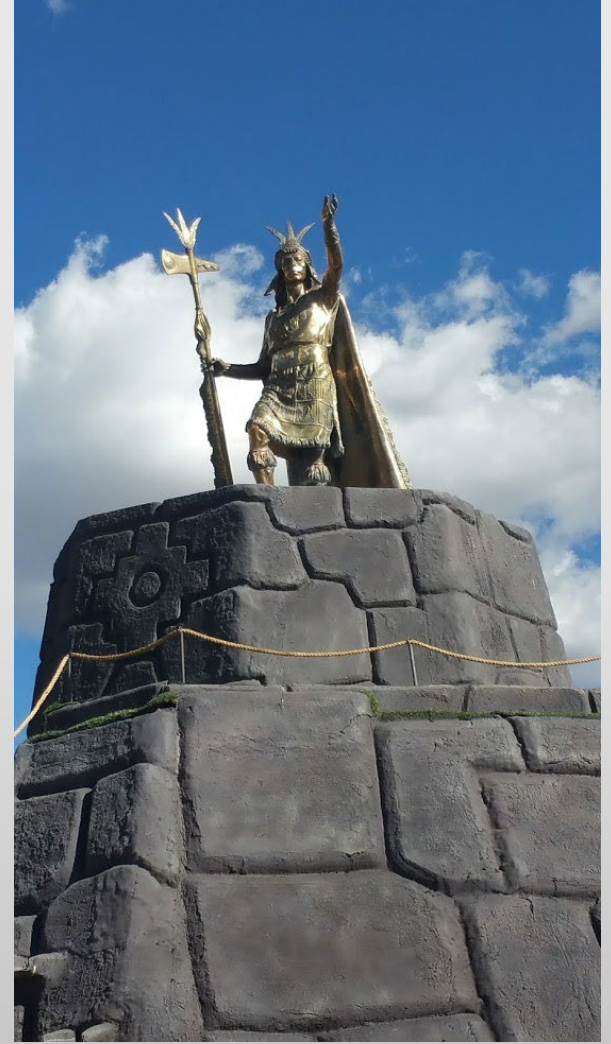


The Great Inka Empire

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.



Inka Pachakutik (1438-1463) "The World Maker."

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

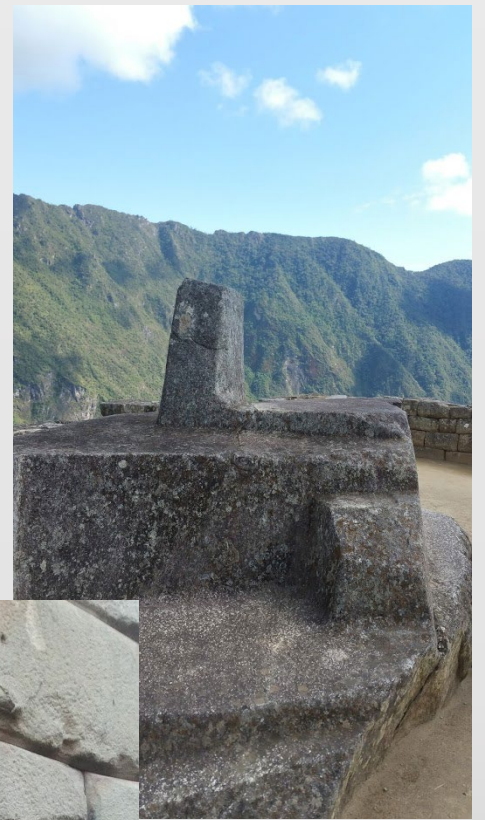
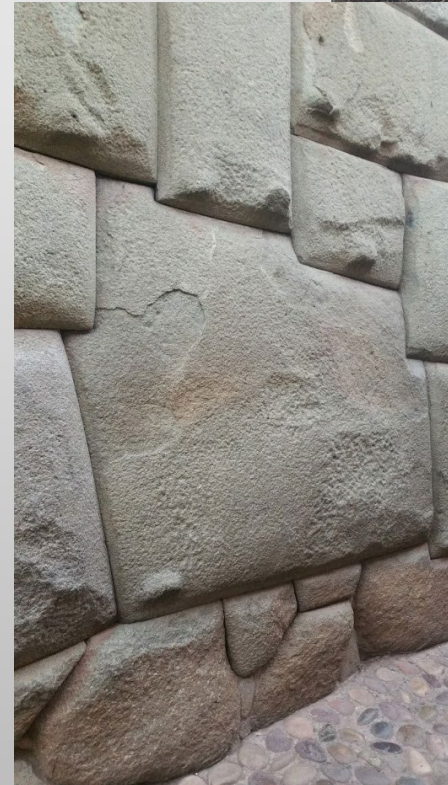
Ama quella – Don't be lazy

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.



