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Date_____

Global Studies-Gannon/Hughes/Noble

Period#_____

Global 9 Unit 6 Middle Ages

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Middle Ages - Europe

In 476 AD. Rome was sacked and burned. The Western Roman Empire came to an end. As the Middle Ages began, the Roman Catholic Church provided unity and stability in a time of disorder and chaos.

Feudalism

Feudalism was a social, political and economic system developed after the fall of Rome. It provided protection in exchange for land, loyalty and services.

A Two Tiered Rigid Class System

Noble and Peasant Class

From top to bottom

Noble Class

1. **King**~owned vast amounts of land(fief)/ granted it to nobles for their loyalty and protection
2. **Lords and Bishops**~accepted land in exchange for providing loyalty and protection to the King
3. **Vassals**(lesser lords)~accepted land in exchange for loyalty and protection to the lord.

4. **Knights**~ usually the third son/ provided protection for the land.

~ guided by the code of **Chivalry**.

Peasant Class

Serfs who were not allowed to leave the place where they were born. They could not be bought or sold but had to work for the noble class.

Manor Life

During this time people live a self-contained life on the manor. No one traveled more than 25 miles from home.

1. The manor was a few square miles in size.
2. The manor contained the lord's manor house, a church, workshops, barns, farmland, stables and pasture land and animals.
3. For the most part a manor was self sufficient but when the manor needed salt and/or iron ore a small heavily armed group traveled very cautiously to get it.
4. Living on the manor was hard for serfs. For living on the lord's land and receiving protection the peasants paid a tax to grind grain for bread making, a tax to marry, a tithe(10% of their income) to the Church, lived in small cottages, and worked constantly Monday through Saturday. Their average life span was 35 years.
5. Noble women could inherit property, send knights to war and rule the manor when her husband was away. Females in peasant families were poor and powerless.

Roman Catholic Church of the Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church was the most powerful institution of the times/controlled all aspects of life/controlled people as a government would.

A. Politically

1. The Pope was like the emperor of Rome.
2. The Catholic Church was the only church. It had a monopoly on religion and sacraments.
3. It kept records: birth/death/marriages/sacraments.
4. It held court/handed out punishments.
5. It **excommunicated** any person or **interdicted** any that broke Church law (canon law) from kings to serfs. Even the German emperor of Rome was forced to submit to the Pope's commands.

B. Economically

1. It was richer than all the kings in Europe together.
2. It was the largest landowner in Europe.
3. It assessed taxes: tithe(10%)
4. It set up rules for lending money
*no charging interest for Christians
Jews became the bankers.
5. It set up trade routes and built roads and cathedrals.
6. It improved farming techniques.
(monasteries)

C. Socially

1. The only preservers of Greek and Roman learning (copied books in monasteries ex. illuminated manuscripts)
2. Only source of education/set up universities to train priests.
3. Taught good works to insure entrance to Heaven, bad works= heresy=excommunication
4. Established hospitals, orphanages, poor houses
5. Provided a social life; holidays and feasts
6. Dominated the arts; nearly all art and sculpture reflected religious themes.
7. Built great cathedrals
8. Encouraged anti-semitism
9. Called for the Crusades

Throughout the Middle Ages kings and the Church competed for power. Some suggested the Pope have power over spiritual matters and emperors over political ones.

1. In 800 AD, Pope Leo III crowned **Charlemagne**, emperor. This created a clash between future popes and emperors as to who was more powerful, the Church or the emperor.
2. A German leader, Otto the Great, invaded Italy on the pope's behalf, in 962, the pope crowned him emperor. Otto created the Holy Roman Empire which lasted until the 1100's. This attempt to revive Charlemagne's empire resulted in popes and Italian nobles resenting German power in Rome.
3. In 1075, Pope Gregory banned **lay investitures**, kings appointing church officials. Later a compromise was reached in the **Concordat of Worms**, the Church would appoint bishops, but the emperor could veto the appointment.
4. As a result of the strife between the Church and emperors, German states never unified while kings in France and England began establishing strong central governments

The Crusades

When the city of Constantinople was in danger of being over run, the Byzantine emperor asked the west for help against the Muslim Turks. Pope Urban II read that letter and then issued a call for a holy war, **a Crusade**, to gain control of the Holy Land too,

1. The Muslims had control of Palestine, the area where Christians believe Jesus was born, preached, was crucified and rose from the dead. The Muslims also threatened to gain control of Constantinople.
2. The Byzantine emperor needed help to keep his capital city free and Pope Urban wanted to reunite the eastern and western Church that had split in 1054.

