



# The Incas

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# Geography

- The Incas were located in Cuzco
- The Incas lived in rocky terrain which was not good for farming
- The Incas lived for many years near the Aztecs and Mayans
- Some large water sources that was near the Incas were: Lake Titicaca, Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea







# Government

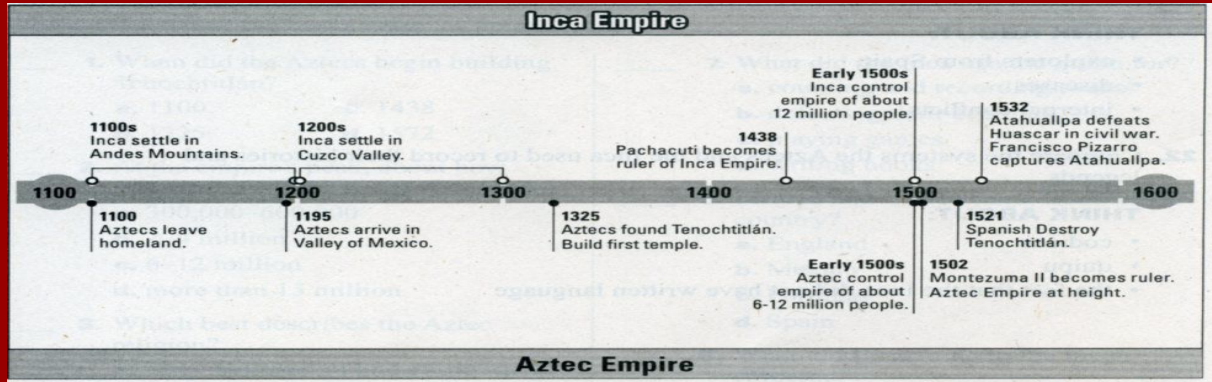
- The Incas were ruled by king and queens
- The Incas empire was a organized because, the federalist system which consist central government with the Incas at it's head and 4 quarters, of suyu
- There laws were no stealing, no lying, and don't be lazy





# Time Period

- They emerge as a civilization in 1438
- Their peak was 1438 to 1533
- They were around for 100 years
- The Incas fell in November, 1533



# Economy



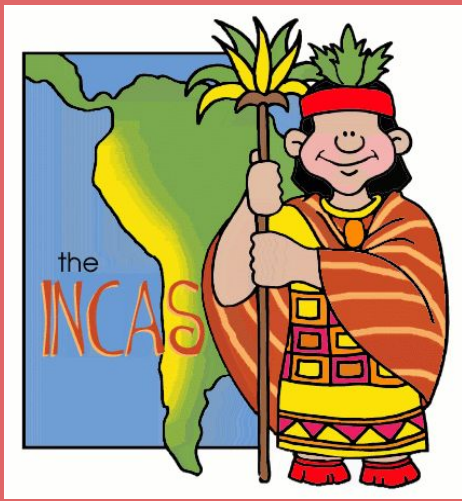
- The Incas traded in agriculture
- Their major food were sweet potatoes, squash, and fruits
- They also traded gold, silver, and cocoa leaf
- The Incas did not have good oxygen to breath in the mountains, hills, and valleys, so it was hard to trade there because they couldn't breathe

# Technology



- The Incas built the largest road system in South America
- The Incas were very agriculture advanced
- There were approximately 2,000 inns, or tambos, placed at even intervals along the 18,640 miles of Inca roads
- They used their roads to transport messages and goods