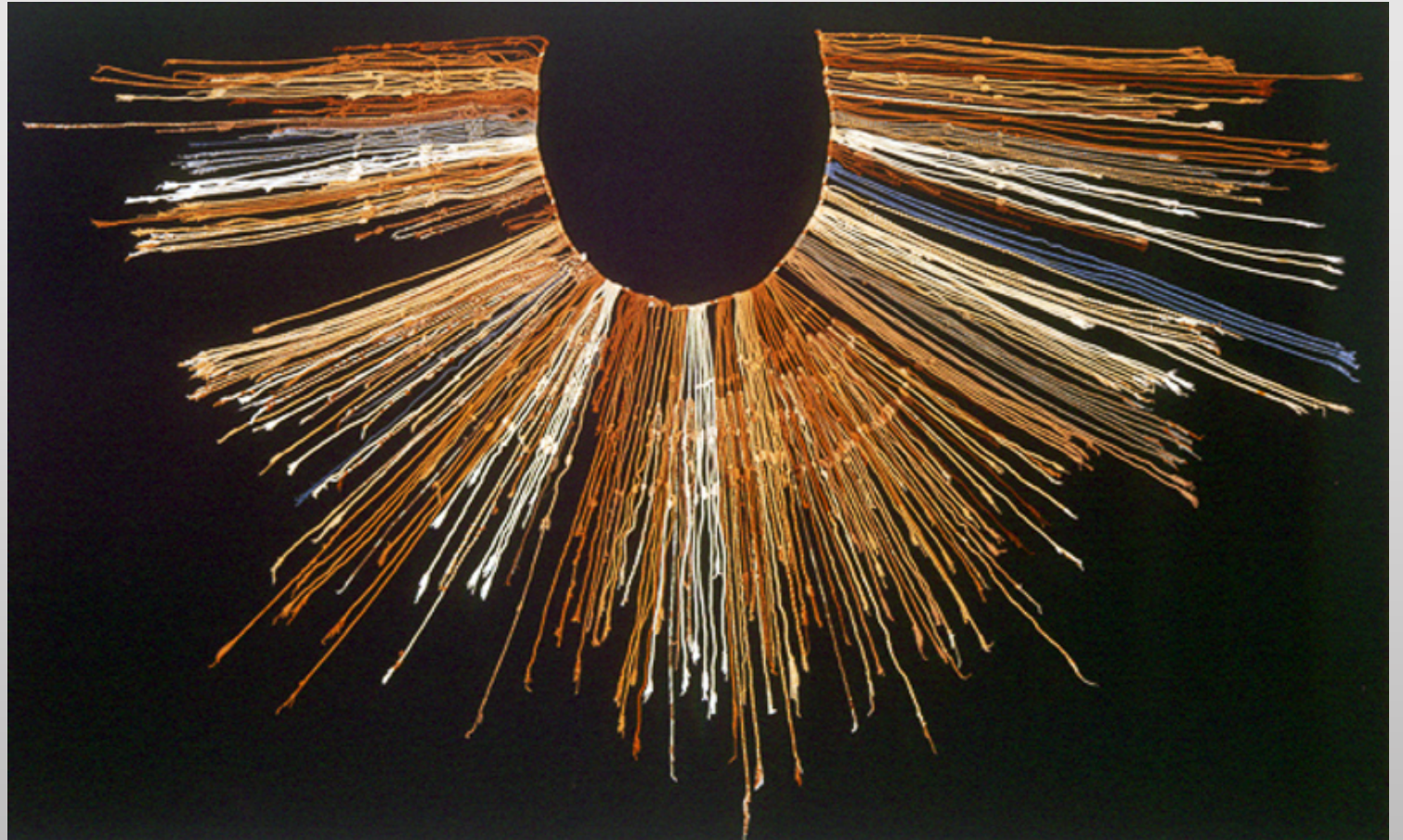
Qhapaq Ñan: The Inca Road

- ❖ *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.





