Pope Urban called for a Crusade to save the Holy Land and reunite the Catholic Church, it was heard by the nobles and knights of Western Europe and they responded.

Crusades

1. In the First Crusade, in 1097, nobles and their knights gathered in three armies outside of Constantinople, they had been told to die on a Crusade meant they had a place in Heaven. The red crosses on their tunics showed their belief. They captured the city of Jerusalem in 1099 and a small section of the Holy Lands but were very vulnerable to attacks by the Muslims.
2. A second Crusade was launched but most came home defeated in 1187, when the Kurds and Muslims took Jerusalem back.
3. A third crusade was launched, three great monarchs, Phillip II of France, Frederick I of Germany and Richard the Lion-Hearted of England. Philip left, Frederick drowned and Richard fought Saladin alone. A truce was reached. Jerusalem would be under Muslim control but Christians could freely visit the city's holy places.
4. The fourth crusade got off course and looted Constantinople rather than freeing Jerusalem.
5. There were several more unsuccessful crusades, even a children's crusade.

The Crusades were a “successful failure.”

Effects of the Crusades

1. Trade expanded between Europe and the Holy Lands of the Byzantine Empire. Silks, spices, fruits, cloth, rugs etc.
2. Western Europe began to reorganize and advance itself again. Towns grew, trade grew and universities started again.
3. They weakened the Byzantine Empire because of the sacking of Constantinople, its capital.
4. The Crusades weakened the power of the pope and the deaths of so many nobles and knights allowed kings to gain more power in western Europe.
5. A legacy of bitterness and hatred between Muslims and Christians continued until today because of cruelty and intolerance of the crusades.
6. In Europe Jews were persecuted more as enemies of the Christians and the "killers" of Christ.

Political Results

1. European kings gained more power. Many lords sold their lands to raise money to go on the Crusades and many were killed fighting in the Crusades.
2. As kings increased their power, they eventually were able to create and rule nation-states, areas with defined boundaries and a strong central government. The first countries are created.

Economic Results

1. Trade and commerce increased especially in towns and cities on Crusade routes. Goods such as spices, pepper and carpets from the Middle East began to appear in Europe.
2. Feudalism was weakened because many lords and serfs left the manors to head to the Holy Land and or cities.
4. Towns and guilds grew rapidly

Social Results

1. The Crusades led to two major future events: the Renaissance and the Reformation
2. European began a renewed interest in learning.
3. Europeans rediscover Greek and Roman writings that had been lost with the fall of Rome, but saved by the Byzantine Empire.

By the end of the 1300's the Age of Faith seemed strong, but the Church and the Pope were in trouble.

1. In 1300 Pope Boniface tried to enforce his authority over King Philip IV of France. Philip held the king prisoner, the king was rescued but died a month later. Never again could the popes force the monarchs to obey them.
2. The Cardinals choose a French pope, Clement V, who moved from Rome to Avignon in France. Pope would live there for the next 69 years. It greatly weakened the Church.
3. In 1378, the Cardinals selected an new Pope to from Italy, Urban VI. They disliked him and selected a second pope, Pope Robert, months later. Now there were two popes. The French pope lived in Avignon and the Italian pope lived in Rome. This divided the Church and was known as the Great Schism.
4. In 1414, wanting to end the Great Schism and have one pope, the Council selected a new pope, now there were three popes: one in Rome, one in Avignon, and one in Pisa, Italy.
5. In 1417, all three popes resigned and a new pope, Martin V was selected. He lived in Rome, but the damage was done and the papacy would never be as strong.

Black Death

In the 1300's a plague struck Asia, North Africa and in 1347 reached Europe. It was called the bubonic plague, the Black Death. 25 million Europeans (about a third of the population) died of this horrible scourge and about 50 million total.

1. The plague began in Asia, it traveled to the rest of the areas on trade routes and by the horse back invaders, the Mongols and lasted about four years.
2. Its name came from the black sores that developed over a sick person's body.
3. Europe was a perfect breeding ground for this disease, medieval people threw their garbage and sewage in the streets, they didn't bath and had fleas and lice. The fleas jumped from person to person on spread the disease in leaps and bounds.

Effects of the Black Death

1. Population declined, trade declined and prices rose.
2. Jews were blamed for bring the plague, they were driven from their homes or massacred.
3. The Church lost prestige as prayers failed to stop the plague.
4. Serfs left the manors to survive and for better wages. Nobles resisted causing many peasant revolts in England, France and Italy.

