

Incan Empire

P	Pachuti - founder, he became Sapa Inca (emperor) in 1438 - claimed divinity symbol was gold queen - coya Cuzco nobles ruled provinces government possession of harvests emperor Huayna Capac died in 1525, he never named successor so war broke out between two sons state organization and bureaucratic control over peoples of different cultures and languages The Inca empire was largely administered through an aristocracy Because of the sheer size of the Incan empire, there was no central government
E	farming metal working (water with alloy) The chief crop was maize, but cotton, potatoes, an edible tuber called oca, and a grain called quinoa were also cultivated. Coastal peoples grew gourds, squash, chili peppers, fruit and legumes. Fish was plentiful along the coast. Fishing from boats, the people used hook and line as well as nets and harpoons to gather marine life.
R	Sapa Inca - chief religious leader polytheistic people made offerings festivals ceremonies sports games Inti the sun god was chief of gods special attendants were called "chosen women" cult of ancestors was extremely important in Inca culture and ideology Every economic aspect of the vast empire was adequately managed by the quipu
S	Emperor king - nobles - officials own language (Quechua) ordinary people were restricted road use, regional costumes traditional crafts lived in ayllus people assigned jobs marriages were arranged
I	quipu surgery on human skull practiced antiseptic and esthetic techniques

A	The empire was connected with an elaborate system of "roads" which are really trails as the Incas had no wheeled vehicles Incas were the most brilliant engineers The Huari-Tiahuanaco performed amazing feats of fitting gigantic stones together massive forts with stone slabs so perfectly cut that they didn't require mortar
N	Andean highlands, 3000 miles in extent The Andean terrain was very harsh and rocky became warlike and began conquest and expansion mainly for economic gain and political power

AZTECS

P	in the sense that tributary networks linked hundreds of communities. Some communities exchanged tribute's often collecting it from some tributaries in order to pass part of to their own devices as long as they paid tribute Single emperor chosen by councils of nobles and priests, nobles in charge of provinces, next came warriors The class system of the Aztecs was rigid and stratified the Aztecs had no metal money.
E	Swampy lands around Tenochtitlan so they decided to be war-like Most valuable trade item in Teotihuacan was obsidian Nomadic controlled on extensive trade network The economic heart of the city of Tenochtitlan was the huge market of Tlateloloco Raised corn, squash, food products, jewelry (gold and silver) brass, copper, zinc, bones, shells, feathers, long distance trade, weapons, tools, and rope
R	Citizens of Teotihuacan worshiped a powerful nature goddess and rain god Religion played an important role in Aztec society. Most importantly the sun god Huitzilopitchli Priests, rituals to god, human sacrifices...
S	Military leaders held great power in Aztec society. Along with government officials and priests, these ruled over like lords. Two other classes were commoners and slaves. Commoners were merchants, artisans, soldiers, and farmers. The slaves were captives that did many different jobs. The emperor sat at the top of the social pyramid. Treated like a god Emperor/nobles/warriors/commoners/slaves - order of class

I	Laws and historical events recorded Schools for sons of nobles knowledge of astronomy and math accurate calendar herbs and other medicines to treat fever and wounds
A	Chinampas, artificial islands made of earth piled on reed mats that were anchored to the shallow lake bed. Pyramid of the sun pyramid of the moon Architecture of the Aztecs included temples, houses, causeways (roads), and political buildings. The Aztecs viewed the creations of art as outlets that helped express their opinions - their doubts and their joys - about the human condition. Exhibiting power while keeping strong religious beliefs was the purpose of the architecture, which is noted by the designs of the many palaces, shrines, temples and houses
N	began in the valley of mexico, a huge basin ringed by snow capped volcanoes, located in the high plateau of central mexico at highest, aztecs stretched from the panuco river in the north to what is now mexican- gautemalan border on the pacific coast, nearly one hundred thousand sq. miles. Arrived in 1200AD