

**WEEK OF THE
DEAD December 3, 2014
XI Civilization
D. New World
3. Andean South
America**



**Social Sciences Department
HOLIDAY PARTY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

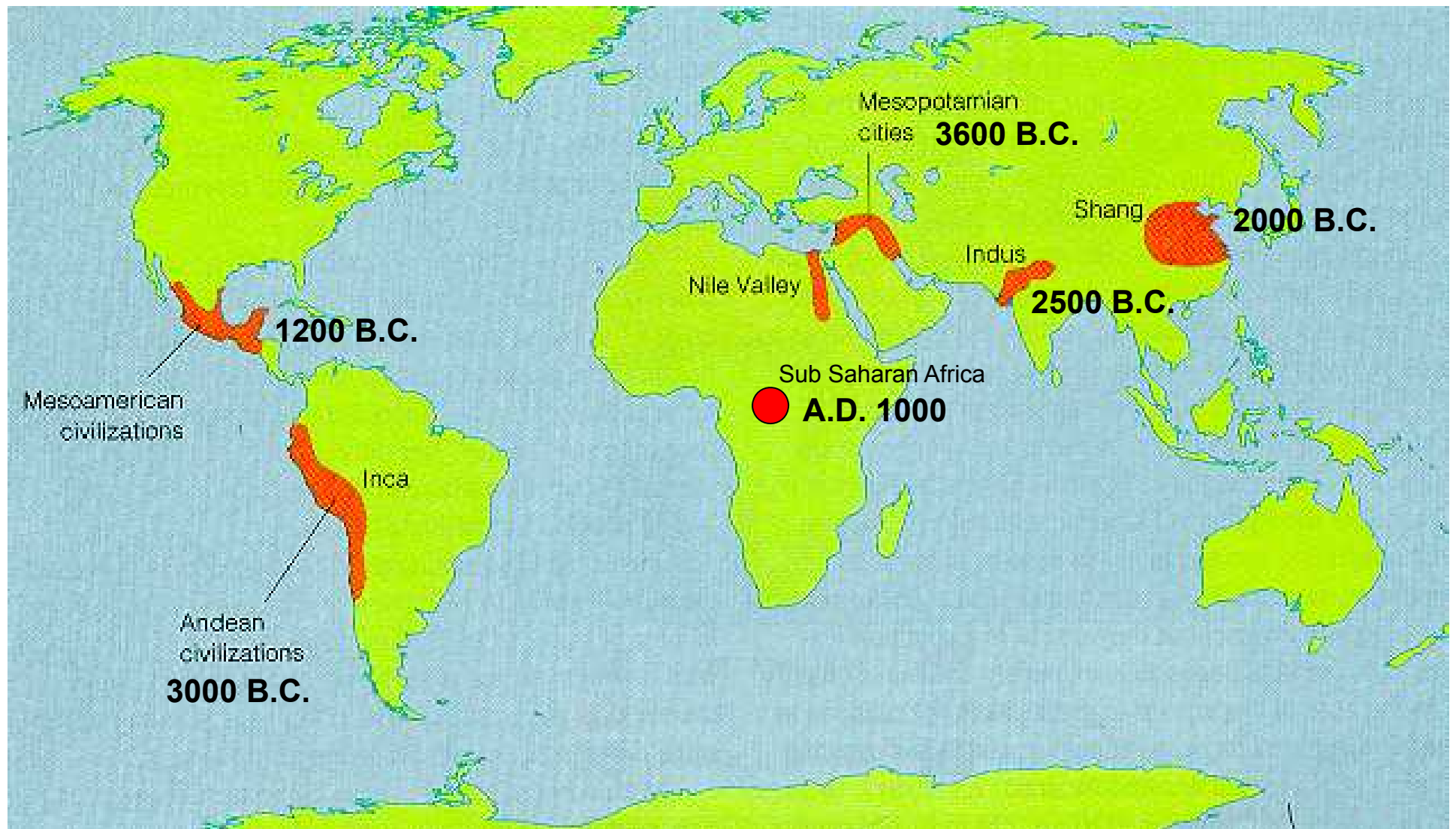
**This Friday, December 5
6:30**

**Home of Professor Harold Kerbo
2325 Tierra Drive, Los Osos
Potluck!!!!**

**Sign-Up in Department Office
Building 47 Room 13d**

**For carpool email:
<cbasurto@calpoly.edu>**

Major Prehistoric Civilizations



First Human Settlement: 14,000 years BP (12,000 B.C.)
Monte Verde

Earliest Use of Marine Resources: 14,000 BP (12,000 B.C.)
Monte Verde

Pre-ceramic 10,000-2000 BP

Domestication: 9000 BP (7000 B.C.) Squash, cotton, potatoes,

Civilization 5000 BP (3000 B.C.) Caral-Supe

Incan Empire: 525 BP (AD1475)

A Selective Culture History for Andean South America

North Coast		Southern Highlands	
A.D. 1475	Inca	A.D. 1475	Inca
A.D. 1000	Chimu	A.D. 900	Cuzco Nachu Picchu
A.D. 700		A.D. 600	
200 B.C.	Moche	20	
	Chavin 900 B.C.		
1500 B.C.			
El Paraiso 2000 B.C.	PRE_CERAMIC		
Caral- Supe Civilization 4000 B.C.			
8000 B.C.			

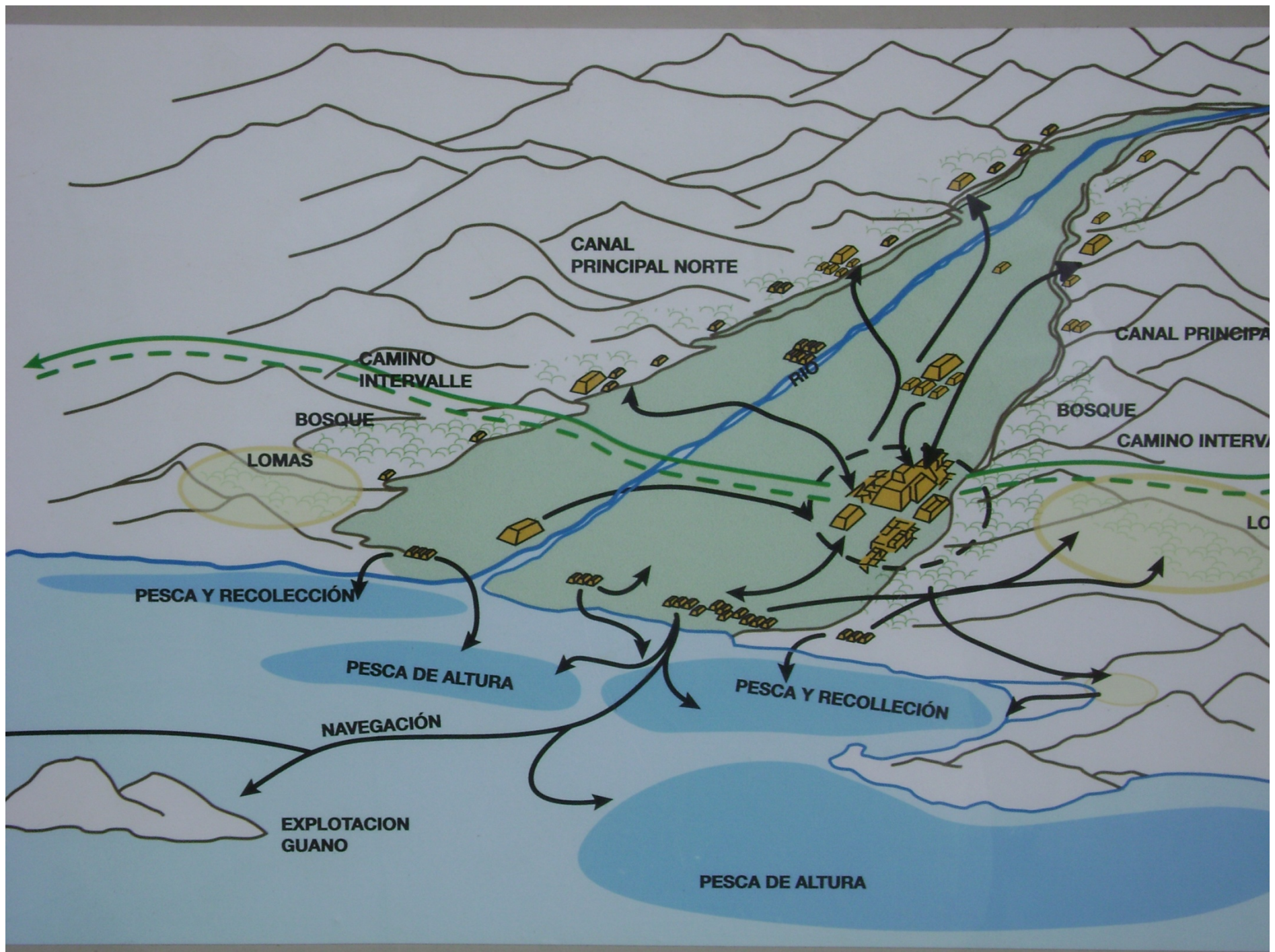
8000-1500 B.C.-No Pottery

North Coast



Southern Highlands

Monte Verde



Southern Highlands

Andes: Peaks over 22,000 feet

Agriculture viable up to nearly 12,000 feet!



