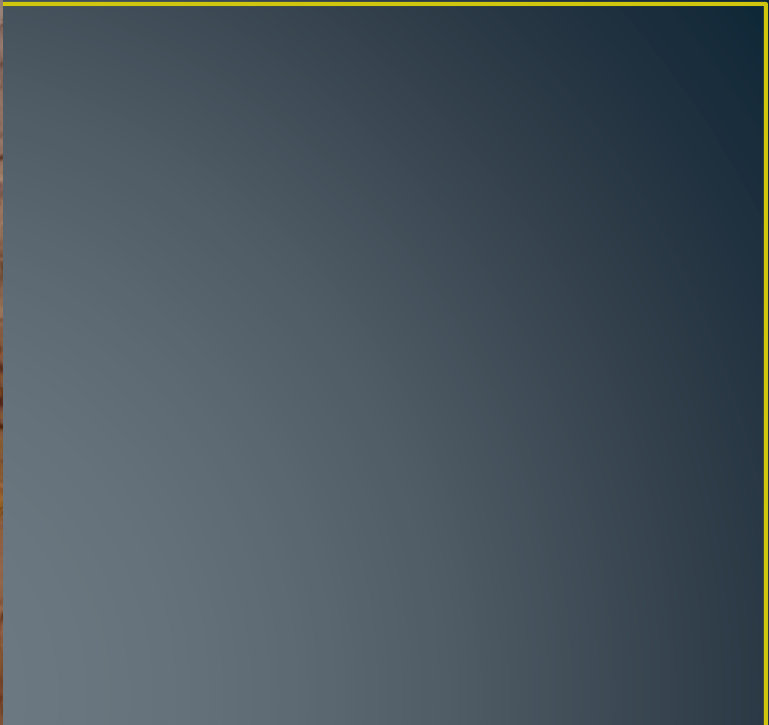


- NAZCA  
CULTURE
- 100 BCE-  
800CE



# Incan Empire

- Inca started as a nomadic group that eventually settled near Lake Titicaca in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century

- 1200 and 1535 CE

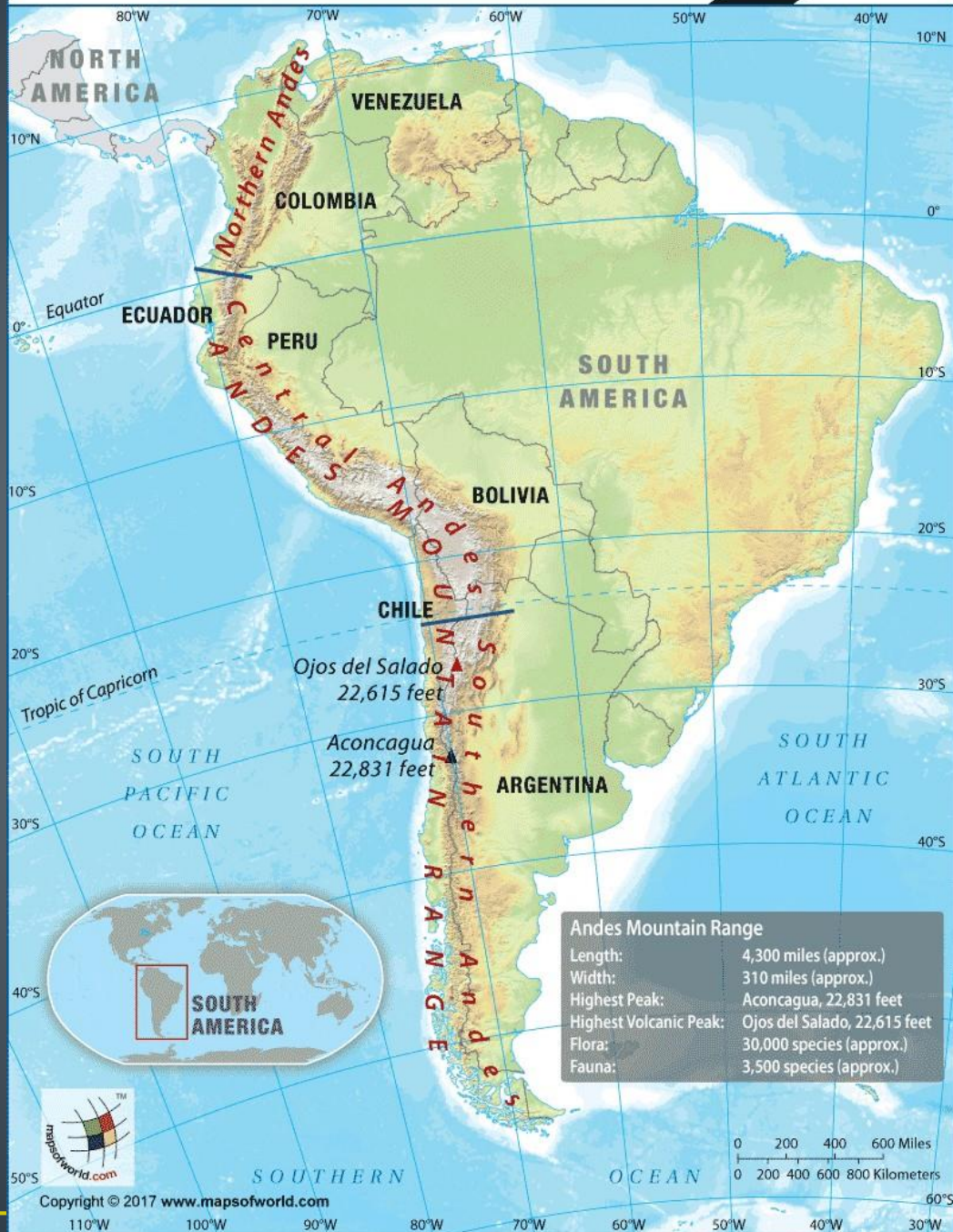
- Called themselves *Tawantinsuyu* which means “Four Regions” in Quechuan language