# Intermission

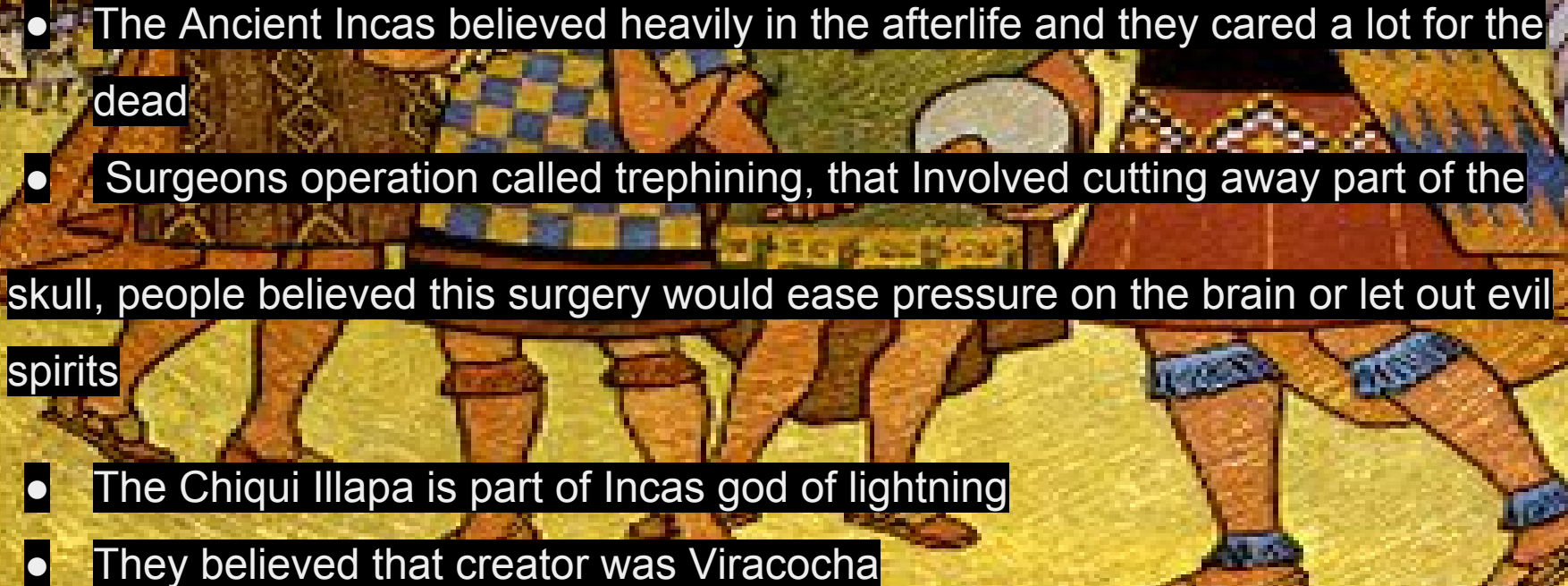


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# Beliefs/Religion

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- The Ancient Incas believed heavily in the afterlife and they cared a lot for the dead
  - Surgeons operation called trephining, that involved cutting away part of the skull, people believed this surgery would ease pressure on the brain or let out evil spirits
  - The Chiqui Illapa is part of Incas god of lightning
  - They believed that creator was Viracocha

# Art/Architecture



- Inca art was a big part of their civilization
- Inca builders were best known for their sturdy temples and dwellings made of stone
- Inca architecture was very practical
- We can learn that practical isn't always dull from Inca art



# Writing

- The communication the Incas use was Quechua
- The Incas had no writing language
- A picture representing a word, phrase, or Ideal especially on used in early writing system
- We can read Quechua
- Quechua was used by many Native American civilization







# Rise and Fall

- The Incas did not conquer another civilization
- The Inca empire was torn apart by disease and civil war
- Francisco Pizarro took credit for the fall of the Inca empire, but he was not the sole cause





# Slavery

- Unlike the other societies, the Incas had no system of slavery
- The government expected all citizens to put in their share of hard work to build the empire



# Contributions

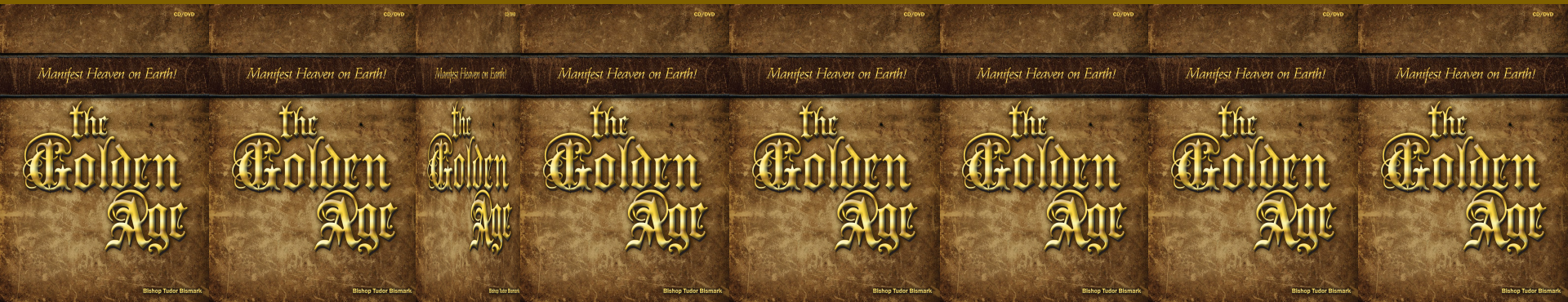
- The Incas lasting contribution is mainly architecture
- There are many lasting contributions from the Incas here today
- The Incas leave with us roads, bridges, and the courier system as contributions to current society



Stone paved trail segment, Inca Trail

# Golden Age

- In 1500 A.D. the Inca empire reached more than 10 million people
- There was a period in the Inca lives where they had a lot of money, power, art, trade, and food
- If the Incas were not located so close to the water the Spanish would not have been able to get to them and they would have stayed in power



*Any Questions?*