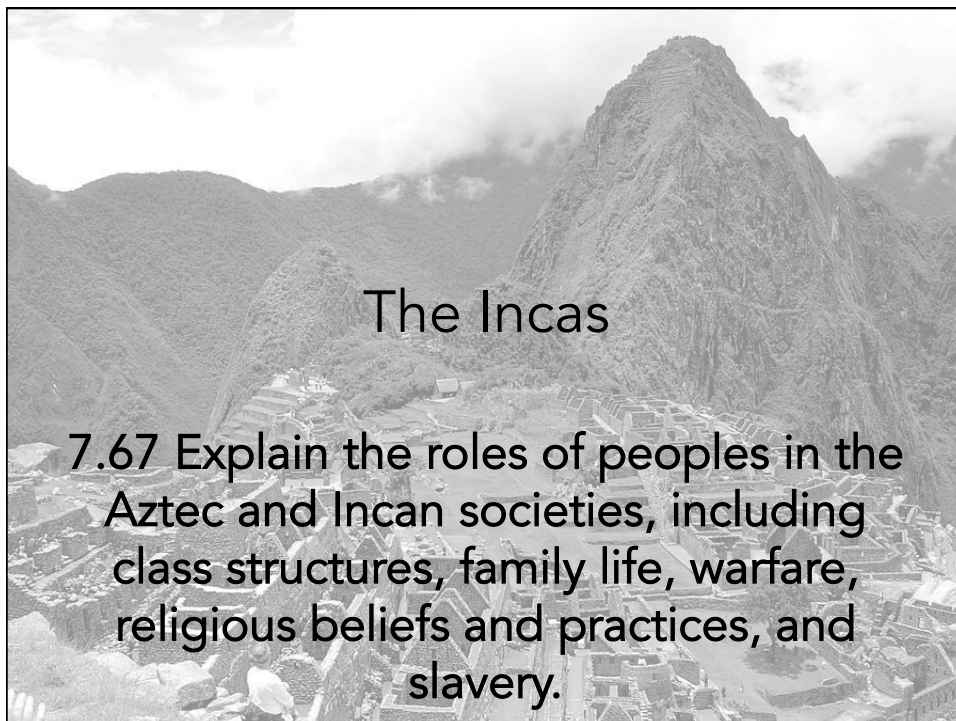
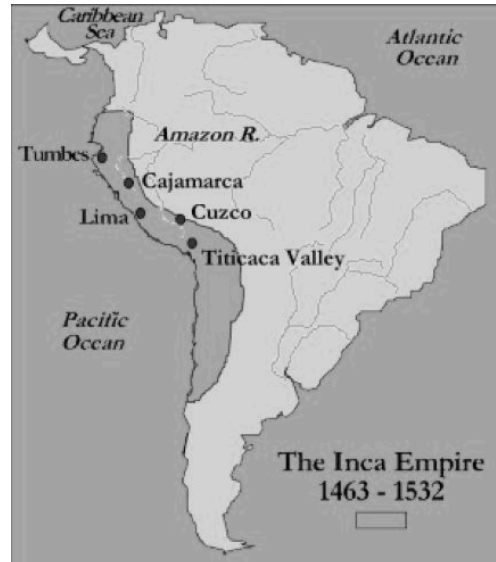


## Bell Work

- You live in the Andes Mountains, where you raise llamas. You weave their wool into warm cloth. Last year, soldiers from the powerful Inca Empire took over your village. They brought in new leaders, who way you must learn a new language and send much of your woven cloth to the Inca ruler. They also promise that the government will provide for you in times of trouble.
- How do you feel about living in the Inca Empire?



## The Big Idea

- The Incas controlled a huge empire in South America, but it was conquered by the Spanish.

## Main Ideas

- The Incas created an empire with a strong central government in South America. (Today)
- Life in the Inca Empire was influenced by social structure, religion, and the Incas' cultural achievements. (Today)
- Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incas and took control of the region in 1537. (Tomorrow)

## Main Idea #1

The Incas created an empire with a strong central government in South America.

- In South America, a great empire arose.
- The Inca Empire began as a small tribe in the Andes, but it later stretched from modern Ecuador to central Chile.



## Foundations for the Inca Empire

- **Pre-Incan civilization began to develop** in what is now Peru. Four major cultures developed and built some of South America's first cities.
- The early Incas began as a small tribe in the Andes Mountains. A ruler named **Pachacuti** led the Incas to expand their territory through agreements with, or conquests of, other tribes.
- Later Incan rulers continued to expand their territory. By the 1500s the Inca Empire was huge and had 12 million people.
- <http://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us-rise-of-the-incas>

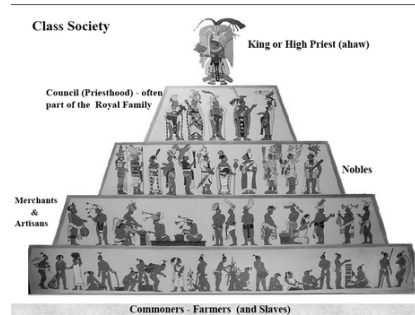


## The Incan Government

- As the Incas conquered more people, they had to devise a way to control them.
- **They made the conquered leaders** move out of their villages and move in with leaders who were loyal to the Incan government.
- The Inca made the children of the conquered leaders come to the Incan capital to learn about Incan ways.
- The Incas established an official language, Quechua.
- They controlled the economy by having the Inca pay a tax with their labor.
- There were no markets or merchants. Instead, the government would distribute goods. Leftover goods were stored in the capital for emergencies.

Quechua:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3T9NsINuDA>



## Main Idea #2

Life in the Inca Empire was influenced by social structure, religion, and the Incas' cultural achievements.

- Rulers controlled Incan society very closely but protected the general welfare of all the empire.
- Common people had little freedom, and not everyone was treated equally.

## Society and Daily Life

### Upper Class

- Kings, priests, and government officials made up the Incan upper class.
- Men worked for the government, and women had household duties.
- Sons went to school.
- Upper-class families had many privileges, such as private schools, stone houses, and the best clothes.

### Lower Class

- The lower class was made up of farmers, artisans, and servants. There were no slaves in Incan society.
- They worked on government farms, served in the army, worked in mines, or built roads.
- Most children did not go to school but instead learned to farm.

## Religion in the Inca Empire

- The Inca Empire had an official religion.
- When they conquered new regions, they taught this religion to the conquered people.
- They allowed the conquered people to worship their own gods as well.
- The god of the sun was the most important god to the Incas. They believed their kings were related to the sun god.
- The Incas rarely sacrificed humans. Instead, they sacrificed llamas, cloth, or food.

## Incan Contributions to Culture

- The Inca were known for their massive buildings and forts made of huge stone blocks. Blocks were cut so precisely that even today it is nearly impossible to fit a knife blade between the stones.
- The Inca also built a system of roads that connected all parts of the empire.
- The Incan artisans made jewelry of silver and gold.
- Oral literature was made up of storytelling and songs. The Inca also passed down their songs, dances, and religious practices.



## Exit Ticket

- <https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/worldhistory/incacivilization/>
- Complete Brain Pop quiz.