Middle Ages - Asia

India- Delhi Sultanate

Warlike people from Central Asia, the Mongols, descendants of Genghis Khan, invaded India starting in the 700's. These people called themselves Mughals which means Mongols. They and the Turkish Muslims that invaded India created much turmoil for the Indian people.

1. Around the year 1000 Turkish warlords invaded India and set up an empire with Delhi as the capital, known as the **Delhi Sultanate**.
2. Between 1200 to 1500, 33 different sultans ruled.
3. In 1494 an eleven year old named Babur became king. Babur became a brilliant general and took over the Delhi Sultanate.
After his death, his grandson Akbar, which means "great" lived up to his name and ruled India from 1556-1605 AD.

Golden Age of Akbar 1556-1605

Akbar formed a powerful army, and through military power and wisdom created a great empire of over 100 million people.

1. Akbar the Great blended Muslim and Hindu culture. He continued the Muslim tradition of religious freedom and allowed people to practice their own faith.

2. Akbar allowed all people, Hindu, Muslim and foreigners to high office and created a high quality of government.
3. He created a fair and affordable tax system similar to our income tax system to raise money for the empire.
4. He blended the many cultures of his empire in art, education, politics and language. A new language, Urdu was created it was a blend of Arabic, Persian and Hindi.
5. Hindi literature was revived and and new illustrated books were developed.

Akbar's Successors

After Akbar's death, three emperors will leave their mark on the Mughal Empire: **Jahangir**(Akbar's son)for the following of **Sikhism**, **Shah Jahan** (Jahangir's son)built the **Taj Mahal** and **Aurangzeb** (Jahan's third son) for **expanding the empire** but erasing all things Hindu.

1. As the Mughal empire fell, Western traders took advantage and gained control over most areas. Aurangzeb himself had given them the foothold to the empire when he handed the foreigners the trading city of Bombay, thinking it was no big deal.

Mongols in Asia 700 AD-1480 AD

The Mongols were fierce, nomadic people that conquered those around them with the cavalry (army on horses). Genghis Khan unified the Mongols of central Asia, above China around 1200 AD.

1. **Genghis Khan**(ruler) set out to built an empire. His first goal was China, but soon he turned to the Islamic regions west of Mongol. By 1225, after a great slaughter Central Asia was under his control.
2. The terrors of the Mongols and heir slaughters preceded them and led many towns to surrender without a fight.
3. Genghis Khan died in 1227, but the Mongols continued to add to their empire. The Mongols gained control of Persia and divided the empire into 4 **khanates**, a descendent of Genghis Khan ruled each one. (Mongolia and China, Central Asia, Persia and Russia.
4. The Mongols respected the cultures they conquered. If they received tribute and homage, there was peace.

Pax Mongolica (Mongol Peace)mid 1200's to mid 1300's.

1. A time of guaranteed safe passage for trade caravans, travelers and missionaries through the whole empire.
2. Gunpowder from China reached Europe.
3. The Mongols may have spread the bubonic plague from China to Europe as they rode from area to area on horseback.
4. Kublai Khan gained control over China and started the Yuan Dynasty.

Yuan Dynasty

For thousands of years the Chinese feared invasions from the nomads of the north, **the Mongols**. The **Great Wall of China** was built to keep them out. However in 1279 AD., their fear came true when **Kublai Khan**, the grandson of Genghis Khan, gained control and established the **Yuan Dynasty** in China.

1. Started in 1279 AD, until 1368 AD, when the Mongols overwhelmed the Chinese.
2. Kublai Khan made himself emperor and was one of the great emperors of China.
3. He united China for the first time in 300 years.
4. Allowed Chinese culture to continue without much change. Mongols and Chinese kept separate lives as they had little in common.
5. Created a square-walled capital at Beijing.
6. Opened up China to trade and contact with foreigners. He made use of the Silk Roads and encouraged foreign merchants, many whom were Muslim to visit China.

Silk Roads

No the roads were not made of silk, they were camel caravan roads that carried huge amounts of silk from the east to the west.

1. The Silk Roads were about **5,000 miles** in length and started along the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and ended at the east coast of China at the East China Sea.
2. These roads followed river valleys when possible put often went through deserts and mountains. In the deserts of northern India the trail split and came back together again in China along the Huang He river valley to Nanjing and the coast. (Map on 204-205)
3. Traveling these roads was very dangerous but very lucrative; one could make a fortune. One lb. of silk traded for one lb. of gold.
4. Trade on this road caused cultural diffusion and assimilation of new ideas = progress.
5. No traders ever traveled the whole road, they traveled, traded with the next group who traded with the next group and reversed the process on the way back.

