

# Example of the incas, the aztecs essay

[War](#), [World War 2](#)



The Inca Empire contained military, political and administrative in Cusco which is now known as Peru. It was actually the largest empire in pre-Columbian America. Their main language of communication was Quechua. They had many forms of worship though their leaders advocated for the worship of their sun god. The king was considered as the child of the sun. Their economy incorporated central planning of a very high degree. There was no evidence of external trade in their culture. In terms of art and technology, the Inca culture, architecture was one of their most important form of art. In addition, measures, mathematics and calendrics were employed mainly referring to human body parts. They used knotted strings for communication and made advances in medicine by discovering skull surgery.

The Aztec originated from Mexico and mainly spoke the Nahuatl Language. Tributary towns existed and convenience the trade of luxuries such as greenstone goods and other practical goods such as firewood and food. Their economy was divided into two parts, the commercial sector that operated independently and the political that was under the control of kings and nobles. They were believers of the supernatural. Most scholars later referred to them as demons or gods. Under the same, they were also believers of human sacrifice. They were good agriculturalists and advanced their technology to architecture and city building.

### **The Spanish Conquering the Aztec and the Inca Empires**

The Spanish reached the Inca territory around 1526. They shared the perception that they had reached a wealthy territory. The Spanish horsemen were well equipped with advanced technological power over the locals. In

the battle, the Spanish made demands that they wanted the Inca to change their religion to Christianity as well as accept Spain's king. Upon the arrest of some of the Inca people, they offered to give gold in return for their release. However this never happened as they were lied to and it never happened. The Spanish made un-consulted decisions and plans that were not strategic. In the process, they made themselves predictable and annoyed the Inca. The Spanish landed in the Gulf Coast on 1519 hoping to capture and conquer the Aztec. The Spaniards sought allies that would probably enable them to win the battles. There were frequent hostilities that broke out over this period. On the now known as the Sad Night, the Spaniards had to flee out of the Aztec land. Their native allies were not as important. Some of the leaders they also had lacked the essential skills required to conquer Aztec. The emperors were very weak and this was eventually followed by puppet leaders that the Spaniards had installed. The Aztec may have been a smaller empire as compared to the Spaniards but they were better organized and understood how best to select allies.

## **Panfilo de Narvaez and Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca**

Panfilo de Narvaez the conquered Spain being an American soldier. He is best remembered with his admirable expeditions, one being in Mexico and the other in Florida. His birth place was Catile back to 1478. He was connected by blood to Antonio Velazquez who was his nephew and Diego Velazquez the Spanish governor who was in charge of Cuba. Cabeza de Vaca was one amongst the few survivors of the Narvaez expedition. He was a Spanish Explorer of this New World. He made his impact in all the battles due to the profile of his life. During his travel for over 8 years, he had been to the

US Southwest where he became a trader and a slave. He later reconnected with the Spanish colonial forces and wrote an account of all the things he had observed and learned along the way. His encounters helped him in delivering essential information to the Spaniards.