

6th Grade Social Studies

Ch. 12.2 notes

Incas

1. 1100s A.D.- Incas moved to _____ in Peru
 - a. Located in _____ mountains (elevation 11,152 ft)
 - b. Climate-_____
2. Gained _____ from their ruler, Inca
3. Farmed and _____ buildings
4. Lived _____ with the other natives but eventually fought with them over a shortage of land and resources (water)
5. _____ A.D.-Began to build an empire.
 - a. Conquered other _____ communities and made them pay _____
 - b. Pachacuti (leader)-Inca rule spread far beyond the Cuzco Valley
 - i. Used _____ to conquer others
 - ii. Won others through peace talks
 - iii. Pachacui's prodigy (_____) extended the empire
 - iv. 1532 A.D.- Inca Rule expanded to include almost _____ square miles
 1. _____ million people
 2. Spoke _____ languages

6. Under Inca Rule

a. Since the empire was so big, there were different

i. Dry _____ coast

ii. Andes – _____ eastern foothills

iii. Plateaus surrounded by _____ Andes Mountains.

b. Built roads to connect the empire

i. _____ - physical features of the land

1. _____ -by the coast along swampy areas

2. _____ -along steep mountain sides

3. _____ - in the highland to cross deep
canyons

ii. many roads still exist today

iii. improved _____ across empire

1. runners _____ messages

iv. helped _____ -good transportation

1. used llamas

v. reinforced _____

vi. People were connected by treating newly conquered
people _____

1. Giving _____ of cloth and food

2. Former chiefs were allowed to take part in

- a. Inca culture stayed strong by requiring new conquered people to _____ the Inca ways
 - i. They took the newly conquered chiefs sons to teach them the Inca ways then sent them back to teach their people
 - ii. Quechua- the _____
 - 1. still the present day language of Peru
 - b. Conquered people were _____ to worship their own gods as long as the said that the Inca god was the most powerful
3. Support empire, each family paid a _____
- a. All men had to work for the government for part of each year
 - i. Served in the army, cared for government owned property (farms and herds), built roads, bridges, and cities
4. Most conquered people were able to stay in their home but some were sent to live elsewhere
- a. _____ – placing people in different lands throughout the empire to begin new communities and prevent rebellion by

breaking up large groups of conquered people

7. Inca Ways of Life

a. Each Inca city had a main square with government buildings around it

i. Buildings were made out of _____

1. Have withstood earthquakes and still stand today

a. Machu Picchu (Inca Ruins) – present day

Peru

b. Jobs

i. Nobles and others worked in government buildings doing many jobs

ii. _____ kept track of numbers of people and empire resources

iii. Kept lists of who was required to work to pay labor taxes (where and when)

iv. _____ - information stored on groups of colored, knotted strings

1. Colors and knots each represented words or ideas

a. Yellow- _____

b. White- _____

v. Wore beautiful clothing

1. Nobles only wore jewelry made of gold or silver

c. Homes

- i. Built away from busy streets
- ii. 3 generations of the _____ family lived in the same house
- iii. _____ houses with _____ roofs
- iv. Richest nobles lived in palaces

d. Jobs

- i. Craftworkers
- ii. Traders
- iii. Merchants
- iv. Most worked on government-owned farms
- v. Terraces were used to farm _____ mountainsides
 1. Irrigation and fertilizer were used
 - a. Beans, corn, squash, tomatoes, potatoes
 - i. Stored in government storehouses
 - ii. Used to feed Inca armies and anyone who needed it
 1. Payment-people worked on projects for the government