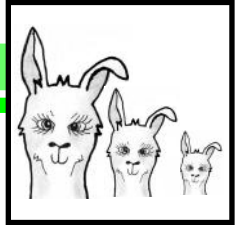


3 - THE CONQUESTS UNDER PACHACUTI 'EARTHSHAKER'



Pachacuti's general Capac Yupanqui, caused problems for Pachacuti by capturing Cajamarca. Cajamarca was an ally of the **Chimu Empire**, the largest and most powerful state in South America. Pachacuti was angry that his brother had disobeyed his orders. He was also afraid that he might use his victorious army to replace him as Sapa Inca. Pachacuti ordered him to be killed before he arrived in Cusco.

Pachacuti now had to face enemies from two directions. In the north there was Chimu. In the south, his Chanca allies, smarting from the execution of their generals, rose against the Incas.

To face this challenge, Pachacuti sent armies against both threats. The Incas had already defeated the Colla tribe. Now the southern Inca army defeated the **Lupaca** and their allies, so that the Incas controlled all the land between Cusco and Lake Titicaca.

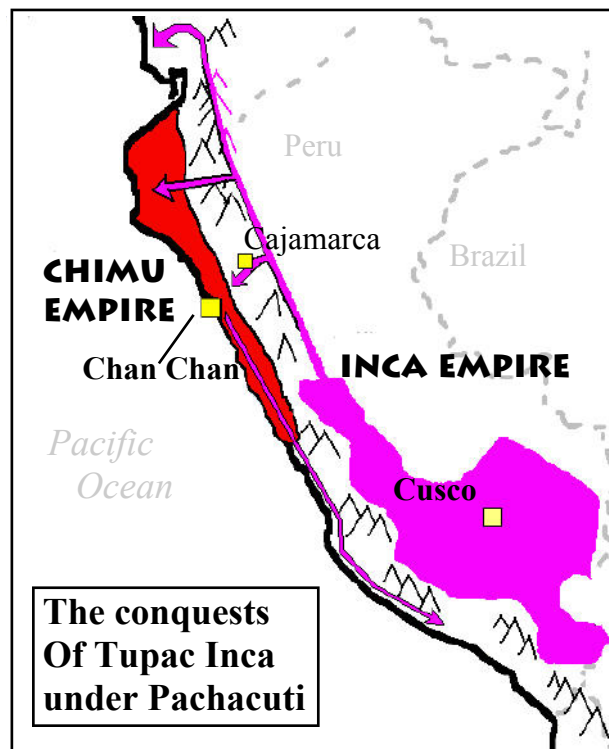
Pachacuti put a younger son, **Tupac Inca Yupanqui**, in charge of an army to move northwards. Tupac forced the Chancas and the Quechua to fully accept Inca control. But his main task was to defeat Chimu. Its great capital city of **Chan Chan** was 600 miles to the North through high and unfamiliar mountain paths.

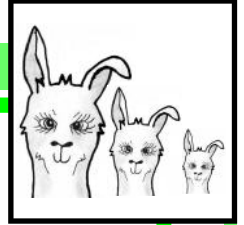
Tupac Inca's huge army, which included many Inca allies, set off. The smaller tribes they encountered quickly came to terms with the Incas. The Inca

army then approached the Chimu Empire, and drove off the Chimu soldiers who were surrounding the Inca garrison at Cajamarca.

Tupac Inca then attacked Chimu from several directions. They cut off the city's water supply, and in 1464 the last Chimu Emperor, **Minchancaman**,

was forced to surrender.





Tupac Inca had extended the Inca Empire far to the north and defeated its most serious rival. He now marched his army back towards home, but along the coast to the south of Chimu. One by one he defeated many of the rich coastal kingdoms, including the city of **Pachacamac**, with its important **oracle**. The Incas had come to control all the tribes and peoples in the Northern Andes. There was now no kingdom in the entire Andes strong enough to challenge them.

Tupac Inca returned to Cusco. Pachacuti appointed him his successor, and while Tupac Inca accompanied the army, Pachacuti remained at Cusco. He

reformed the government of the Incas so that they could rule 'The Land of Four Quarters' that they had conquered.

He began rebuilding the city of Cusco to be a worthy capital. Impressive buildings were constructed, including the massive fortress of **Sacsahuaman**. He terraced the land around the capital to provide a good

food supply. He reformed the **panaqas** (the royal families who preserved the memory - and the mummies - of all the Inca emperors). He ensured that they had sufficient land to support his mummified ancestors. He began the practice of moving whole tribes from one part of the empire to another.

These **mitimaes** were then less likely to rebel, and also played a part in spreading Inca ideas. He encouraged a state religion based on the worship of the creator god Virococha, while also allowing all the peoples he conquered to keep their own religions.

Pachacuti and his son Tupac

Inca worked together, the father organising the armies and changing the system of government, and the son doing much of the fighting. In 1471 Pachacuti took their partnership a stage further by abdicating, allowing Tupac Inca Yupanqui to become the new Sapa Inca.

