The Great Inka Empire

1100 AD – 1532 AD
Tawantinsuyo: The four corners that together make up the whole

- Cusco, Perú was the administrative capital and spiritual center of the Inka Empire. “Belly button of the world.”
- The empire had 10-16 million people.
- The official language of the empire was Quechua, which is spoken to this day by more than 10 million people.

In less than a century, the Inca expanded their empire from about 400,000 km² (155,000 sq mi) in 1448, to 1,800,000 km² (690,000 sq mi) in 1528, just before the arrival of the Spanish.
Inka Moral Law

Ama suwa – Don’t steal
Ama llulla – Don’t lie
Ama quella – Don’t be lazy
When the Spanish arrived in 1532, they were amazed by what they found...

• What do you already know about the Inka?
The extraordinary Inka

★ Great farmers

★ Master engineers

★ Accomplished astronomers
★ Had no alphabetic writing system.

★ Didn’t use the wheel, iron, or steel tools.

★ Designed and built large structures that have withstood various strong earthquakes and continue to stand strong—anti-seismic construction.

★ Maintained unity throughout an enormous empire that spanned coastal, mountainous, and Amazonian regions. One of the largest empires of the world at the time.
- Master Engineers: The Inka Road
  - About 2,500 miles from north to south
  - Rope **suspension bridges** maintained through today.
The Q’eswachaka, made from Ichu grass.

- Spans a 90 foot gorge.
Qhapaq Ñan: The Inca Road

- *Chaskis* were physically gifted runners who received special training as Inca messengers, town news and goods deliverers.
- Typically ran in relay intervals (7km or 4.3 miles)
- 280 km or 174 miles were run daily
- Road served for the Inca State transportation, trade, communication, military and religious purposes.
- What communication mechanism did the *chaskis* carry?
Inka khipu

- What was it for?
- How did it record information?
The Inka were masterful stone masons

• Curvilinear stone at Coricancha temple.
- Strong personal identity and great value of community
  - Ayni
  - Minga
  - Mita
What impressed you about the Inkas?

• Something I am impressed by is...
• I didn’t know before that...
• I am curious about...
• I wonder and would like to know more about...
• In 1532 Francisco Pizarro and about 180 Spaniards arrived in the Andes.

• Small pox epidemics got there much sooner in 1524.

• 93% of the population of the Americas was devastated by waves of epidemics, warfare, starvation, brutal labor conditions.
Many of the Inka leaders were killed in horrible ways, but their deaths were linked to a powerful myth in the Andes...
Myth of the Amaru Inkarri
Inka Rey
• Descendants of the Inkas and other Andean peoples live in the Andes to this day.

• 10 million people speak the language of the Inka.

• The Qapak Ñan or Great Inka Road is in use today and many of the structures still stand.

• Most importantly, the Inka moral code (*ama suwa, ama llulla, ama quella*) continues to guide people’s behavior.
¡Yupaychani!
¡Gracias!
Thank you!