Marco Polo 1254 AD-1324 AD

Marco Polo had the nickname of world's greatest liar. He earned that name by telling about the amazing things he saw while in China. On his deathbed when asked if it were true, he said, "I have barely told you half of what I have seen."

1. Marco Polo travel with his father and uncle on the Silk Roads to Kublai Khan's court in 1275 AD. He stayed in China for 17 years until he returned back to Italy.
2. Some of the hard to believe things he saw.
Burning black stone(coal),
mechanical clocks in the center of towns, birth certificates, long noodles (lo mein), gunpowder, fireworks, paper money, porcelain, magnetic compasses, moveable type and on and on.
3. Marco Polo returned to Italy during a war between his city of Venice and its rival Genoa. He was arrested. In jail, he told his stories, one prisoner wrote them down. Most people thought his stories of China were tall tales.
4. Later many people believed and wanted to see China for themselves, trade greatly increased especially on the Silk

Roads.

Ming Dynasty 1368 AD-1644 AD

After the Mongol dynasty went into decline, the next dynasty in the dynastic cycle was the Mings.

1. Hongwu drove the Mongols out of China and became the first Ming emperor.
2. He tried to erase all traces of the Mongols.
3. He increased rice production and irrigation, encouraged fish farms and growing cash crops such as cotton and sugarcane.
4. Restored civil service exams to work for the government.
5. In 1398 his son, Yonglo, won the battle to succeed his father. He built the Forbidden City as a great palace complex to symbolize his power and might.
6. He was very interested in sailing and exploring and launched seven voyages of exploration headed by Zheng He.
7. After the seventh voyage, China started a policy of isolationism to keep the influence of foreigners at a minimum. This led to many merchants smuggling goods in and out of China.
8. Without government controlled trade, the treasury dried up and then with poor harvest and mass starvation the Ming Dynasty

collapsed.

Zheng He's Voyages 1405-1433 AD

Zheng He was a Chinese admiral of the navy who's remarkable voyages enlightened China but ultimately led to the downfall of the Mings when they instituted a policy of isolationism.

1. Zheng He led seven voyages from South East Asia to the east coast of Africa.
2. He had fighting ships, storage ships and huge "treasure" ship 400 feet long.
3. The crews on the fleet numbered over 27, 000 at times.
4. Zheng He distributed gifts of silk and gold to show Chinese superiority.
5. Sixteen areas sent tribute, to the Chinese to show their respect.
6. When Chinese scholars expressed concern that the voyages were costly and the money could be better spent, the Mings closed their borders and isolated themselves from the world and self destructed.

Japan

In the East on some 4,000 islands Japan, the land of the rising sun, the people will create a very unique culture.

1. Most of Japan is made up of 4 volcanic islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. These islands have many earthquakes and tropical storms called typhoons, and have little arable land(farmable) and little coal, oil or iron ore. (remember it is made of volcanic rock)
2. The Japanese people created a religion called Shinto, the way of the gods.
3. In 400 AD the Yamato clan made itself the leading clan and declared they were descendants of the sun goddess, Amaterasu. By the 600's, they called themselves the emperors of Japan.
4. A unique setup occurred, the emperors were controlled by a most powerful clan. The emperor was a figurehead and the clan the ruling power.
5. Japanese culture was influenced by Korean and Chinese culture: Buddhism joined Shinto as state religions. They adopted Chinese writing system, adapted the civil service exams for government

positions, and set up a strong central government.

Shinto

1. The animist religion of the Japanese people. Shinto means the way of the gods.
2. Based on respect for natural forces and the worship of ancestors.
3. Believed in kami-divine spirits who live in nature. Any usual or beautiful tree, rock, mountain can be the home of the kami.
4. Emperors of Japan believed they were the descendents of the sun goddess, Amaterasu. The red circle on the Japanese flag represents the sun because of this.

Heian Period

The period from 794 AD-1185 AD was known as the Heian Period. Most noble families moved to the city of Heian.

1. For most of this period, the Fujiwara family had real power in Japan.
2. During this time the world's first novel was written, **The Tale of the Genji**.
3. Because it was a dangerous time to live, many farmers and small landowners traded part of their

land in exchange for protection, the beginning of a system of feudalism.

