

The Inca have only been around for one hundred years but had so much done within that time. The Incas were smaller people with smaller legs so they could traverse the mountains easier. The Incas had a fairly interesting way of life. Emperor is basically just a king.

The Incas technology was not that advanced compared to Ancient Egypt but the Incas still had amazing advances in their articular life with pottery and other articular items. One of the technology in building is still up today even without the help of mortar. The reason might be behind their technic at using bricks that weren't perfect and put them together like a puzzle piece. Machu Picchu is probably the most intact pieces from the past since it was not found by the Spanish invaders and unknown for years. Machu Picchu is one of the last standings from the past that the Incas have made.

The Religious is fairly interesting. The Incas had five Gods and Goddesses. Inti being the most important god of them all by being the god of sun. The emperor was said to be a descendent of the sun god. Inti was married to Mama Quilla.

“Inti - Inti was the most important of the gods to the Inca. He was the god of the sun. The emperor, or Inca Sapa, was said to be a descendent of Inti. Inti was married to the Goddess of the Moon, Mama Quilla.”

Mama Quilla was the goddess of the moon along with meaning the goddess of marriage and defender of women, and when a lunar eclipse happened it was believed to be Mama Quilla was getting attacked by animals.

“Mama Quilla - Mama Quilla was the goddess of the Moon. She was also the goddess of marriage and the defender of women. Mama Quilla was married to Inti the god of the Sun. The Inca believed that lunar eclipses occurred when Mama Quilla was being attacked by an animal.”

Pachamama was the earth goddess along with being responsible for harvesting and of farming.

“Pachamama - Pachamama was the goddess of Earth or "Mother Earth". She was responsible for farming and the harvest.”

Viracocha was the creator of the Earth, sky, other gods, along with creating humans.

“Viracocha - Viracocha was the first god who created the Earth, the sky, the other gods, and humans.”

Supay was the ruler of Uca Pacha which is the Inca underworld and also being the god of death.

“Supay - Supay was the god of death and ruler of the Inca underworld called the Uca Pacha.”

The Inca had many temples for their gods, and the most important one was Coricancha which was built in Cuzco for the sun god.

“The Inca built many beautiful temples to their gods. The most important temple was the Coricancha built in the heart of the city of Cuzco to the sun god, Inti.”

The Inca believed in the afterlife and left them items that they could use in the afterlife. When an emperor died they were mummified and were placed in their place with some servants and were paraded around when the parade of the dead festival came.

“The Inca felt so strongly in the afterlife that when an emperor died, their body was mummified and left in their palace. They even kept some servants to watch over the dead emperor. For certain festivals, such as the Festival of the Dead, the dead emperors were paraded through the streets.”

The Incan heavens was if they lived a good life they would have food and be the perfect temperature, if they lived a bad live the place would be cold and only be able to eat rocks.

“ If a person lived a good life they lived in the part of heaven with the sun where there was plenty of food and drink. If they lived a bad life they had to live in the underworld where it was cold and they only had rocks to eat.”

Huacas were objects or places which are special to the Incas.

“Huacas were sacred places or objects to the Inca.”

Inca Empire. (n.d.). Retrieved from

https://www.ducksters.com/history/inca/mythology_and_religion.php

The Inca religion was also important to the hierarchy.

There social structure was very strict if you broke the rules. In the Inca social hierarchy was very strict. If you spoke to anyone that was above or below you status you would have either your hands, feet cut off and a possibly having your eyes gouged out and put out in the town square.

“This was different in the Incan Civilization. In order to communicate, you had to be in the same social class with the individual you wish to talk to. Punishment was served if this rule was broken in the Civilization; hands or feet were cut off or the offender’s eyes were gouged out and dumped in the town square with a begging bowl.”

The way you could move to different levels was from mariang someone from that level.

“With the Inca civilization being as strict about class as it is, people still found ways to move up ladders to be able to communicate with higher or lower class individuals. They did this through marriage.”