The First Peruvian Civilization: Caral-Supe

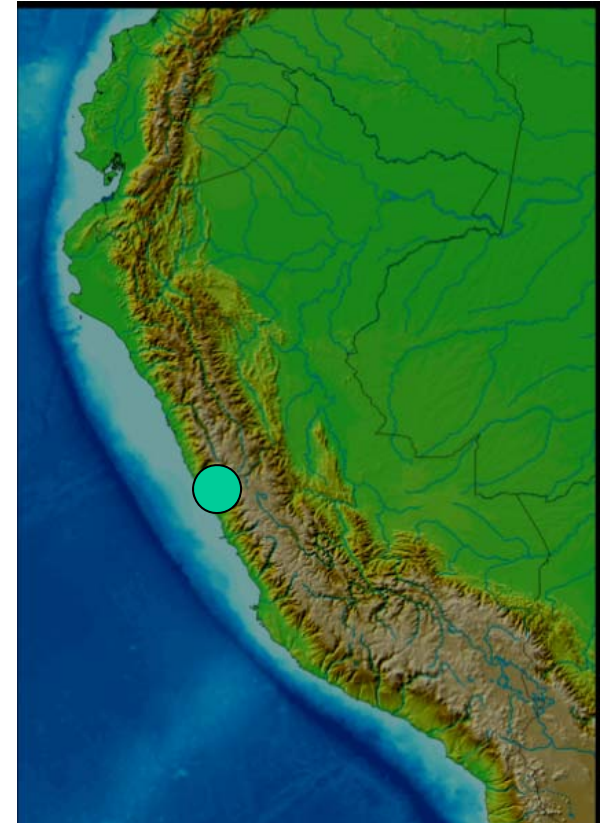


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PRE_CERAMIC	
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Caral-Supe Civilization 3000 B.C. !!!!

Ruth Shady-Solis, Jonathan Haas, Winnifred Creamer



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Chavin de Huantar 900-200 B.C.

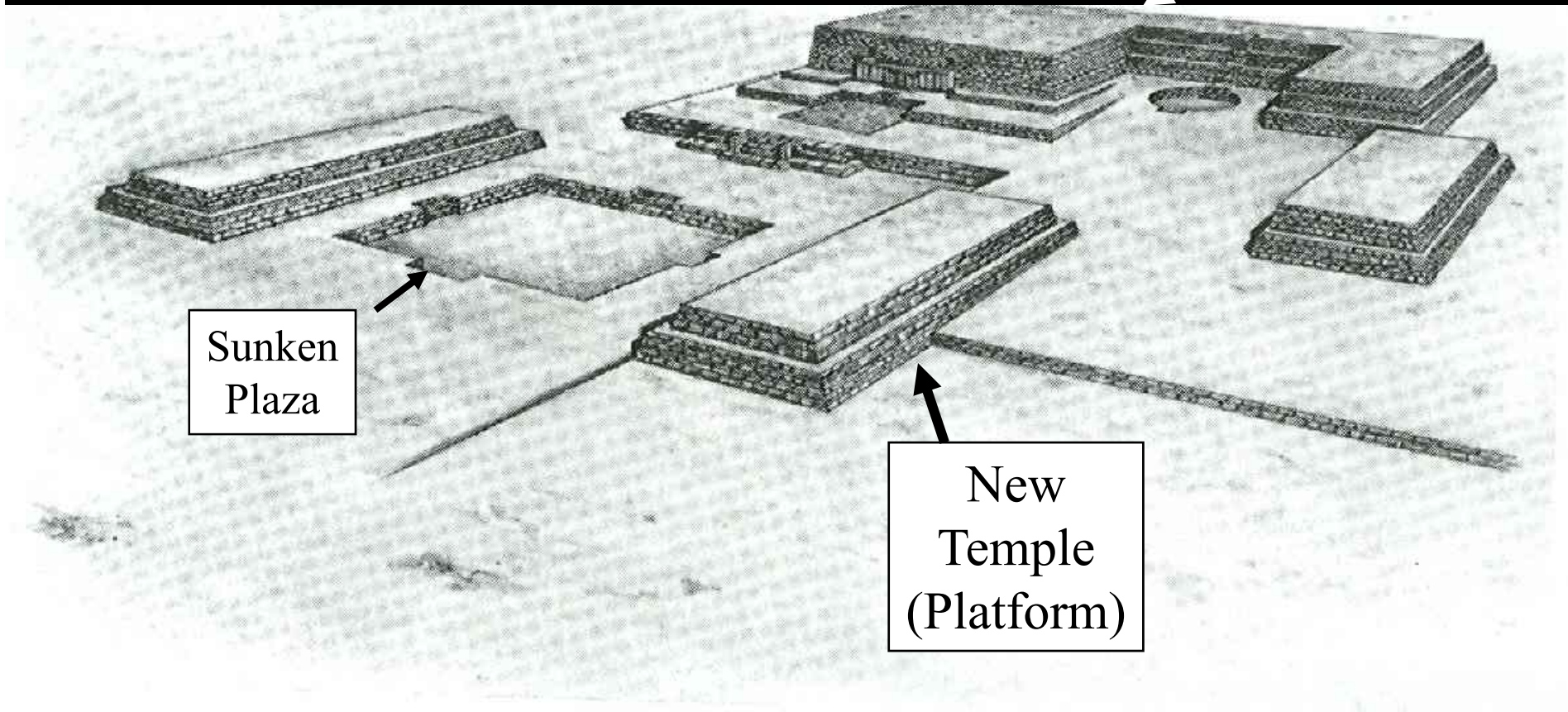


Artist's Reconstruction: Chavin de Huantar

Old Temple

Sunken
Plaza

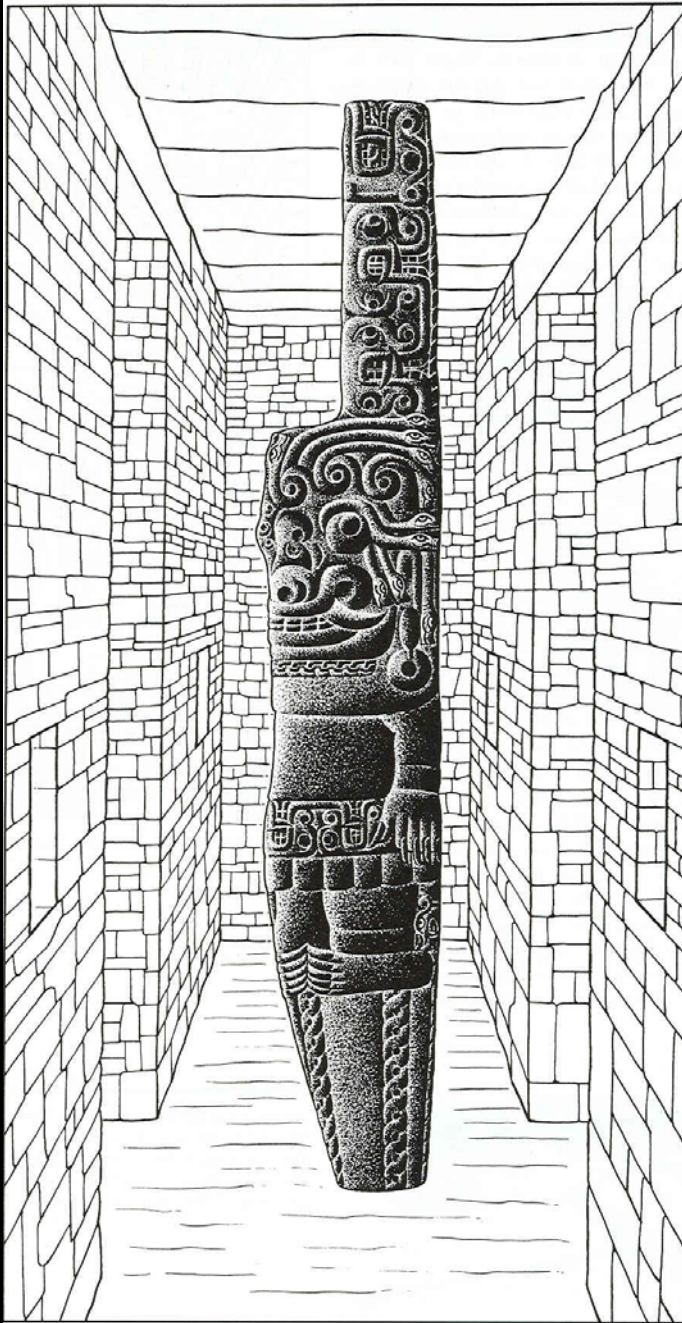
New
Temple
(Platform)











