

The background image shows the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu. In the foreground, there are stone ruins and a dirt path. In the middle ground, there are more stone structures and a green field. In the background, there are high, rugged mountains under a cloudy sky. A black rectangular box is overlaid on the image, containing the title text. A white rectangular box is overlaid below the black box, containing the author's name. Green L-shaped lines are present in the top-left and bottom-right corners of the image, framing the text boxes.

# Facts about Inca:

By: Jorja, CJ, Charlotte.



# *City\ Landscape (CJ)*



***The founder of the Inca's was manco capac. He and his sister's built the first inca home's and the whole valley by hand. After he turned to stone Sinchi Roca toke over as emperor...***

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## *Schools: ( Jorja )*

*In the thirteenth century inca established a school at cusco.*

*Refers to attitudes towards mythological, supernatural, or spiritual aspects of a practice and from religious behaviors.*

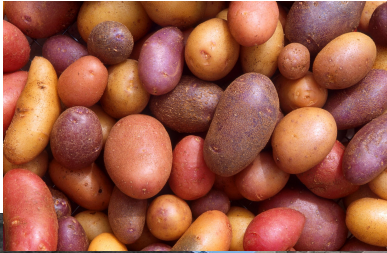
*Schools were called in quechua, while schools for girls were called yachaywasi.*

*Since they had no writing system the teachers spoke and the students listened.*

## *Daily Life: (Charlotte)*

***They lived in rural areas in windowless huts and worked most of their waking time. Everything in the Inca empire depend on them. The Inca were great farmers. The Incas grew their food in the fertile plains between mountain peaks. Where seasonal rains made the soil suitable for agriculture. The daily life of a peasant in the Inca Empire was full hard work barely any stopping. The only time the peasants were allowed not to work was during Religious Festivals. Mos of the peasant men worked as farmers. They didn't own their own farms, but worked land owned by the government.***

# Trade/ Goods (CJ)



*Since the inca didn't have money they traded. Instead they would use surplus, handmade items like text tail they have woven.*




A scenic landscape of a mountain valley. The foreground shows a winding road that curves through a green, grassy valley. In the middle ground, there is a small, calm lake. The background features rugged mountains under a sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

# Religious Beliefs (Jorja)

Religious beliefs refer to attitudes towards mythological, supernatural, or spiritual aspects of a religious belief is distinct from religious behaviors with some believers not practicing religion.

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# Ruler of the Civilization (Charlotte)

Inca civilization flourished in ancient Peru between c 1400 and 1533 CE, and their empire eventually extended across Western South America from Quito in the North to Santiago in the south, making it the largest empire ever seen.

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# *Europeans Arrive*

*( Charlotte )*

The Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro included the Incan Empire in 1532, seeking riches. The Inca had already had some contact with Europeans and many had died of European diseases. The empire was also weakened by a civil war between two ruling brothers. Pizarro manipulated the 2 sides eventually defeating both.

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# Fun Facts: ( Charlotte )

*The Incas created a highway and road system in Peru with over 18,000 miles of roads.*

*The Incas had a type of postal system where relay messengers ran across rope bridge to deliver communication to the next team.*

**The Incas performed successful skull surgeries**

**The Incas were first to cultivate the potato in Peru.**

*The Incas used a system of knotted and colored strings a quipu for records math and possibly even language .*

*The Incas believed in reincarnation.*

*The Incas used a dry masonry method to construct buildings without mortar using stones fit so perfectly together that nothing can slip between them and it proved to be extremely resistant to earthquakes*



## Fun Facts:

( Jorja )

- The incas ate potatoes and corn. They drank llama milk and water, and ate llamas and alpaca for their daily protein because they didn't have any cows, pigs, sheep and they also did not have turkeys.
- The Spaniards also unwittingly deployed powerful biological weapons, including smallpox. It is estimated that 95 percent of native american casualties throughout north and south america were due to disease rather than military conquest. Smallpox killed about 50 percent of the incas in the first epidemic.
- Inti - Inti was the most important of the gods to the Inca
- Mama Quilla - Mama Quilla was the goddess of the moon
- Viracocha - Viracocha was the first god who created the Earth, the sky the other gods and humans
- Pachamama - Pachamama was the goddess of Earth or " Mother Earth "