4. Lords used **samurai** as bodyguards. The samurai lived by the code of **Bushido**. This code of behavior included the idea that dying a honorable death was preferable to living a long life is evident even today.
5. During the 1100's two powerful clans fought for control. The **Minamoto** family won and the military leader took the name shogun, supreme general. The Japanese people now lived under a **shogunate**, a military dictator, and the emperor remained a figurehead. This pattern of government lasted until 1868 AD.

Japanese Feudalism

In 1467 AD a civil war shattered the old system. A new feudal system took its place. This new feudalism resembled the feudalism that arose in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.

1. Powerful samurai took the name **Daimyo** which means "great name" and gained control of the land. They offered the peasants protection for their loyalty. The emperor in Kyoto, the city of Heian, remained a **figurehead**.

2. Rival daimyos fought for control of the country until final in the 1600's, the **Tokugawa Shogun** united Japan under his control, and moved the capital from Kyoto to **Edo**, Tokyo in the future.

3. The Tokugawa Shogunate had a highly structured social system.

Emperor(still figurehead)

Shogun(held the real power)

daimyo(landowners)

samurai(warriors)

peasants(farmers)

merchants(traders)

4. In the 1500's Europeans arrived; at first they were welcomed, but after a Christian rebellion occurred, Christianity was eliminated and Japan went into **200 years of isolation.**

The Kingdoms of Western Africa

In western Africa the three highly developed cultures of Ghana, Mali and Songhai will arise and control the gold/salt trade. This trade had occurred since the 200's when traders crossed the Sahara. Camels made this crossing possible.

Ghana

1. Since 200 AD, Saharan traders crossed through an area where the people called their leaders ghana. By the 700's Ghana was the name of the kingdom that grew from this area and that grew rich by taxing the goods of the traders that traveled through their land.

Gold-Salt Trade

1. West Africa had a huge amount of gold. (most of the world's gold came from here until about 1350 AD.)
2. West Africa lacked salt which was essential for life especially near the equator.
3. The Sahara had many deposits of salt. Arab traders would load up with salt on their long journeys to west Africa. The West Africans and Arab traders met in the cities and traded salt for gold and the

royal officials of Ghana taxed the transactions making Ghana rich.

4. In 800 AD Ghana gained power and became an empire. The king controlled the gold-salt trade making sure he controlled the ownership of gold, he then could keep the supply in the marketplace low and the price high.
5. The king commanded a great army. Chiefs from the areas controlled by Ghana could keep their culture if they paid tribute.
6. By about 1000 AD, Ghana's rulers converted to Islam, culturally diffused here from the Arab traders. Leaders learned Arabic so they could read the Qur'an. Learning flourished among the leaders but the common people remained animists.
7. Ghana weakened when the Muslims of north Africa conquered Ghana in 1076 AD. The Muslims withdrew but Ghana never regain its power.

Mali 1235 AD-1400's AD

1. In 1235 AD, the kingdom of Mali emerged from the southern part of Ghana.
2. **Sundiata** crushed the power of an unpopular leader and became the first emperor, **the mansa**.
3. Sundiata was a great leader. He brought peace and prosperity.
4. He gained control of the gold-salt trade once again.
5. Sundiata's grandnephew **Mansa Musa** ruled from 1312 to 1332 AD. (It is said Mansa Musa was one of the richest men ever in the history of the world worth \$500 billion in today's money.)
8. Mansa Musa was a great general and maintained an army of 100,000. He doubled the size of Mali to twice that of Ghana.
9. Mansa Musa was a Muslim and made a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324 AD. (The people of Arabia could hardly believe that the people of West Africa were so rich, talented and educated.)
10. When he returned he built mosques and universities, in **Gao and Timbuktu**. Muslim scholars flocked to these cities and learning flourished.

11. Mansa Musa's successors lacked his abilities to rule and Mali went into decline.

Songhai

After Mali's decline in the 1400's, people under their control broke away. One of them were the Songhai. They built an army, gained control of the all important gold-salt trade routes and made Gao their capital city.

1. Sunni Ali built a vast empire starting in 1464 and lasting for thirty years. He captured Timbuktu the capital of Mali and the city of Djenne, an important trade city.
2. His son succeeded him but faced a Muslim revolt and was replaced by Askia, an excellent leader.
3. Askia set up an efficient tax system and chose able officials to run the government, the navy and agriculture.
4. Songhai lacked modern weapons and gunpowder, a Moroccan force with gunpowder and cannons defeated Songhai.
5. This defeat ended 1000 years of powerful kingdoms and empires in West Africa.