The “Lanzon”
at Chavin de Huantar



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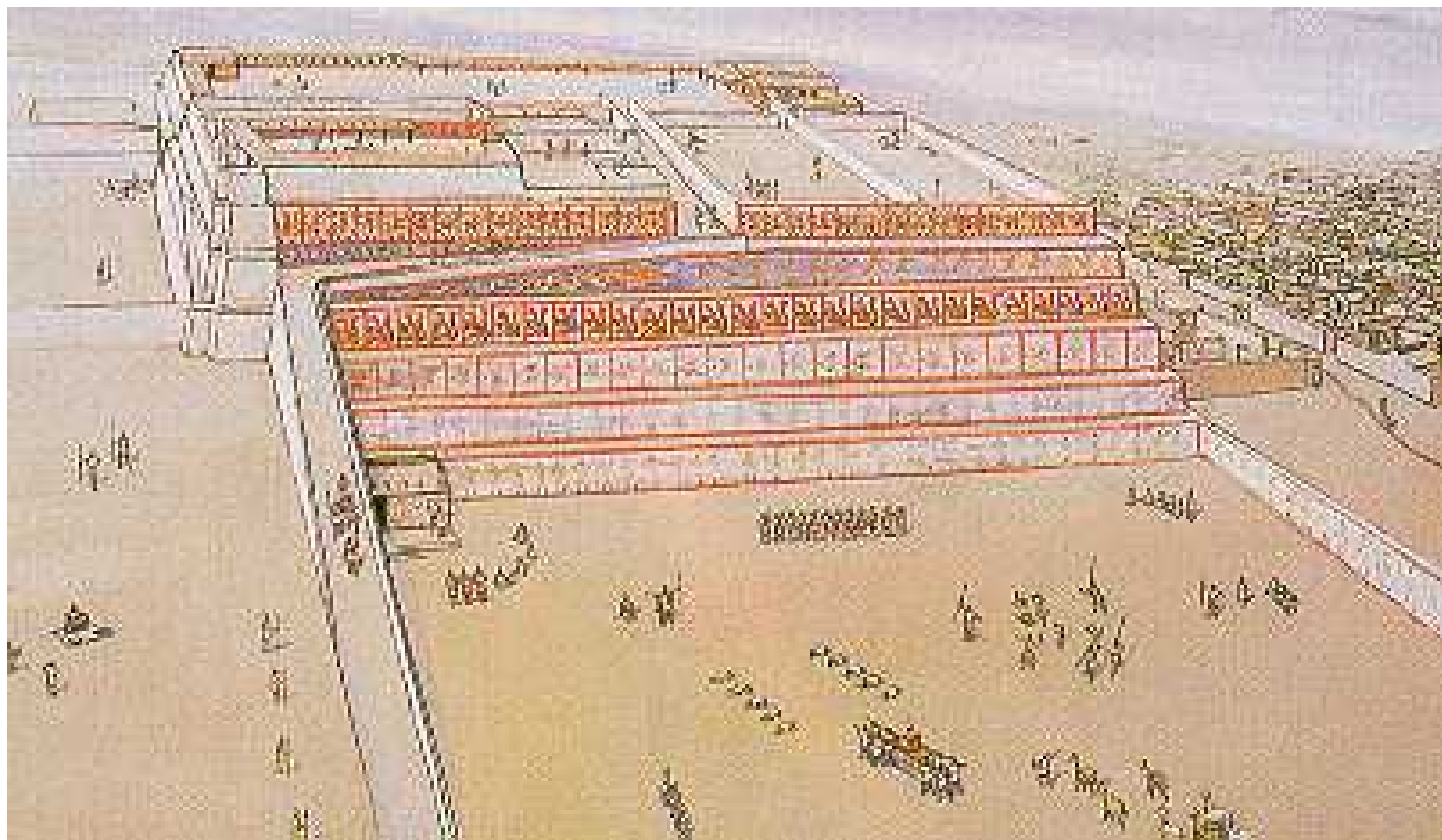
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Moche Culture: Huaca del Sol in the Moche Valley
(Pyramid of Sun)