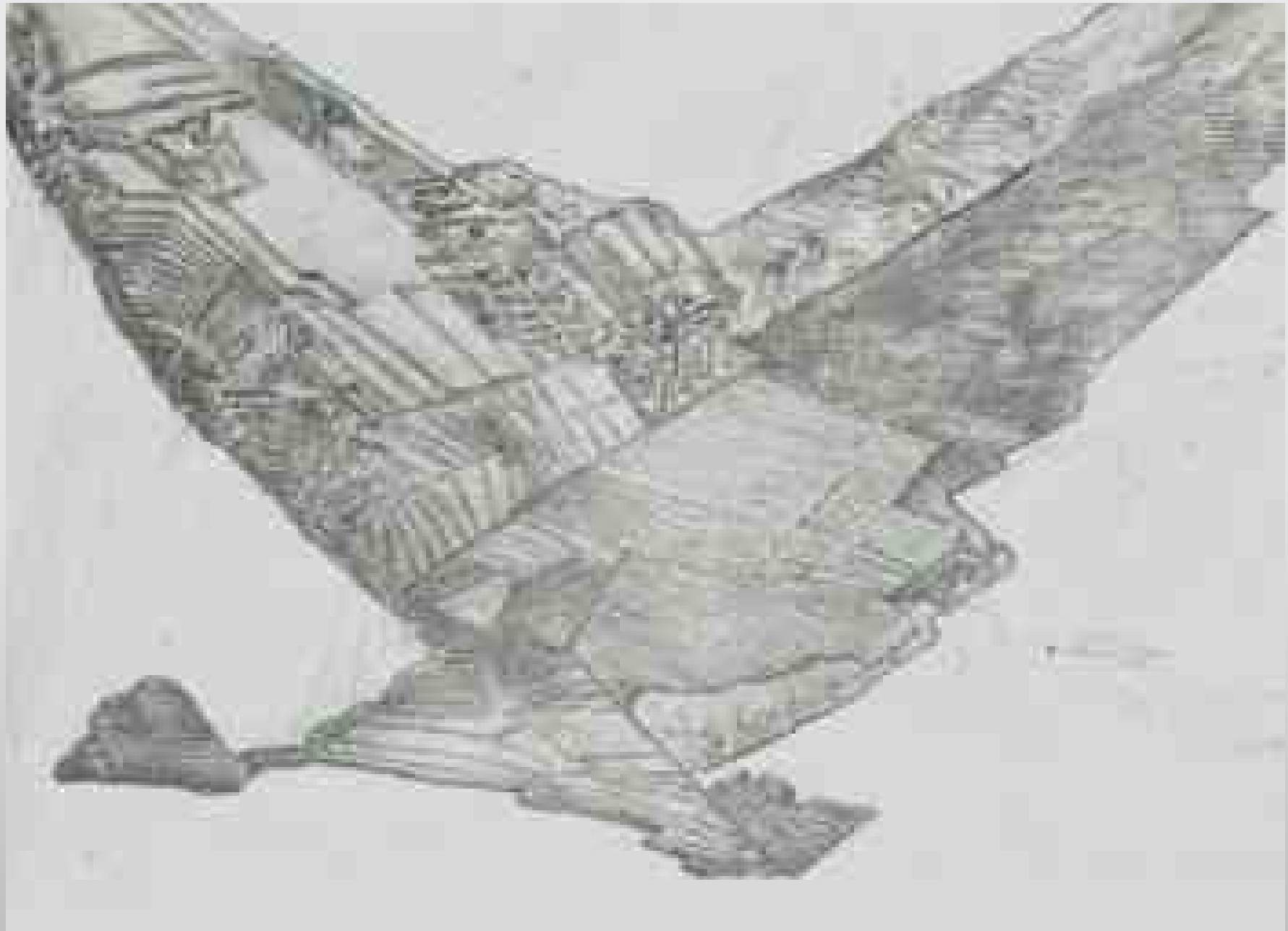






















- Strong personal identity and great value of community



- 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!