The Inca had four main social classes. The Inca being a person who was a Sapa Inca (which was the king). The Royalty which was the son of the Sapa and the first generation of relatives. Nobility is the rest of the royal blood and was most likely to be educated and were called Royal Pancas. Then the last class is the Allyu. The Allyu is the prisoners called Yanaconas and the general public called Hatun Runa wich were all in the Ayllus class.

“The Inca civilization had four main social classes; *Inca*, *Royalty*, *Nobility* and the *Allyu*. The “*Inca*” is the one person who at some point was the *Sapa Inca* and was the king who had absolute control of their empire. Royalty is the son of the *Saoa* called the *Auqyi*, the wife of the *sapa* - the *Coya*, and the first generation of the royal relatives. Nobility involves other members of the royal blood and were known to be educated were called *Royal Pancas*. The last of the classes are the prisoners (*Yanaconas*) and the general public (*Hatun Runa*), otherwise known as the *Ayllus*.”

Social Structure. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://wludh.ca/dh100/2015/CSAm/Inca/social-structure/>

The social hierarchy was important because there were laws to keep the classes as royal as possible.

The Incas were a society had many parts within them which all listened to the king. The Inca people had a "government" to say. The way it is like a government is that there is a main place called the king which is like a president but much more powerful. There were towns everywhere which were like states, each had some version of self implied rules but if the emperor wanted anything he would get it or if he wanted to move a farm he could probably have it done with no questions asked. The Inca had some small nuclei villages, these villages then became Andean towns, around which the emperor ruled and those same towns eventually grew to being religious centers and grew bigger and bigger with markets being the main factor of why they grew.

"At this time it is possible to see the first indications of small nuclei villages which later became Andean towns. As years went by these became religious centres that continued to transform into populous city centre with markets, and religious, political, and administrative organs."

The higher classes were considerably wealthy by the normal standards of the lesser classes.

"It is estimated that these higher classes had extraordinary wealth, a fact verified by archaeological finds, especially in the tombs of gentlemen from a Pre Inca culture known as the "Right culture"."

The Incas had myths about where they came from orally through generations since they did not have any written languages, this might make it to where there are many origin myths since it is nearly impossible to remember them perfectly so there could be different stories from each and every town in the area.

"The myths were passed down the generations via oral story telling, since the Incas did not have a written method of communication."

It was around the year 1438 when Cusco started taking over which ultimately led to the Inca empire to being so massive.

"Although the Incas became dominate in the valley of Cusco around the 12th and 13th centuries it was not until 1438 that they began their far reaching expansion under the command of Sapa Inca Pachacuti, whose name literally means "world shaker"."

The Inca empire was around 600 kilometers squared in size at the peak. Since being so big there were many different cultures and languages in the area. Leading to the entire area not being completely loyal to the emperor.

"But expansion did not stop with Pachacuti, Inca after Inca the empire expanded and by the time of Inca Yupanqui, the Inca Empire or Tawantinsuyu covered a territory of some 600.000 km², covering the present territories of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, and parts of Colombia, Chile and Argentina. And this was the great territorial empire that the Spanish encountered. However Tawantinsuyu was a patchwork of languages, cultures and peoples. Thus the components of this empire were not uniformly

loyal, nor were the cultures all fully integrated. For instance the portions of the Chachapoya that had been conquered were almost openly hostile to the Incas. All of which was an advantage to the conquistadors.”

Manos, D., & Dti. (n.d.). THE INCA CULTURE.
Retrieved from
<http://www.dosmanosnederland.com/en/aboutlatina-america/culture/inca.php>

The Incas were fairly unknown since they did not have any kind of written language but the Incas were still able to control so much land.

The Incas were a very rich culture that only lasted for about 100 years. In conclusion the Inca were devastated when the spanish came. With there smallpox decimating the Incas along with their advanced weaponry. If the spanish did not invade the Incas would more than likely be around today.