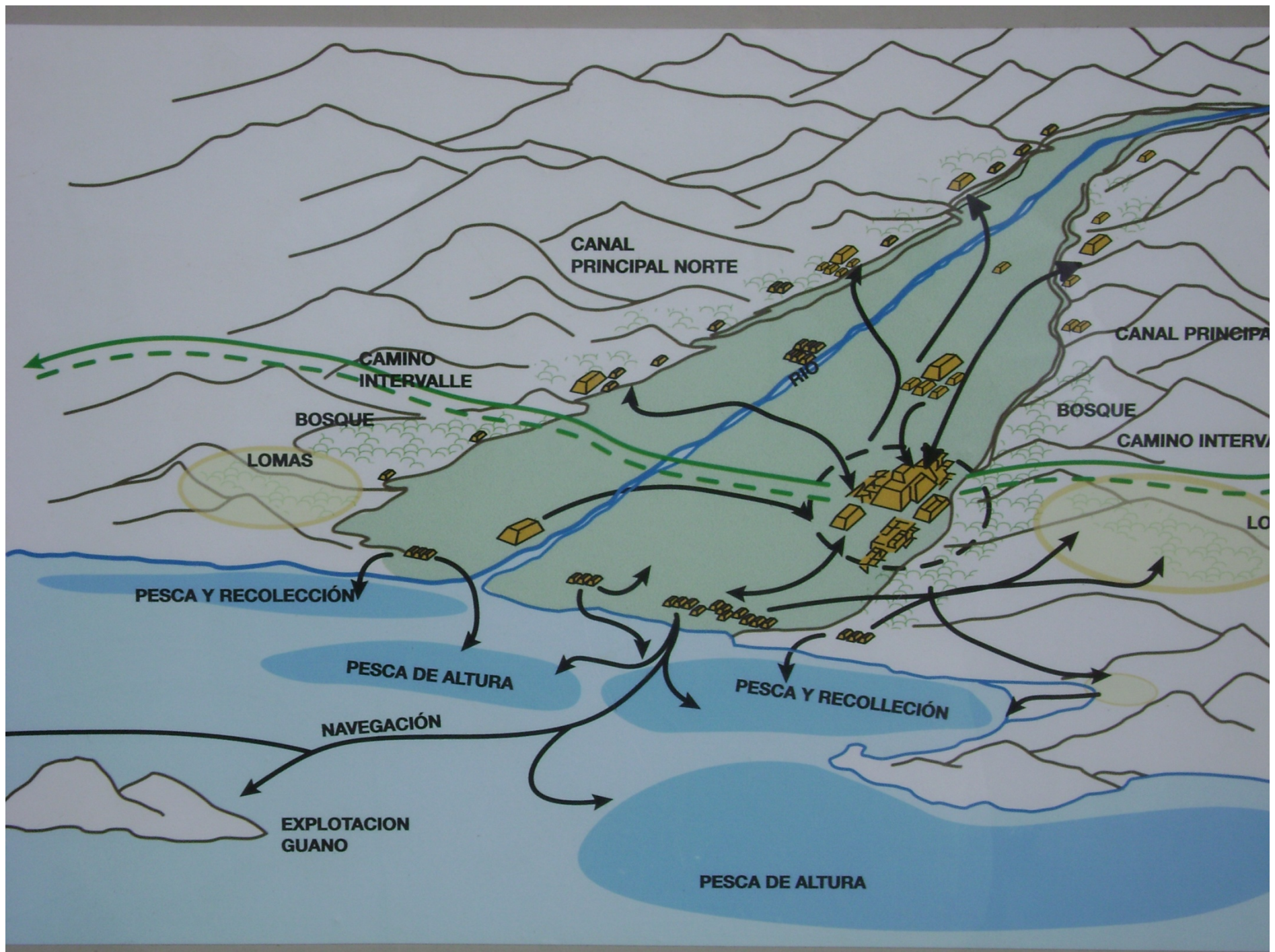














Cotton
Maize
Potatoes
Peanuts
Peppers
Sweet Potatoes

The Decapitator







The Presentation Scene from Moche Ceramic Art

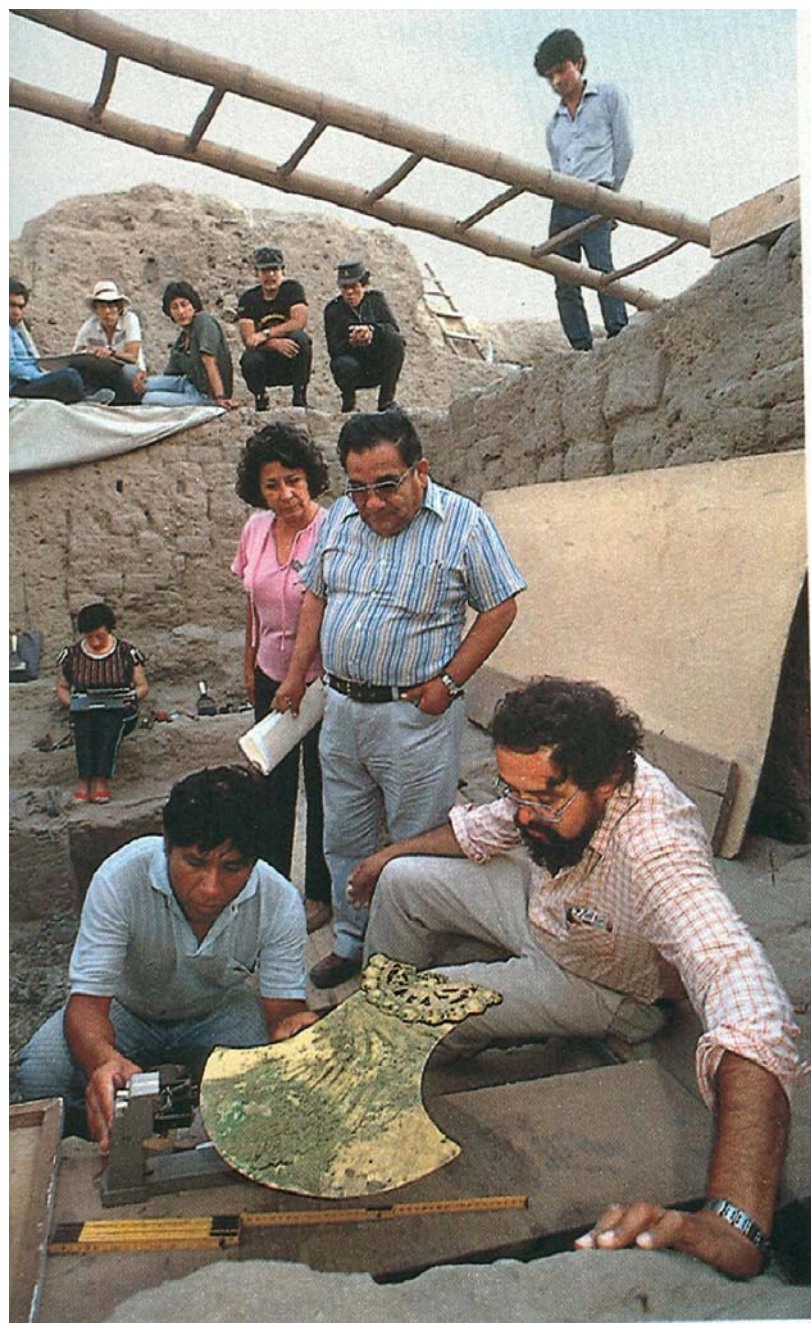




The Site of Sipan, Moche Culture, investigated by Walter Alva



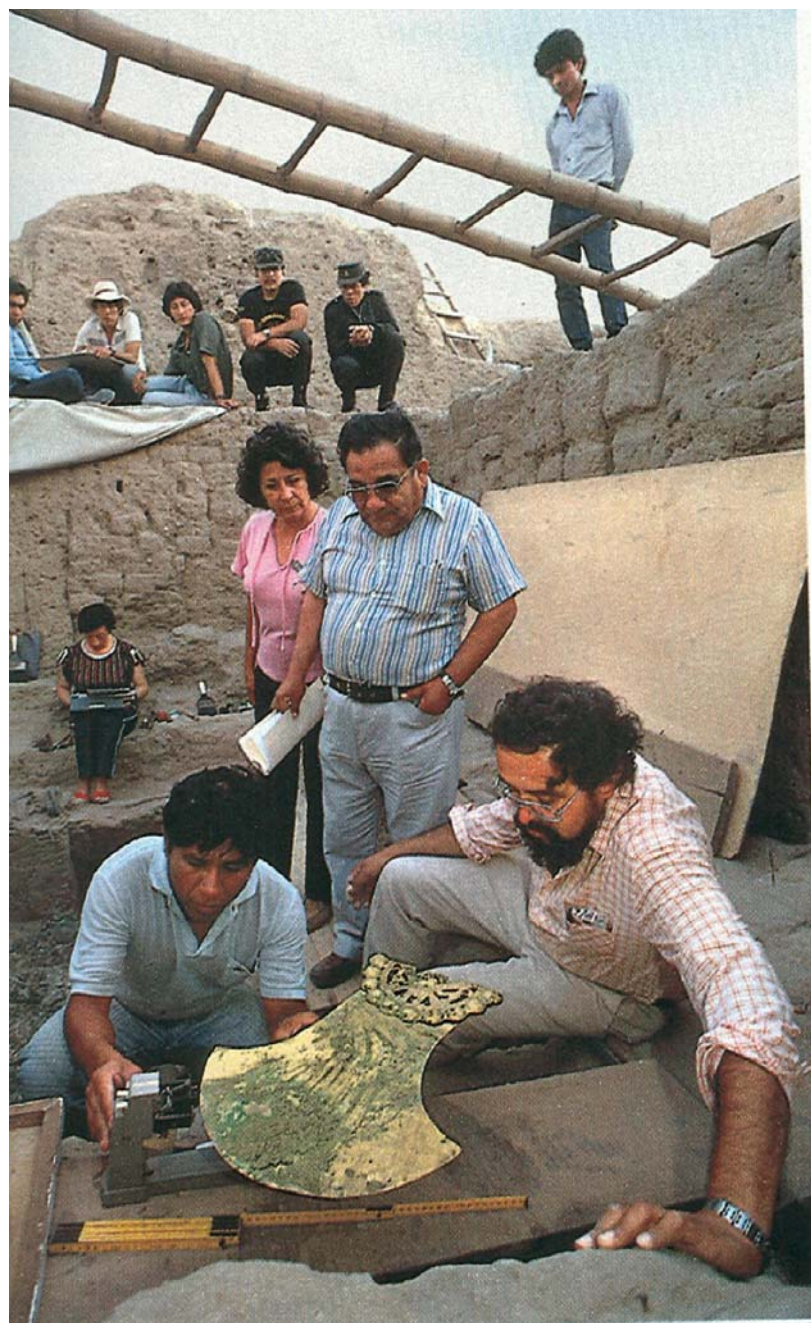




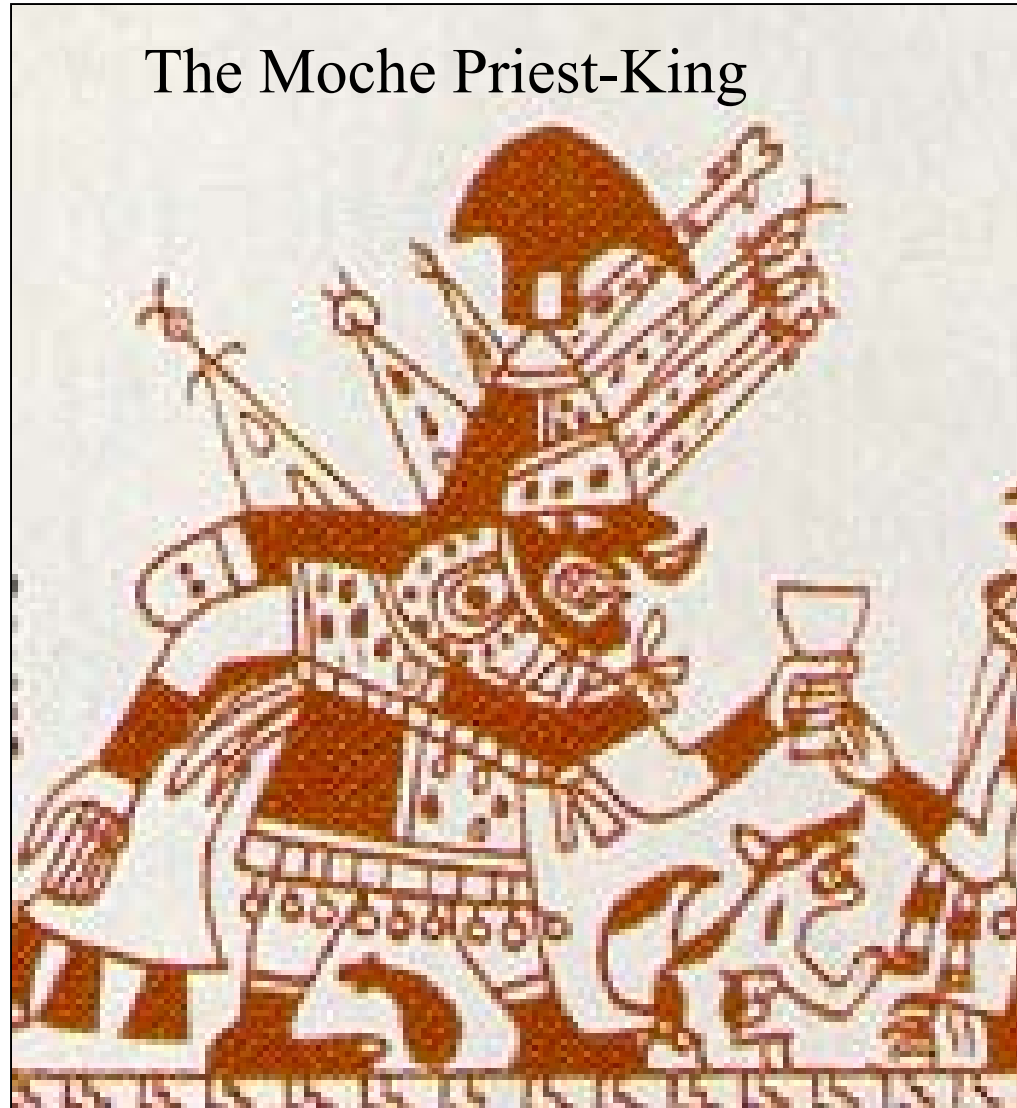








The Moche Priest-King

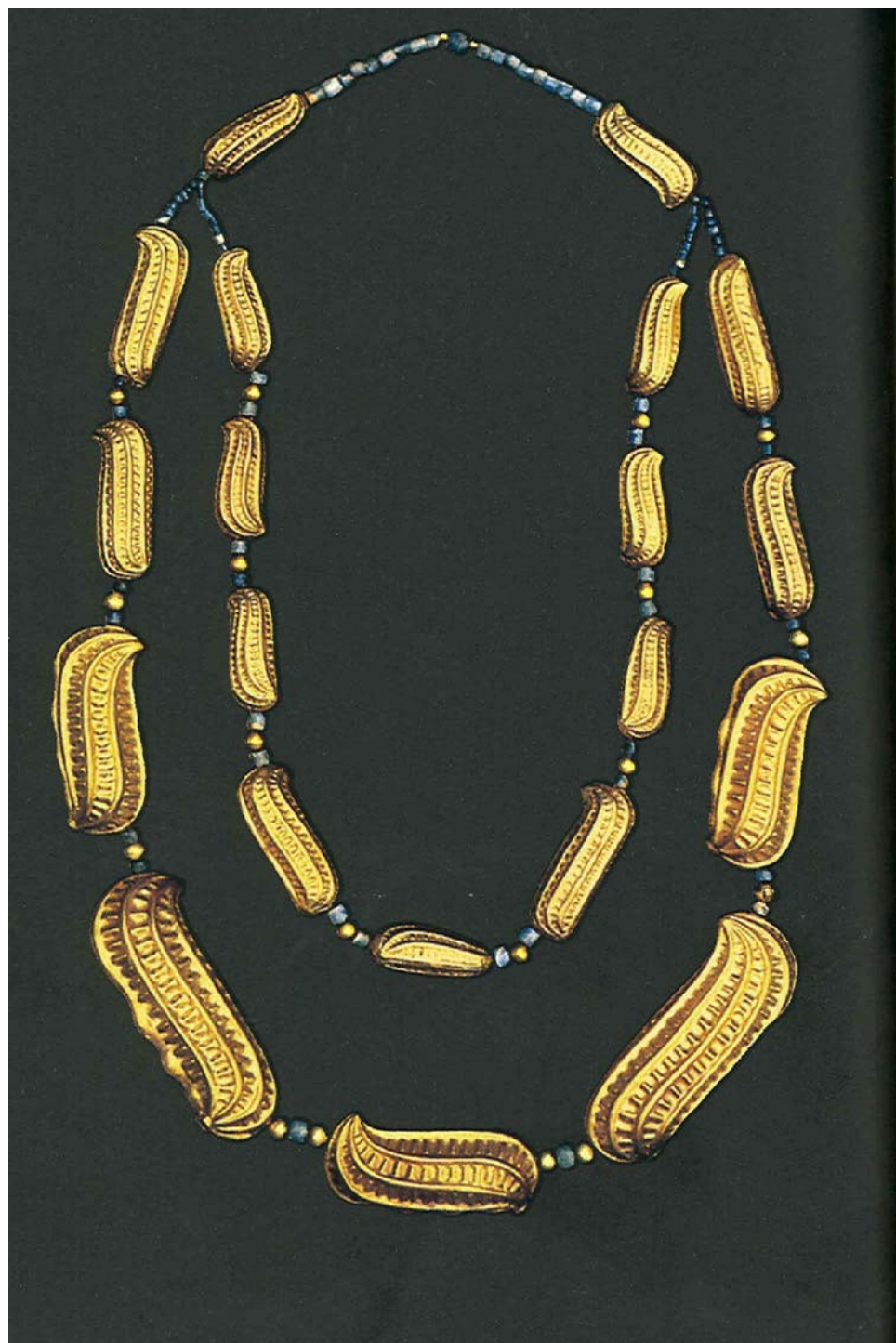






