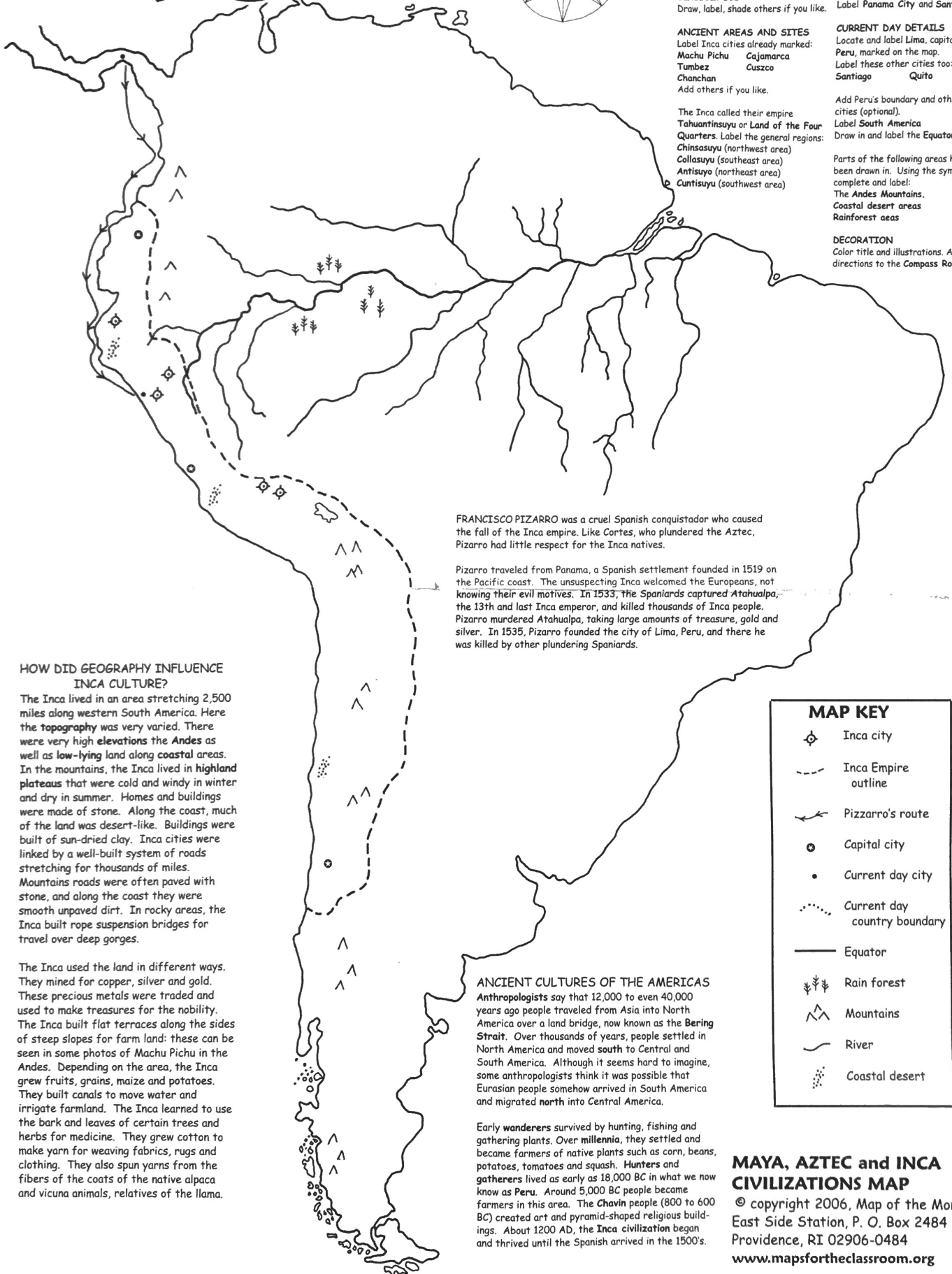
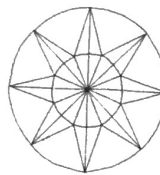


INCA



ACTIVITIES

Complete the map as described below. See MAP KEY for symbols.

BODIES OF WATER

Shade coastlines and rivers on the map with blue. Label:
Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean
Amazon River Lake Titicaca
Caribbean Sea
 Draw, label, shade others if you like.

