**Inca Notes**

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| 1. Where was the Incan empire?   **In the Andes Mountains, current day Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina** |
| 1. When did the Incas first settle Cuzco? When did it become an empire?   **About 1200AD, by about the 1400s** |
| 1. At its peak, how large and populated was the Incan empire?   **2,500 miles from the top end to the bottom**  **About 12 million people** |
| 1. Describe how the Incan empire was run.   **People believed the Inca ruller “Sapa Inca” was related to the sun-god, he owned all the land. Under him was the nobles. They used a census to keep track of everyone’s taxes, everyone had to give taxes and in return the government took care of the poor, sick, and old.** |
| 1. Explain how the Incas communicated and kept track of everything.   **Official language was Quechua. Kept track of everything on knotted string called “quipu”. Had relay runners to keep distant parts of the empire informed** |
| 1. What were some of the Incan achievements?   **Thousands of miles of paved roads**  **Rope bridged made of braided vines**  **Massive walls so tight a knife blade couldn’t fit between the stones**  **Mountain top buildings**  **Terraces cut into mountains**  **Aqueducts** |
| 1. When and what caused the Inca empire to end?   **1530s. members of the ruling family began to fight for control, workers started to rebel, and Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro captured and killed the emperor and his men, plus diseases killed many** |

**Inca BrainPop**

Complete the chart while watching the video.

**LEADERSHIP**

Sapa Inca ran the show from Cuzco, the empire was divided into 4 provinces, each with its own governor

**TECHNOLOGY**

1,000s of kilometers of roads and bridges

Walls built so well that some building still stand today

**TERRITORY**

Largest empire in the Americas – spanned from the current day country of Colombia all the way to Santiago, Chile – over 800,000 kilometers long!

**EXPANSION**

Fearsome army. They preferred to persuade neighbors into joining through valuable gifts and promises of protection, allowed kids of conquered nobles to go to school in Cuzco and become part of Inca nobility. If neighbors said “no” to persuasion, army came in to conqueror – they would either die or become slaves

**BENEFITS**

Storehouses of grain, which helped survive crop failures – they were placed across the entire region

Share of the Inca wealth for some taxes and work on public projects a few months each year