DESIGNED TO SHIELD a warrior's backside, a backflap of copper, left, contrasts with an elegant gold backflap probably worn to enhance the ruler's power. Crescent-shaped bells showing the decapitator god crown both.









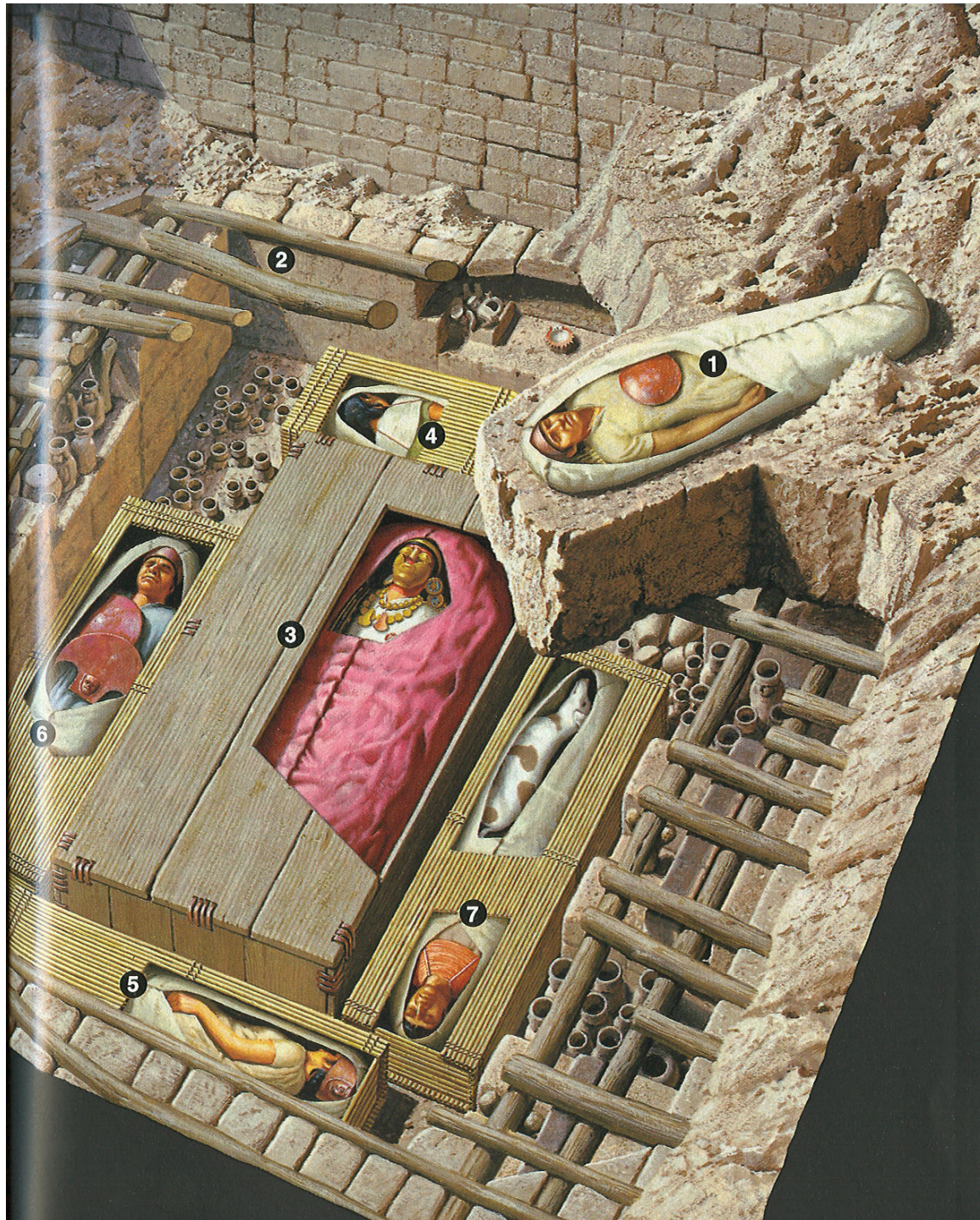


MARTHA COOPER (TOP RIGHT), NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES L. STANFIELD, COURTESY ENRICO
POLI COLLECTION (FACING PAGE)