- Developed in the Andes Mountains in South America





# What is the longest mountain range in the world?



**Andes Mountain Range**  
Length: 4,300 miles (approx.)  
Width: 310 miles (approx.)  
Highest Peak: Aconcagua, 22,831 feet  
Highest Volcanic Peak: Ojos del Salado, 22,615 feet  
Flora: 30,000 species (approx.)  
Fauna: 3,500 species (approx.)









# Incan Empire

- The city of **Cusco**=capital city of the empire
- The city is located at over 11,000 feet above sea level







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Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe

Google

13°31'03.87"S 71°58'36.57"W

elev. 3400 m

Aug. 6, 2007

Eye alt. 5.57 km



# Machu Picchu



Temple of the Sun in Machu Picchu



# Incan Empire

- Leaders were called Inca, which is where the name of the empire comes from
- The **empire** was officially **created when** leader name Pachacuti **began conquering rival tribes around them**
- The Inca were constantly expanding their empire from the 1400s onwards
- At the height of the empire the Inca controlled 12 million people

# Incan Empire

- The Incas established an official language, Quechua
- Divided empire into four provinces for easier control and law enforcement
- Developed a bureaucracy run by nobles
- Nobility drawn from the ten ayllus(family units)



# Incan Empire

Local rulers maintained their positions/influence

- Colonized and **established control** of conquered areas **by moving Inca people into conquered areas**
- Made conquered leaders move out of their villages and move in with leaders who were loyal to the Inca government

