

<b>Name of Culture</b>	Inca
<b>Origin of Culture</b>	The Incan civilization emerged following the destruction of the Tihuanaco & Huari states. They rose to power following their conquests into Chimor under Pachacuti. Pachacuti lead a series of military alliances & campaigns that expanded the already expansive state of Chimor to include Cuzco and the shores of Lake Titicaca.
<b>Key Events Key Dates</b>	<p><b>900</b> End of Intermediate Horizon &amp; decline of Tihuanaco &amp; Huari</p> <p><b>900-1465</b> Chimor Empire based on Chan Chan on north coast</p> <p><b>1350</b> Incas established in Cuzco area</p> <p><b>1434-1471</b> Pachacuti expands the Incan Empire</p> <p><b>1438</b> Incas dominate Cuzco &amp; southern highlands</p> <p><b>1471-1493</b> Topac Yupanqui further increases the Incan Empire</p> <p><b>1493-1537</b> Huayna Capac expands the empire into Ecuador, following his death, a civil war broke out</p>
<b>Women's Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women were required to weave cloth for use by the courts &amp; religious ceremonies</li> <li>▪ Some women in conquered lands were taken and transformed into concubines or temple servants (Virgins of the Sun)</li> <li>▪ Most women worked in the household, required to weave cloth &amp; helped with agriculture</li> <li>▪ Women were equal to men in the eyes of their gods &amp; goddesses, but thought to be lower than men because military virtue was heavily stressed &amp; valued</li> <li>▪ Women lived in a male dominated society, but helped with agriculture and religious ceremonies</li> <li>▪ Concept of close cooperation between men &amp; women</li> </ul>
<b>Science/ Technology Borrowed? Adapted? From Who?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Split inheritance- all of a ruler's political power went to the successor &amp; wealth &amp; land went to male descendants to support the dead ruler's mummy, taken from the Chimor</li> </ul>
<b>Social Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Curacas (local rulers)</li> <li>▪ Governor</li> <li>▪ Mitmaqs (colonists)</li> <li>▪ Conquered people-integrated into society by mitmaqs and expected to join the Incan army and learn Quechua language, were expected to work for the empire</li> <li>▪ Peasants(ayllu) &amp; Herders</li> <li>▪ Yanas-people who served as servants, artisans, or workers</li> <li>▪ NO distinct MERCHANT CLASS</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>	The Incan empire was huge and existed over a large area. From its northern city of Huaca, to the southern city of Santiago, all of the Incan major cities existed in close proximity to the Pacific ocean, as well as several rivers and a lake. Hence, combined with their irrigation technology, the Incan empire was especially impressive, given the amount of people it feed and sustained for the amount of time that it did.
<b>Economic Structure</b>	Unlike societies in Mesoamerica, the Incas had no distinct merchant class. They put great emphasis on the importance of self-sufficiency and state regulation created an environment where trade could not be fostered and hence had little importance in the Inca society. The only place where trade & traders existed in the Inca society was in Ecuador, the last place conquered by the Incas.
<b>Political Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ divided into 4 providences</li> <li>▪ ruled by Inca- god-like person who ruled from Cuzco</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ high priest- close relative of the ruler</li> <li>▪ nobles played big role in bureaucracy</li> <li>▪ local rulers (curacas)- exempt from tribute obligations, received labor or produce and could keep their positions and were given privileges in exchange for loyalty to rulers</li> <li>▪ mitmaq (colonists)- helped spread Quechua language to newly conquered lands</li> <li>▪ tambos (rest stops)- places where runners could deliver messages from the empire</li> </ul>
<b>Decline Cause? Replacement?</b>	Civil strife, the collapse of the imperial system (people & government) & the desperate grasp of power contributed to the decline of the Incas.
<b>Human Agents</b>	<p><b>Pachacuti</b>-military leader who conquered &amp; extended the empire to control Cuzco to Lake Titicaca</p> <p><b>Topac Yupanqui</b>- son of Pachacuti; conquered Chimor, extended empire to include modern day Ecuador</p> <p><b>Huayna Capac</b>-ruler of Incas, suppressed rebellions, extended empire to include Colombia, Chile, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia &amp; northern Argentina</p>