Prehistoric Irrigation: Susceptible to Catastrophe



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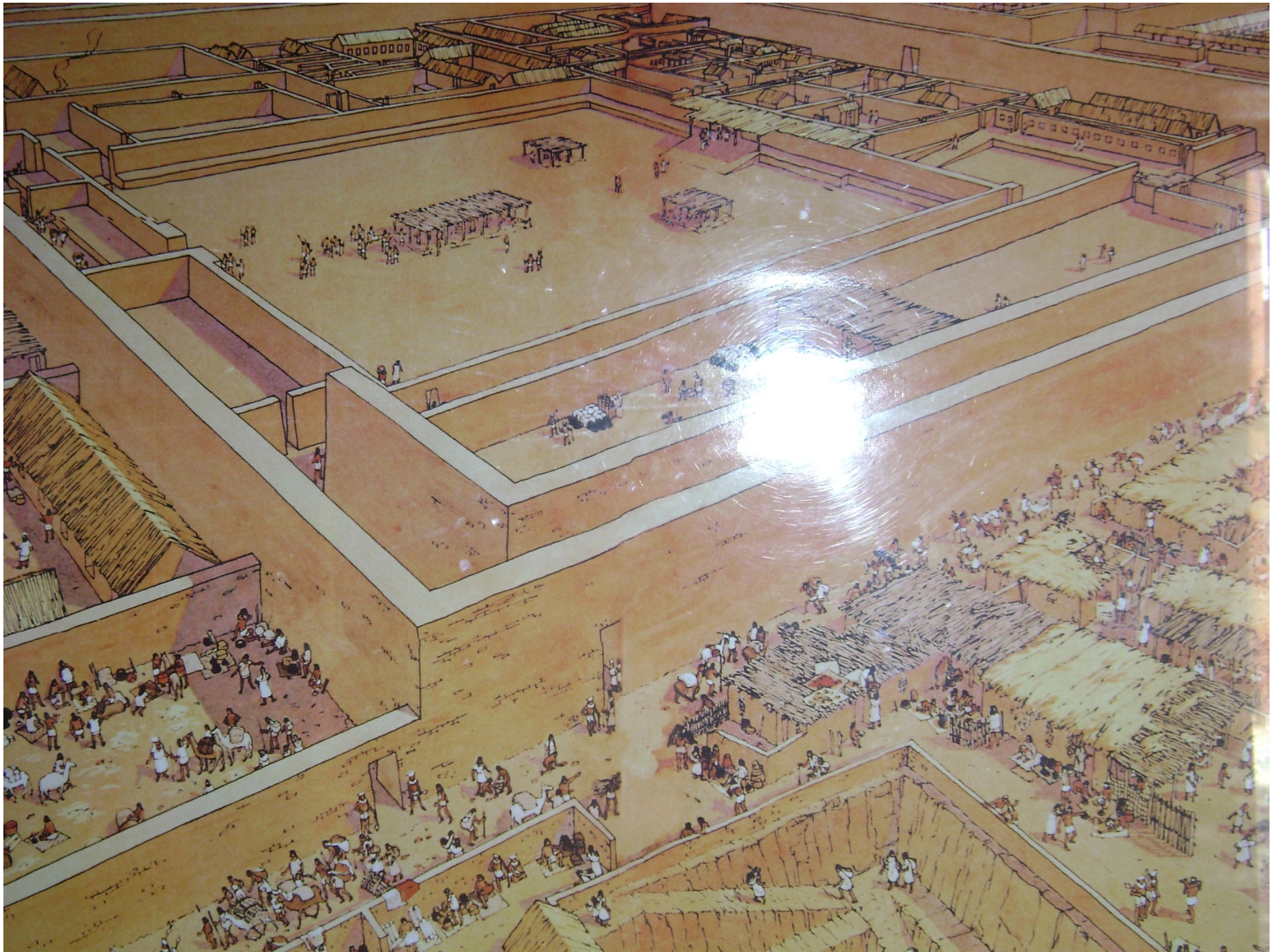
Chan Chan, Capital of the Chimu Empire



Chan Chan









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The Incan Empire:
Largest
Prehistoric
State in the New World





Southern Highlands

Inca
Phenomenon
Begins in 1200s
Becomes a Empire
Mid 1400s with
Conquest of Chimu





**Spaniard Francisco Pizarro
Completed Conquest of Peru
By 1533
Was assassinated by 1541**

(i) Archaeology and Oral History

(i) Sources:

(ii) The Chroniclers: Garcilaso de La Vega

The strategies and foundations of Incan Expansion:

- Incredibly effective military bureaucracy**
- Road System**



**The Inca Road System:
Over 20,000 miles**

(i) Archaeology and Oral History

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The strategies and foundations of Incan Expansion:

- Incredibly effective military bureaucracy**
- Road System**
- Two-pronged approach:**
 - Religion-based benevolence**
 - Threats and violent conquest**



Incan “Facts” from Oral History:

- Capital: Cusco



Ambition Unbound

After centuries as a growing local power, the Inca dreamed of a greater realm. They went on to conquer 300,000 square miles in a few generations.

1 ca 1400

Having subdued their neighbors, Inca kings launch their first conquests beyond the Cusco region.

2 ca 1470

Pushing to the coast, the Inca defeat the Chimú Empire and carry off many Chimú artisans.

3 ca 1500

Turning south, the Inca capture a vast territory, extending their reach to the edge of Patagonia.

4 ca 1532

In a final thrust along the eastern slope of the Andes, the Inca expand farther into the Amazon Basin.

CUSCO, Capital

THE INCA EMPIRE

Employing a shrewd combination of diplomacy, intermarriage, and military coercion, the Inca conquered a vast realm extending 2,500 miles along the mountainous spine of South America. At their height, they ruled as many as 12 million people, who spoke at least 20 languages. This fractious conglomeration quickly fell apart after the Spanish conquest in 1532.

WILLIAM E. McNULTY, LAWSON PARKER, AND LISA R. RITTER, NGM STAFF. LANDSAT IMAGE (INSET); GLOBAL LAND COVER FACILITY
SOURCES: BRIAN S. BAUER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO; R. ALAN COVEY, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY; TERENCE N. D'ALTROY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Catholic Cathedral in Cusco, Former Capital of the Incan Empire











Incan “Facts” from Oral History:

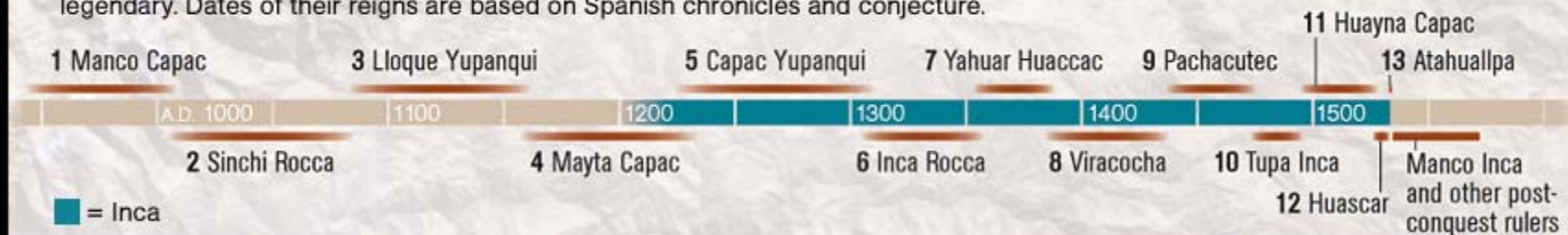
- Capital: Cusco
- Sacred Valley of the Inca: Urubamba River

The Imperial Heartland

Archaeologists have discovered royal estates around Cusco, the Inca capital. Spanish records indicate the locations of royal mummies, but the mummies have since been lost.



Inca Rulers Inca oral histories told of a long succession of kings, some perhaps legendary. Dates of their reigns are based on Spanish chronicles and conjecture.



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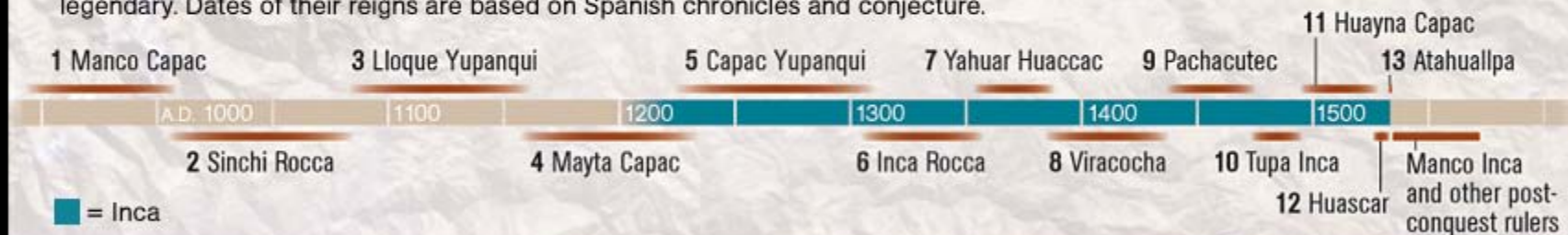
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Possible Origin
Tiwanaku



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- First powerful ruler: Pachacuti



Statue of Pachacuti
near Machu Picchu

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- Last Ruler: Atahualpa (Brother Huascar)

