ii. The Inca armies expanded all the way from Columbia through Chile.

2. Conquest and religion
   a. The Inca likely had reasons for expansion other than just wanting political power.
      i. Due to split inheritance succeeding rulers only got the titles passed down to them, while the wealth and land went to the ruler’s male descendants.
         1. This drove new rulers to conquer new land so they would also have wealth, and to ensure their own cult and place for eternity after death.
      b. The Incas held the sun to be the highest deity.
         i. The temple of the sun god in Cuzco was the focal point for Inca religion.
         ii. Local deities were also allowed to be worshipped, such as viracocha the creator god.

3. The techniques of Inca imperial rule
   a. The ruler was considered a god.
   b. The main court was also the site of the major religious temple.
   c. There is a bureaucracy with governors ruling each of the four provinces and there are further subdivisions.
   d. The Incas intentionally spread the language Quechua to integrate and unify the empire.
   e. The Incas also constructed a complex road system.
      i. There were way stations called tambos along the road system that acted as inns, store houses, supply centers for military, and relay points for people carrying messages.
   f. The Inca Empire extracted land and labor from subject populations and enlisted conquered people in the army.
   g. Rather than requesting large tributes the Inca requested people to contribute labor to the Mita.
   h. In theory each community was self-sufficient and relied on the central government for only what they could not produce themselves.
   i. Property rights were passed through both men and women, men passed to their sons and women to their daughters.
   j. Religious views reflected close cooperation of men and women.
      i. Women had a connection to the moon, the sister of the sun.
      ii. The militaristic focus of the Empire resulted in a lower status of women.