*Inca project*

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* *Inca lasted 130 years*
* *Concotered by Spanish explores*
* *From here to New York.*
* *Runners ran to relay messages.*

*Rise of the Inca Empire*

* *Ruled over andies mountain range*
* *10 million people*
* *Adopted ideas of two earlier cutlers*
* *Mocihe and chemu*
* *Elaborate irrigation methods*
* *Provide*
* *Adopted and improved the achievements – runners, irrigation styem, good roads, special classes of workers*
* *Located in a high valley – south Peru*
* *Inte sun god- son ruled Inca*
* *One son stared behind to lead his soldiers to war*
* *All had really craze names*
* *350 sq. miles*

*Class structure*

* *Firmly organized class structure*
* *3 classes on the board*
* *Emperor had immediate family, nobles, and commoners*
* *High standers then non Inca*
* *Earlier history clocked in myth*
* *Emperor – highest level of Inca society – Sapa Inca – son of the sun god – all authority*
* *Nobles – nobles made a team of leaders – helped manage massive empire – had certain privileges – gift was land, servants, nice clothing – didn’t need to pay taxes – right to marry one+ women – no equal ranking of nobles – 3 class/main*
* *Capac Inca – relatives of emperor*
* *Hahua Inca – no royal blood*
* *Curacas – leader of people*
* *Commoners – farmers or herders*

*FAMILY LIFE*

* *Life in Ayllu – everybody who was born into ayllu, most people lived there entire lives within the boarded of that town.*
* *Each person had their own farmland and homes, but the people did not own their land.*
* *At still higher levels, curacas took care of groupings that were the size of 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 households.*
* *The sapa Incas claimed one third of everything a person produced.*
* *Plus one more third supported the Inca temples.*
* *Commmers kept the rest to themselves.*
* *Childhood – boys that were skilled got trained in crafts or record keeping, work for ruler.*
* *Sons of nobles, special tutors or amautas.*
* *All boys got loincloth, 15 years of age.*
* *Noble sons had a month long test much more elaborate ritual.*
* *Courage, strength, and discipline passed got swords of trustworthiness.*
* *Marriage – men and women stayed home until married.*
* *Men married in early 20’s, girls married at age 16.*
* *Married with in ayllu.*
* *Lived in one room houses.*

*26.5 Religion*

* *They were very high on religion*
* *They showed their belief by different rituals to the gods*
* *Incas had several gods including lllapu, paca, cocha which controlled aspects of nature*
* *They believed that they got their power from viracocha the supreme god, creator of the world.*
* *High number of priests to conduct rituals and ceremonies*
* *Priests managed the temples that were for the gods*
* *Annual the government looked thought towns for skilled girls, ages 8 – 10.*
* *Girls who were picked got honored plus got to move to convents*
* *Some of the honored women got sacrificed at important ceremonies*
* *Rest of women served into or fulfilling their jobs as wives and nobles*
* *The god of most importance’s was Inti god of sun, there was 2 reasons rulers family was related to the sun god*
* *He was also the god of farming which is agriculture this was the necessities of Incan life.*
* *In many rituals the Inca sacrificed animals however they practiced human scarifies, but only in most sacred occasions or in times of natural disaster*
* *1 Symbol – Water, fire, earth, sun, air*