* The Incas began as a small group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people and grew into a large empire. They lived near Lake Titicaca in Southeastern Peru sometime before the 13th century.
* What do you know about the Incas **before the Spanish**?
	+ Where did they live?
		- **Lived in South America**
		- **In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains**
	+ Who did they worship?
		- **Many gods- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		- **\_\_\_\_\_\_ god was the most powerful**
* Who was Pachacuti Inca Upanqui?
	+ **He was the 1st Inca Ruler to establish himself as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).**

Pre-Colonization

* + He was known as the first Sapa, or “the only one”
* Do you think Incas made changes **(MODIFIED)** in the environment?
	+ Yes, they **built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (broad, flat platforms) for farming and agriculture, **built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems.**
	+ They **built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_** out of stone and bridges across deep mountain gorges.
	+ The Inca **road system** also allowed runners to carry messages long distances every day, allowing for a fast message system. Runners would carry the message to another runner who would then take the message to another one until the message had reached its destination. A message could travel up to 240 kilometers (150 miles) every day. (The Pony Express on Foot)
* Who was Atahualpa?
	+ He was the 13th and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **emperor of the Inca Empire.**
	+ As emperor, he was captured by the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro and executed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

During-Colonization

* + His death signaled the end of the Inca Empire.
* Many of the descendants of the Incas still inhabit those lands of their ancestors.
* Some still speak the **Quechua language** and perform many of their customs and beliefs.
* Spain and Portugal claimed most of the land and its natural resources from the 1500-1800’s.
* **Three G’s**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_:** They worshipped and spread throughout
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_:** They wanted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_:** They wanted the respect of finding land
* What changes occurred due to the migration of the Europeans to South America?
	+ In total, the conquest took about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years to complete.
	+ The Spanish conquest was achieved through relentless force, aided by factors like smallpox and advanced technology.

During-Colonization

* + The Spaniards forced change in most of the Incan culture and introduced the Spanish culture to the native population
	+ **Lost ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lots of other cultural characteristics culture**
		- We do see some of the Ancient Inca Characteristics still today
			* Irrigation systems, style of dress, some even speak the old language
* Triangular Trade/ Columbian Exchange/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Slave Trade
* The movement of people, plants, and animals, including cows and horses and disease became known as the Columbian Trade.
* The Atlantic Slave Trade is specifically about the transfer of slaves from Africa for labor (work) across the Atlantic Ocean during colonization.
* We see their culture, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in parts of South America today.
* Spanish Bring Cattle and Horses!
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Exchange introduced many new cultural changes :
	+ Example of that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ranches and Rodeos!
* Inca Today- Blended Cultures (Describe picture)