# Incan Empire

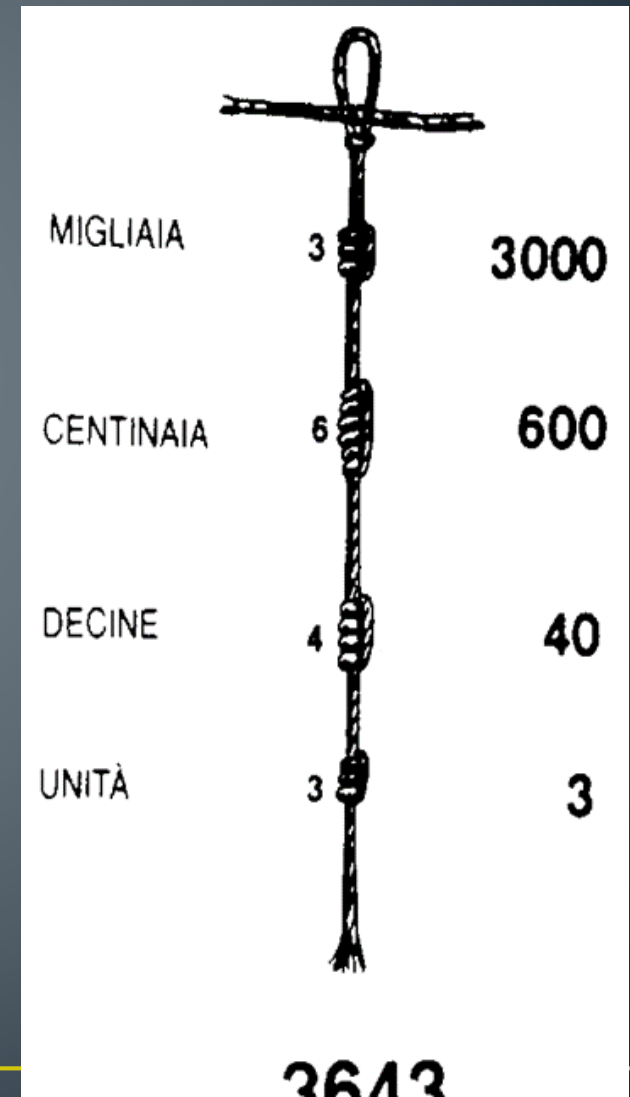
- Practiced polytheism
- Most important gods were the gods of the Sun, Rain , and War
- Emperors were powerful because they said they were children of the Sun God





# Incan Empire

- Used as an elaborate recording system using knots called Quipu
- No written language



# Incan Empire

- Ancestors were worshipped
- Emperors were mummified
  - Their mummified bodies were taken into battle and paraded around at religious ceremonies
- Sometimes people were sacrificed, especially children to win support of the gods
  - They were also mummified







# Incan Empire

- **Agricultural=terrace farming**
  - Domesticated and bred hundreds of varieties of **potatoes, tomatoes, peppers**
- Different crops grown based on location and altitude
- Lots of labor/workers necessary for transport of goods



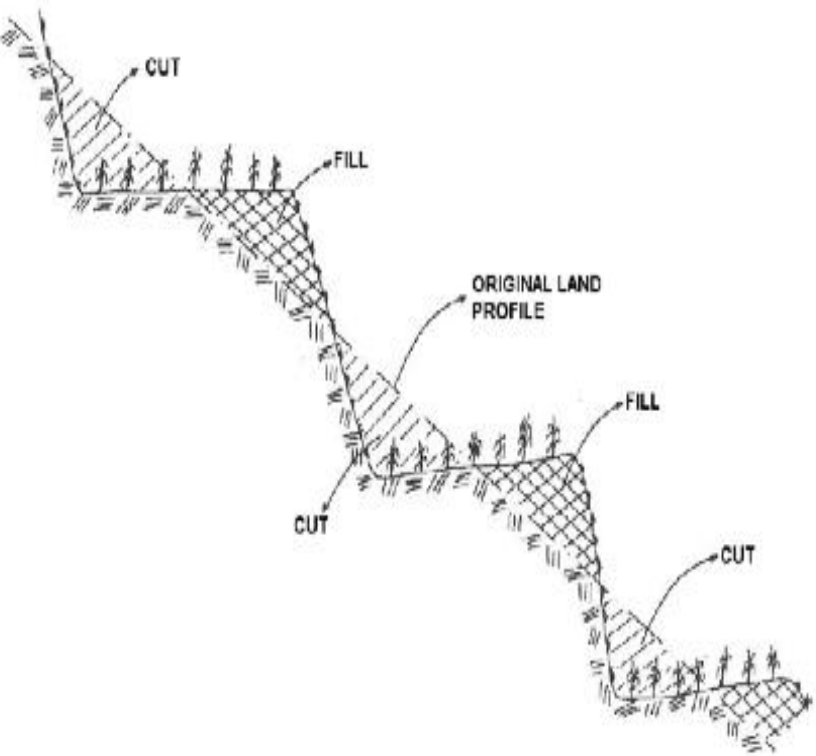


Figure 3. A sketch of a typical bench terrace (FAO, 2000)





# Incan Empire

- **Used Mit'a system of labor**
  - A system in which each person owed required labor services to the Inca state
- **Used for building infrastructure & terraces**



# Incan Empire

- **Excellent Roads/infrastructure**=internal trade and easier **government control** from coastal desert to jungle to mountain villages
- Trade from different regions provided lots of different food to eat

# Bridges and Roads





