TAWANTINSUYO

The Incas’
Four Parts Together

Late Horizon 1400-1532
The Rulers

- Pachacuteq (Reign c.1428-71) then abdicates in favor of Topa Inka
- Topa Inka Yupanqui (Reign c. 1471-93)
- Huayna Capa (Reign c. 1493-1527)
- Huascar -----------Atahualpa ----- Tupak Hualpa ------- Manco
  c. 1527-1530 1530-33 1533 1533-44
- |
- Sari Tupak ------------------- Titu Cusi ------------------- Tupac Amaru
  1544-57 1557-71 1571-72

Founding of Cuzco

- Four Brothers emerge from:
  - Lake Titicaca?
  - Pacariqtambo (South of Cuzco)
    - 4 caves
    - 4 brothers
    - 4 sisters
    - Mission to find new world
  - Manco Capac (w/sister Mama Oqllu tricks brothers
    - Founds Cuzco
    - Starts Dynasty

Cuzco = Navel of the World

- Two halves
- Four geographic parts
- Five ayllus in each half
First eight Incas

1. Manco Capac
2. Zinchi Roq’a
3. Lloque Yupanki
4. Mayta Capac
5. Capac Yuapanki
6. Inca Roq’a
7. Yawar Waqaq
8. Wiraqocha Inca

Battle with the Chankas

- 1428
- 4-pronged attack against Cuzco
- Inca is out of town, but Inca heir-designate, Inca Urqon fails to repulse the attack
- Inca Pachacuti takes on the leadership and defeats the Chankas
- Able to force Wiraqocha Inca to designate his other son, Pachacuti, the heir.

Pachacuti = Earth-Shaker, Transformer of the World

- Re-designs Cuzco (1428-1471)
- Lays the groundwork for the future expansion and administrative organization of the Inca Empire
- Leads conquest into the altiplano and the Titicaca basin
  - Alliance with the Lupaqa
  - Defeats the Qollas (Aymara)
  - Brings Chincha into the fold

Topa Inka Yupanki (1471-93)

- Expands the Inca Empire
  - North Coast (Chimor)
  - Cajamarca (N. Sierra)
  - Forays into Ecuadorean Sierra
  - N. & C. Chile
  - N. Argentina
  - Antisuyo – “Ceja de Selva”
  - Puts down Qolla rebellions
Huayna Capac (1493-1527)

- Consolidates the empire
  - Empire has become barely manageable
  - Establishes rules to incorporate more societies and languages
- Moves into lowland Ecuador, & S. Colombia
- Establishes solid urban bases in Ecuador
  - Quito
  - Keeps Cuzco in check
  - Dies from hemorrhagic smallpox (from Europeans)
  - Heir designate dies in same epidemic
- Unexpected death leads to dynastic rivalry between Huascar (heir designate) and Atahualpa

Huascar (1527-1530)

- Assumes the “throne” after death of father
- Was living in Cuzco
- Nobility preferred him
  - Cuzco and Quito were far away
  - Afraid of losing their control after prolonged absences of Huayna Capac
- Had an irascible, impetuous, haughty nature
- Quickly loses popularity
- Needs to eliminate rivals

Atahualpa (1530-1533)

- Son of Quito princess and H. Capac
- Initially refuses “throne”
- Mistreated and disrespected (“dissed?”
- Supported by northern nobility
- Decides to form an army
- After several losing battles, captures Huascar as the Spanish are arriving
- Has Huascar killed after being captured himself by the Spanish
- And, “the rest is history.”

Inca Socio-political Organization

- Complex society, “Archaic State”
- Extended over a large area
- Organizational genius
- Not a significantly urban-styled society
- 12 – 15M people
- 3200-4000 km in length
- Empire and control occurs in a single century – strikingly successful
- Single language required
- Continues to operate even after fall of the Inca