

INCA



By Michael ,Ceasia ,Johnny

city/landscape

The most common type of INCA house was rectangular with a thatched roof, and usually had one room. The walls were usually made of stone or adobe (a clay like material). The stone blocks were carved so that they would fitted together perfectly, and there was no need for cement .

goods /trade

- 1.The Incas controlled a vast empire which included four climate zones and, consequently, their agricultural produce was diverse could get it.
- 2.The INCA state developed a huge farming apparatus, where crops and herds were commandeered from conquered peoples and the people themselves were periodically commandeered to work on state-owned farms.



Religious Beliefs & Leader of incas

1. Leader of Machu picchu was Pachacuti.
2. The incas believed in two gods and one of them was called pachamama

Also called the earth mother they also made sacrifices to pachamama.

To have good harvests.They also gave offerings

To Pachamama by spilling the first sip of there drink

Before drinking it themself.

Other facts

- 1.The Inca first appeared in the Andes region during the 12th century A.D. and gradually built a massive kingdom through the military strength of their emperors.
- 2.Despite their power, the Inca were quickly overwhelmed by the diseases and superior weaponry of Spanish invaders, the last bastion of their immense empire overtaken in 1572.
- 3.They also sacrifice children women and animals for one their god.

What happened when the europeans arrived

1.The Inca Empire was centered in Peru and ruled over much of the west coast of South America from the 1400s to the time of the Spanish arrival in 1532

2.

The Maya were located in Central America in a region that is today made up of southern Mexico, the Yucatan Peninsula, Guatemala, Belize, and northern El Salvador.

Pizarro found the incas while looking for the aztecs.He realized that the incas had gold so
Asked the ruler of the incas to meet

The INCA life

The INCA were organised into tribal groups or clans. Every INCA family was part of responsible for farming a piece of land. Families lived in windowless stone huts with thatched roofs. home, sweet home, probably didn't smell so sweet, since families sometimes burned dried animal waste as fuel. Parents and children slept together on animal skins spread on the bare floor. A few wall pegs were the only furnishings. Boys followed their fathers' trades. Girls copied their mothers'.

Schools

In the early days of the Inca Empire, if you were born into a farming family, you were pretty much stuck there. Some girls might be chosen to serve in the temples. Some might be selected to serve as servants in noble houses. Talented craftsmen were sometimes able to move into the crafting families or be given a home of their own in the city. But, for the most part, if you were born into a farming family, you remained a farmer all your life. Some kids never went to school and some learned about their cultures.

Questions?

Review

1. What was **TWO** fact about the incas?

2. what were some religious beliefs

3. how did the INCAs get goods?

4. what is it like living like an INCA?

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REVIEW

How was the INCAS houses structured?

