

The background of the image features several vertical bands of traditional Inca textile patterns. From left to right, these include: a band with a repeating square and spiral motif; a band with a diamond-shaped geometric pattern; a band with a checkerboard or grid pattern; a band with a repeating 'X' or cross pattern in red and white; a band with a repeating zigzag or chevron pattern in grey and white; and a final band with a repeating diamond pattern in grey and white. The text is centered over these patterns.

Inca Civilization Review

Inca Identification

- Who →

- A civilization located in South America who built a large network of roads.

- When →

- 1438 – 1532

- Where →

- Western South America in the Andes Mountains. Cuzco is their capital city.

- Historical Significance →

- Empire had lots of gold
- Created terraces and irrigation system to help farm since soil wasn't very fertile
- Built store houses to store food for months at a time
- Used relay runners to spread message across their large empire.

INCA EMPIRE

Directions: Using the Inca magazine, answer the questions below and cite the page you found the answer on.

1. What present-day countries was the Inca Empire located in at its height in 1532?
Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, & Argentina (pg. 2)
2. When did the Inca Empire exist?
Early 1400s - 1532 (pg. 2 & 14)
3. Describe the land cover of the Inca Empire.
"coastal & desert regions, rain forest (Amazon), & Andes Mountains." (pg. 2)
4. Describe what the Incas used since they had no wheel. Explain why this worked for the Incas.
The Incas used the llama because the llama can go without food or water for days & carry up to 80 lbs. (pg. 3)
5. What system of government do you think the Incas had? Justify your answer.
Unitary - "The Incas built their capital city, CUZCO, in southern Peru around 1300. It served as their center of government." (pg. 5)
6. Explain how the Incas were able to govern and protect such a large empire.
"The Incas built roads & forts to guard their conquest. Their storerooms were used for military supplies & food." (pg. 5)
7. Each adult Inca had to pay a tax called mita. Explain what the taxes were.
Adults had to work for the government by farming, mining, or making cloth (pg. 6)
8. Explain what would happen to a leader of a newly conquered land.
If the leader didn't surrender he was put to death. If the leader did surrender he survived. The sons of the leaders who were killed went to Cuzco to be trained on Inca beliefs & returned to rule their lands.
9. Explain how the Incas farmed in the Andes Mountains where the soil is not very fertile.
The Incas cut huge steps of terraces into the mountainside & built stone walls so the soil wouldn't be swept away. They did have to pay tax. (pg. 9)
10. How were the Incas able to spread messages across their 2,500 mile long empire?
Since the Incas built thousands of miles of roads, they used runners to spread their news (pg. 8 & 9)
1. Who is Atahualpa?
The last Inca ruler; in 1525-1532 the Incas had a civil war over who the leader would be. Atahualpa won against his brother. He was the leader when the Spanish came (pg. 14)



Inca Padlet Answers

Describe the land cover the Inca Empire. Explain and justify whether this was an advantage or disadvantage to their society and culture. (7 Points)

At the height of the Inca empire in 1532, the empire consisted of “coastal and desert regions, rain forests (Amazon Rainforest), and parts of the Andes Mountains” (pg. 2). The Incas used the variety of landscapes to their advantage, especially the Andes Mountains. The Incas terraced the side of the Andes Mountains and built stone walls to keep the soil from being swept away (pg. 9). Since the Incas were located at all areas of elevation, they were able to build store houses to store food (pg. 5). The Incas also made irrigation canals by creating stone-lined irrigation channels that would bring water from rivers and mountains to the tops of the terraces. From there the water could flow downhill to the crops (pg. 9).

Describe what the Incas used since they had no wheel. Explain why this worked for the Incas. (3 Points)

Since the Inca had no wheel, the Incas used llamas to carry their heavy items. Llamas can go several days without food or water and can carry loads up to 80 pounds. This allowed the Incas to carry supplies up and down the mountain paths (pg. 3)

What system of government do you think the Incas had? Justify your answer. (3 points)

The Incas most likely had a unitary system because the capital city of Cuzco was the “center of government” where the Inca leaders lived (pg. 5). The empire was also very united which can be seen as an advantage to a unitary system of government (pg. 6). The other civilizations that became part of the great Inca empire had to pay taxes otherwise the leader would be killed or placed into slavery. (pg. 6 & 7).

Explain what would happen to a leader of a newly conquered land. (3 Points)

- The Incas “would often put local leaders to death if they didn’t accept the Incas’ conditions for surrender.” The leaders’ sons were usually sent to Cuzco “to be trained in Inca ways and then return to their own provinces to govern.” (pg. 7)

Explain how the Incas farmed in the Andes Mountains where the soil is not very fertile. (3 Points)

The Incas cut huge steps into the side of the mountains to create terraces. They also built an irrigation system that would allow the river water to flow to the tops of the terraces. (pg. 9)

How were the Incas able to spread messages across their 2,500 mile long empire? (3 Points)

The Incas used a messenger service to spread the news throughout the empire. This worked as a relay system. In one day, news could travel as far as 150 miles. If there was an emergency, the Incas would lit bonfires and the rising smoke would spread an alarm. (pg. 8 and 9)

Reflection of Padlet

1. What did you do well on?
2. What do you think you need to work on?
3. If you could do this activity over again, what would you change/modify?
4. Do you have any concerns with our Latin America History unit so far?