Animism

1. Began with earliest man; Sumerians, Africans, Native Americans and the Japanese
2. Believe that spirits are present in animals, plants, natural forces, inanimate objects as well as the souls of ancestors. (ie. Grandmother Willow)
3. Believe that spirits influence daily life good and bad.
4. Animists have a strong relationship with and a great respect for nature.

Empires of Latin America

In Central America and Mexico the Mayans built an extraordinary civilization in the region of the Yucatan Peninsula and part of Guatemala in about 200 BC

Mayan Classical Period 250-900 AD

1. The Mayans built the city-states of Tikal, Uxmal and Chichen Itza.
2. Each city-state was ruled by a theocracy (a god-king dynasty) and had temples, palaces and pyramids adored with stele.
3. These city-states allied with each other and traded craft goods, cotton textiles and food stuff.
4. Mayans practiced agriculture; terracing and raised beds in swamp areas.
5. They were animists and worshiped by giving offerings of food, flowers, incense and blood. Sometimes they carried out human sacrifices, usually prisoners of war, and a ball game to please the gods and keep the world in balance.

6. Mayans had a hieroglyphic system of writing call glyphs and carved important events in stone or on bark-paper books called codex.
7. They studied the planets, sun and stars, kept a calendar, used zero and calculated the year to be 365.24 days. Just off slightly.
8. In the late 800's the Mayans abandoned their cities. The Toltec from the north invaded. City-states began to fight one another. By the 1500's when the Spanish arrived the Mayan culture was only a hint of its former glory.

Aztec Empire

While the Mayans were developing their civilization, the civilizations in the area around Mexico City were also advancing their cultures. In the city of Teotihuacan, the Toltecs worked to end human sacrifices and started worshiping Quetzalcoatl (the feathered serpent), and one of the greatest civilizations, the Aztecs emerged.

Aztec Civilization

1. The Aztecs came to the Valley of Mexico around 1200 AD. They founded the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) as their capital in 1534 with hundreds of temples and altars to offer human blood to Huitzilopochtli, the sun god, on a massive scale. Prisoners of war were the preferred sacrifice.
2. Their empire was 80,000 square miles and had a population of possibly 15 million people.
3. Aztecs were conquerors who demanded tribute and no resistance or they slaughtered the residence.

4. Military leader ruled the government but the emperor was at the top of the social pyramid.
5. Aztecs built causeways, canals, and floating gardens to produce the food needed for their large population as well as a calendar known as the Sunstone.
6. Montezuma II was the last Aztec emperor. Under his rule the empire went into decline. Because of his demand for more and more tribute and more human sacrifices, there was unrest and rebellion. In this weakened state, the Aztecs will encounter a group of well equipped conquerors, the Spanish conquistadors. Hernando Cortes will destroy Aztec culture and introduce Spanish culture.

Inca Empire 1200-

While the Aztecs developed their culture in Mexico, the Incas were developing and equally powerful state in South America.

1. The Incas originally lived in the high plateau of the Andes Mountains and migrated to the fertile land in the Valley of Cuzco in the 1200's.
2. They were ruled by a theocracy and believed that their ruler was a descendant of the sun god, Inti, and whose title was Inca. Only men from 11 noble lines related to the sun god could be selected as leaders.
3. In 1483 Pachacuti ruled the empire and the Incas conquered all of Peru. By 1500 the Inca empire stretched 2,500 miles along the west coast of South America. Those conquered people could keep their culture as long as they were loyal to the Incas.
4. The Incas were great road builders, some 14,000 miles of roads and bridges span the empire. They had a human pony express system to communicate

from one part of the part to the other called chasquis (shah skeys)

5. They never developed a written language, instead they used quipu, a system of knotted strings to record data and send messages.
6. The Incas developed a welfare state,
had large warehouses of food, all contributed mita (labor tribute), and no one went hungry in bad harvests.
7. They had two calendars; one for day and one for night.
8. The Incas were also animists but worshipped far fewer gods than the Aztecs. The sun god Inti was most worshipped because he was the origin of their emperor. Cities like Cuzco and Machu Picchu had large temples of the sun for worshipping Inti and mummified their dead. They too had some human sacrifices to the gods.
9. In 1520, the emperor received a small box, with butterflies and moths contaminated with small pox, he died a few weeks later. The empire was split between his two sons; Atahualpa and Huascar. A civil war followed and Atahualpa united the kingdom into one but by then the Spanish had arrived. The

	Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro kidnapped and killed Atahualpa and ended the Inca empire in their quest for gold and silver
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