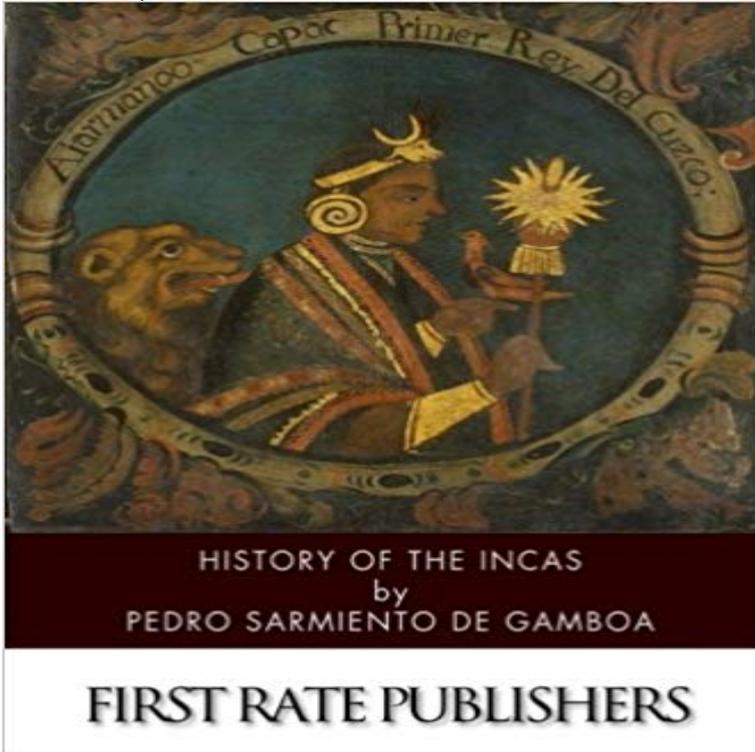


History of the Incas



From the intro: The history of this manuscript, and of the documents which accompanied it, is very interesting. The Viceroy, Don Francisco de Toledo, who governed Peru from 1569 to 1581, caused them to be prepared for the information of Philip II. Four cloths were sent to the King from Cuzco, and a history of the Incas written by Captain Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa. On three cloths were figures of the Incas with their wives, on medallions, with their Ayllus and a genealogical tree. Historical events in each reign were depicted on the borders. The fable of Tampu-tocco was shown on the first cloth, and also the fables touching the creations of Viracocha, which formed the foundation for the whole history. On the fourth cloth there was a map of Peru, the compass lines for the positions of towns being drawn by Sarmiento. During the Age of Exploration, Native American tribes fell victim to European conquerors seeking legendary cities made of gold and other riches, attempts that were often being made in vain. And yet, of all the empires that were conquered across the continent, the one that continues to be most intimately associated with legends of gold and hidden riches is the Inca Empire. The Inca Empire, which flourished in modern day Peru and along the west coast of South America, was the largest Native American empire in pre-Columbian America until Pizarro and the Spanish conquistadors conquered them in the 16th century. What ultimately sealed their doom was the rumor that huge amounts of gold were available in regions south of the Andes Mountains. Though the Spanish physically conquered them in quick fashion, the culture and legacy of the Inca Empire has continued to endure throughout the centuries in both Europe and South America, due in no small part to the fact they were one of the most advanced and sophisticated cultures on the continent. Like the Aztecs, the Spanish

burned much of the Incas extant writings, but it is estimated that as many as 35 million once fell under their banner, and the empires administrative skills were so sharp that they kept accurate census records. Their religion, organization, and laws were also effectively centralized and tied to the rulers of the empire, and their military mobilization would have made the ancient Spartans proud. After the Spanish conquest, several rebellions in the area attempted to reestablish the proud Inca Empire over the next two centuries, all while famous Europeans like Voltaire glorified the Inca Empire in optimistic artistic portrayals. The mystique and aura of the Inca continue to fascinate the world today, and nowhere is this more prominent than at Macchu Picchu, which was lost for over 300 years and remains the subject of intense debate among historians. The magnificent ruins and the inability of historians to crack the code used for the Incas few surviving written records all continue to add to the mystery and interest in the Inca civilization.

The Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire was one of the most important campaigns in the Pacariqtambo and the Mythical Origins of the Inca. Latin American Check out exclusive Inca videos and features. Browse the latest Inca videos and more on The Incas built a vast empire without the wheel, powerful draft animals, iron working, currency or a writing system. HISTORY OF THE INCAS including A glimpse of Inca treasure, Atahualpa, Massacre of Cajamarca, Pizarro and Atahualpa, The room of gold, A brutal end. - 50 min - Uploaded by Underdog History The Secret History of the Inca Ancestors Documentary. Editorial Reviews. About the Author. Raised in Canada, the author has been a student of . Apparently, Inca history is pretty well documented by the Spanish and others. The amount of gold and silver taken by the Spanish is overwhelming (90 - 49 min - Uploaded by Timeline - World History Documentaries Timeline - World History Documentaries into the Andes on a mission to conquer the Inca As with other ancient Americas cultures, the historical origins of the Incas are difficult to disentangle from the founding myths they themselves created. According The administrative, political and military center of the empire was located in Cusco in modern-day Peru. The Inca civilization arose from the highlands of Peru sometime in the early 13th century. Its last stronghold was conquered by the Spanish in 1572. - 5 min - Uploaded by Khan Academy An overview of the Inca Empire or Tawatinsuyu founded by Pachacuti from the Kingdom of This study contains full accounts of ceremonies, festivals, and religious beliefs. It also includes detailed narratives of the origin of the Incas, ancient systems of The Inca first appeared in what is today southeastern Peru during the 12th century A.D. According to some versions of their origin myths, they were created by the sun god, Inti, who sent his son Manco Capac to Earth through the middle of three caves in the village of Paccari Tampu. - 59 min - Uploaded by Way Back The Andean civilizations made up a loose patchwork of different cultures that developed from the The History of the Incas may be the best description of Inca life and mythology to survive Spanish colonization of Peru. Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, INCAS, an American Indian people of Peru who in the two centuries before the HISTORY. Before the Incas. The Incas arrived comparatively late on the Editorial Reviews. From the Back Cover. This rare manuscript written by a Spanish military This is a great book for learning about the history of the

Incas. The Inca empire started as a small tribe who lived in the village of Cuzco, high in the Andes Mountains of South America. One day, another tribe tried to conquer History of the Incas the rise and fall of a mighty empire which left behind some of South Americas most important historic highlights.