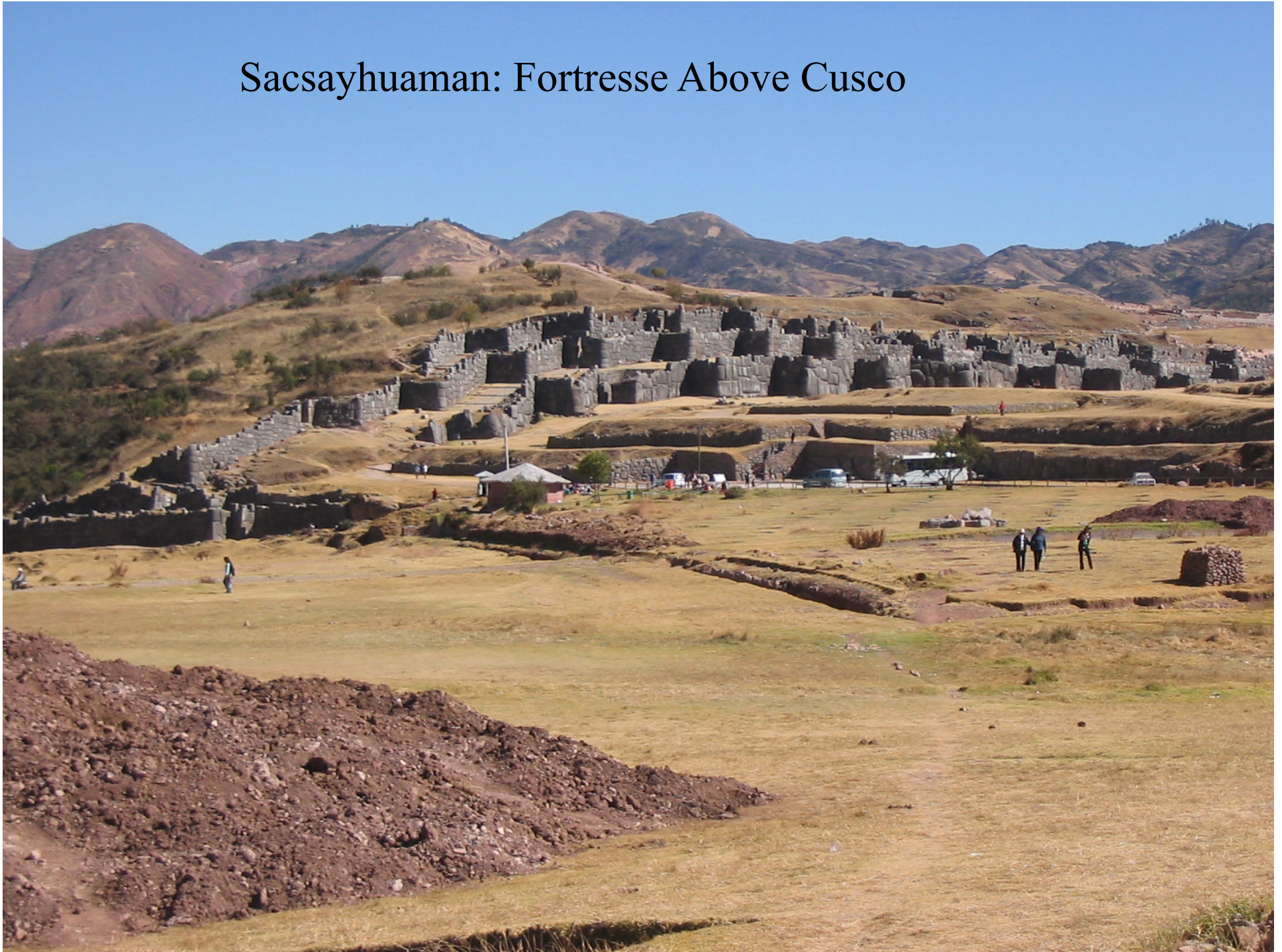
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Sacsayhuaman: Fortresse Above Cusco





