

P	The King was believed to be a descendant of the sun god, and only men from one of the 11 noble families could be a ruler. The reason they were successful in taking over many other territories is that they let the territories they took over have their original rulers and culture. Politics were tied with religion most of the time. New rulers were usually descended from the previous ruler, but they were not given the land and properties of the previous ruler, and they were given more burdens, so they had to conquer new territories. Emperor regarded as god.
E	Inns were often built a day's walk away from each other on roads. All resources were owned by the government. Some jobs were just focused on artistic things like metalworking and pottery.
R	The ruler was descended from the sun god, and when he died he was mummified and worshipped, as he was believed to be an intermediary to the gods. They were paraded around the public during festivals and given food and gifts, and they were consulted on special matter of the oracles. Politics were usually closely tied with religion. The sun god was held as the most powerful and highest deity. The temple of the sun was the center of religion in the empire.
S	Closely tied with religion. Interacted well with other people that they took over, primarily because of them giving the right for the new territories to keep their rulers and customs. They spoke the Quechua language. Many roads were built, and Inns were built a day's walk from each other on the roads. They also demanded tribute and military service from the people that they conquered. Communities were expected to take turns working on projects such as temples and mining. Women were required to weave cloth for the court and for the temples.
I	They had no written language and did not make use of the wheel. They used a system of knotted strings called <i>Quipu</i> to record numbers and other information. It worked like an abacus, and the Incas used it to record censuses and financial records. They liked math and other things having to do with numbers. They had many roads, could manage water, had statecraft, and had advanced architecture and buildings.
A	Pottery and cloth were created in special shops that did just those things, and their metalworking was one of the most advanced metal workings in the Americas at the time. Artisans worked with gold and silver with very good skill. Copper and bronze were used for weapons and tools.
N	Located in modern day Peru, and it was started on a high plateau in the Andes, but then moved and settled in the valley of Cuzco. The actual kingdom was established by 1200 in the valley, but it eventually expanded into the west coast of south America, 2,500 miles long by 1500 with over 80 provinces. The name of the empire to the Incas was Twantinsuyu.