ANCIENT AREAS AND SITES

Label Inca cities already marked:
Machu Pichu Cajamarca
Tumbez Cuzco
Chanchan
 Add others if you like.

The Inca called their empire **Tahuantinsuyu** or **Land of the Four Quarters**. Label the general regions:
Chinasuyu (northwest area)
Collasuyu (southeast area)
Antisuyu (northeast area)
Cuntisuyu (southwest area)

OUTLINE OF INCA EMPIRE
 Color and label the outline of the **Inca Empire** which is drawn in on the map.

CONQUISTADOR'S ROUTE
 One of Pizarro's routes is drawn in: label and date route with the year(s) it took place. Add other of Pizarro's routes if you like. Label **Panama City** and **Santa**

CURRENT DAY DETAILS
 Locate and label **Lima**, capital of Peru, marked on the map. Label these other cities too:
Santiago Quito

Add Peru's boundary and other cities (optional).
 Label **South America**
 Draw in and label the **Equator**.

Parts of the following areas have been drawn in. Using the symbols, complete and label:
The Andes Mountains.
Coastal desert areas
Rainforest areas

DECORATION
 Color title and illustrations. Add directions to the **Compass Rose**.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO was a cruel Spanish conquistador who caused the fall of the Inca empire. Like Cortes, who plundered the Aztec, Pizarro had little respect for the Inca natives.

Pizarro traveled from Panama, a Spanish settlement founded in 1519 on the Pacific coast. The unsuspecting Inca welcomed the Europeans, not knowing their evil motives. In 1533, the Spaniards captured Atahualpa, the 13th and last Inca emperor, and killed thousands of Inca people. Pizarro murdered Atahualpa, taking large amounts of treasure, gold and silver. In 1535, Pizarro founded the city of Lima, Peru, and there he was killed by other plundering Spaniards.

HOW DID GEOGRAPHY INFLUENCE INCA CULTURE?

The Inca lived in an area stretching 2,500 miles along western South America. Here the topography was very varied. There were very high elevations the **Andes** as well as **low-lying** land along coastal areas. In the mountains, the Inca lived in **highland plateaus** that were cold and windy in winter and dry in summer. Homes and buildings were made of stone. Along the coast, much of the land was desert-like. Buildings were built of sun-dried clay. Inca cities were linked by a well-built system of roads stretching for thousands of miles. Mountains roads were often paved with stone, and along the coast they were smooth unpaved dirt. In rocky areas, the Inca built rope suspension bridges for travel over deep gorges.

The Inca used the land in different ways. They mined for copper, silver and gold. These precious metals were traded and used to make treasures for the nobility. The Inca built flat terraces along the sides of steep slopes for farm land: these can be seen in some photos of Machu Pichu in the Andes. Depending on the area, the Inca grew fruits, grains, maize and potatoes. They built canals to move water and irrigate farmland. The Inca learned to use the bark and leaves of certain trees and herbs for medicine. They grew cotton to make yarn for weaving fabrics, rugs and clothing. They also spun yarns from the fibers of the coats of the native alpaca and vicuna animals, relatives of the llama.

ANCIENT CULTURES OF THE AMERICAS

Anthropologists say that 12,000 to even 40,000 years ago people traveled from Asia into North America over a land bridge, now known as the **Bering Strait**. Over thousands of years, people settled in North America and moved south to Central and South America. Although it seems hard to imagine, some anthropologists think it was possible that Eurasian people somehow arrived in South America and migrated north into Central America.

Early wanderers survived by hunting, fishing and gathering plants. Over millennia, they settled and became farmers of native plants such as corn, beans, potatoes, tomatoes and squash. **Hunters and gatherers** lived as early as 18,000 BC in what we now know as Peru. Around 5,000 BC people became farmers in this area. The **Chavin** people (800 to 600 BC) created art and pyramid-shaped religious buildings. About 1200 AD, the **Inca** civilization began and thrived until the Spanish arrived in the 1500's.

MAP KEY

- Inca city
- Inca Empire outline
- Pizarro's route
- Capital city
- Current day city
- Current day country boundary
- Equator
- Rain forest
- Mountains
- River
- Coastal desert

MAYA, AZTEC and INCA CIVILIZATIONS MAP

© copyright 2006, Map of the Month, East Side Station, P. O. Box 2484 Providence, RI 02906-0484
www.mapsfortheclasseom.org