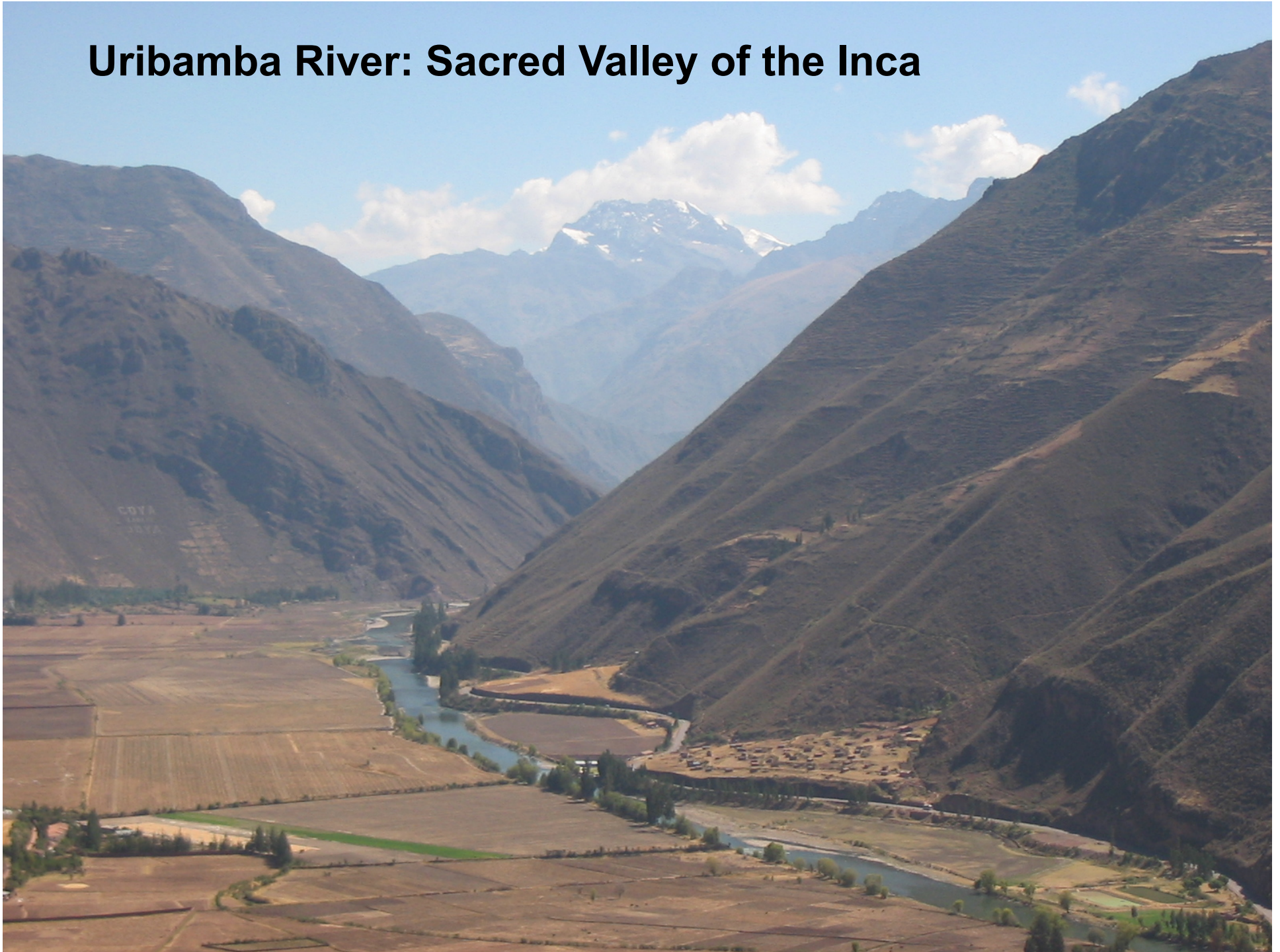








Uribamba River: Sacred Valley of the Inca

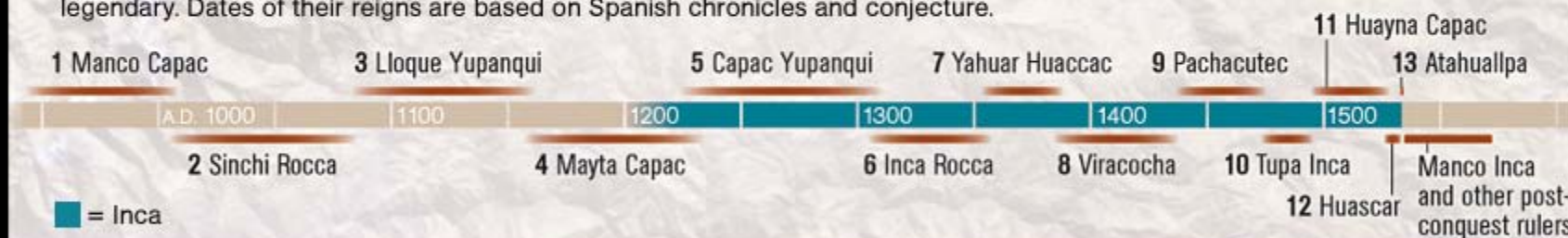


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Pisac

Incan Royal estate in the Urubamba River Valley



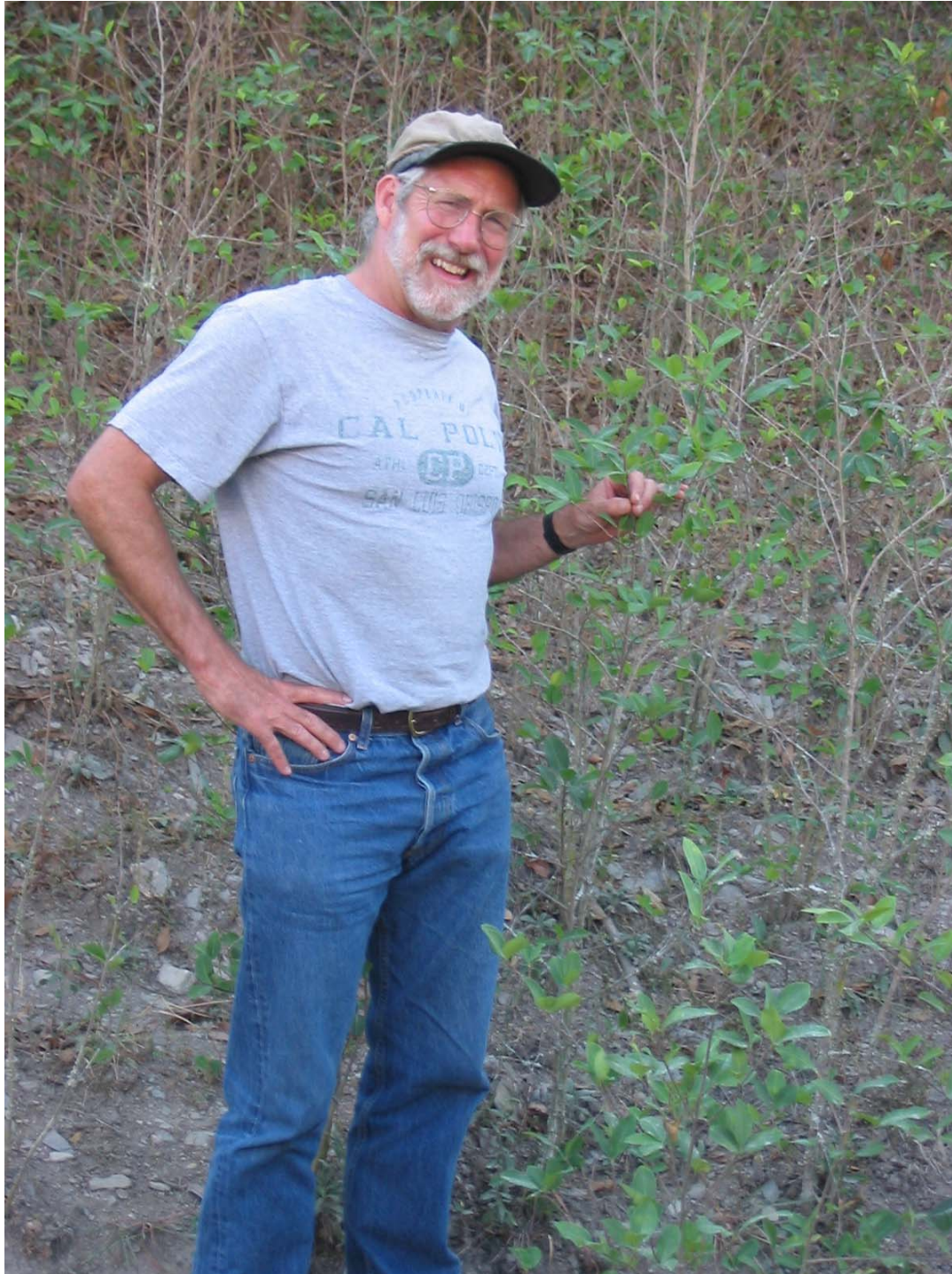


The Incan Cultural Landscape





Reconstructed Agricultural
Terraces,
Crops:
Maize
Potatoes
Sweet potatoes
Beans
Peppers,
Many others



Coca





Colcas: Storage Facilities



Quechua

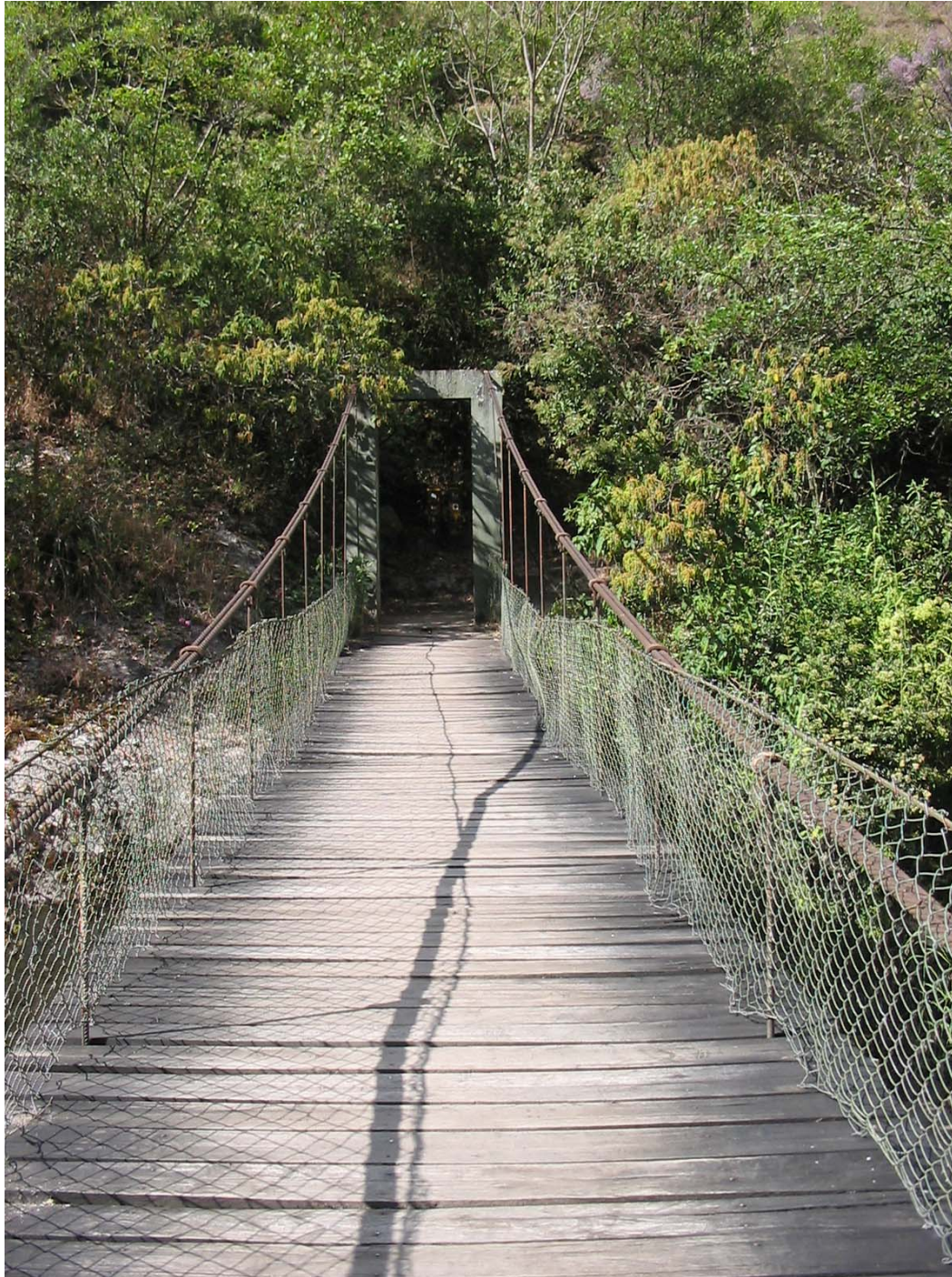






The Incan Road System (“The Inca Trail”)





On the Road
to Machu Picchu!





Inca stairs on the
Inca Road





Machu Picchu
“Discovered”
By
Hiram Bingham 1913

Pachacuti's
Royal Palace??







- Conquered by Francisco Pizarro 1534

Two-pronged approach

Benefited from feud
Between Atahualpa
And half brother Huascar



E. Review of the concept of civilization

1. Primary characteristics of civilization:
2. Secondary traits of civilization:
3. Lessons from Prehistoric civilization
 - i. Remarkable Accomplishments-, technologies, art
 - ii. Species Extinctions, Extirpation
 - iii. Replacement of natural vegetation with cultural landscapes and destruction of habitat
 - iv. Salinization of soils
 - v. Hierarchical power has led to more effective warfare
 - vi. Repeated collapse of civilizations: Is sustainability achievable?