



THE INKA CIVILISATION: RISE AND FALL

The Inka civilization was the largest in South America. It occupied part of the current countries of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile and Argentina. It developed between 1200 A.D. and 1533 A.D., approximately. For more than 3 centuries it developed an empire with important knowledge in architecture, ceramics, textiles, goldsmithing and more. In addition, it consolidated itself as a conquering and strong state. Today several constructions are great tourist attractions such as Sacsayhuaman, Ollantaytambo, Choquequirao, Machu Picchu, and more.

The legendary origin of the Inkas:

In oral tradition there are two legends that explain the origin of the Incas:

- a) the legend of the Ayar brothers.
- b) the legend of Manco Cápac and Mama Ocllo.

a) The legend of the Ayar brothers:

The Andean god 'Wiracocha' ordered his four sons to search for fertile lands in which to found a civilization. Then, from the Pacaritambo cave, the four Ayar brothers left: Ayar Cachi, Ayar Uchu, Ayar Auca and Ayar Manco.

They were all accompanied by their wives. During the tour conflicts arose between them. In the end, only Ayar Manco was left with the other wives. In Cusco he sank the rod into the earth, indicating that it was fertile soil.

Ayar Manco would become Manco Cápac, the founder of the Inca nation.

b) The legend of Manco Cápac and Mama Ocllo:

The men lived in ignorance and sadness. For this reason, the sun god decided to send his son Manco Capac to earth along with his wife Mama Ocllo. Manco Capac took the golden scepter that symbolized the sun. His mission was to civilize the world to worship the sun. Manco Cápac and Mama Ocllo emerged from the cold waters of Lake Titicaca. After a long walk, they reached Cusco where they sank the scepter in the Huanacauri hill, as a sign of fertile land. There they settled civilizing men and women founding the Inca nation.



The historical origin

Both legends and historical sources indicate that the Incas came from the altiplano region (border between Peru and Bolivia) .

Due to the threat of the Aymara and Collas peoples who lived there, the ethnic groups led by Manco Cápac had to emigrate in search of fertile lands to settle. Thus, they traveled to the south where they stayed for a time in towns such as Pallata and Huanacancha.

After a long route they arrived in the city of Cusco where they managed to ally themselves with the Quechua peoples that inhabit the place. Manco Cápac established a more civilized society. Gradually he was expanding the limits of his domains. Thus, was born the Inca society.

The rise of the Inka empire

The Inkas settled in Cusco from the year 1,200 AD In this first stage of its history the Inca society was called 'Curacazgo del Cusco' because they did not achieve a great expansion of their territory. During the first years of existence, the Incas had constant conflicts with neighboring ayllus such as the Ayamarcas or the Pinaguas.

During the so-called 'Curacazgo del Cusco' the Inkas had eight rulers: Manco Cápac, Sinchi Roca, Lloque Yupanqui, Mayta Cápac, Cápac Yupanqui, Inca Roca, Yahuar Huacac and Huiracocha Inca .

In the beginning, the Incas did not carry out significant constructions. The timid expansion they achieved was always threatened by the presence of the Chancas, their fiercest enemies. During the Huiracocha government (1370 – 1430) the Chancas threatened to invade Cusco. The result of this war meant the final expansion or disappearance of the Inca civilization.

Pachacutec, Machu Picchu and the qhapac ñan

Pachacutec (1418 – 1471) was the leader of the Inkas during the wars against the Chancas. He was the son of Huiracocha Inca who left Cusco after the Chanca threat. The surprise Inka victory forced the Inca to crown Pachacutec as the new ruler.

Pachacutec was a great statesman. After the Chanca victory, it significantly expanded the territories. Likewise, he formulated laws for the best organization of Inca society. He ordered the construction of important citadels such as Machu Picchu. He linked the flourishing territory with hundreds of kilometers of Inca roads (the Qhapac ñan). Finally, he founded the Inka empire, also called Tahuantinsuyo.

Pachacutec's successor was Túpac Yupanqui (1411 – 1493) who continued with the expansion of the Inka empire. The same happened with Huayna Cápac (1468 – 1524), his son and successor, who achieved the maximum expansion of the empire. It reached more than 3,000 square kilometers.

To the north it reached the Ancasmayo river in Colombia, to the south the Maule River in Chile (and Tucumán in Argentina). From the east he timidly entered the Amazon jungle. To the west, it bordered the Pacific Ocean.

The civil War

The children of Huayna Cápac fought for control of the throne causing the so-called 'Inca civil war'. Huáscar (1491 – 1533) proclaimed himself Inca and settled in the city of Cusco. His brother Atahualpa (1500 – 1533) assembled a powerful army in the city of Quito from where he tried to take power.

The battles were numerous and with deaths on both sides. It is estimated that between 60 thousand and 1 million one hundred thousand died. Finally, Huascar was captured and ordered to be killed by Atahualpa.

After the victory, Atahualpa is informed of some strange white and bearded men in the town of Cajamarca. There he went with his entourage without knowing that he would be arrested. It was 1532 and the Spanish had already set foot on the land of the Inca empire.

The fall of the empire

During the Inka civil war, the Spanish arrived in Cajamarca, under the leadership of Francisco Pizarro (1478 – 1541). Despite the defeat of Huáscar, the Inka empire remained divided into sides of the south (Cusco) and the north (Quito). The Spaniards took sides by one or the other side according to their convenience.

The Spanish, supported by peoples subdued by the Incas like the Cañaris, captured Atahualpa in Cajamarca and forced him to pay a formidable treasure for his ransom. Still, they murdered him. Before advancing to Cusco, they achieved alliances with the Cusco nobility. They arrived in the city of Cusco in 1533.

The Inca nobility did not take long to realize the conquering intentions of the Spanish. However, it was already too late. Francisco Pizarro had at his disposal a very numerous armies of Indians.

Manco Inka, brother of Huascar and Atahualpa, left Cusco with an army and settled in Vilcabamba, a town in the thick jungle. From there he declared war on the Spanish. The battles lasted approximately 40 years. Finally, the Spanish assassinated Túpac Amaru I in 1572. With the death of the last Inca rebel from Vilcabamba, Inca power ended.

The knowledge of the Incas

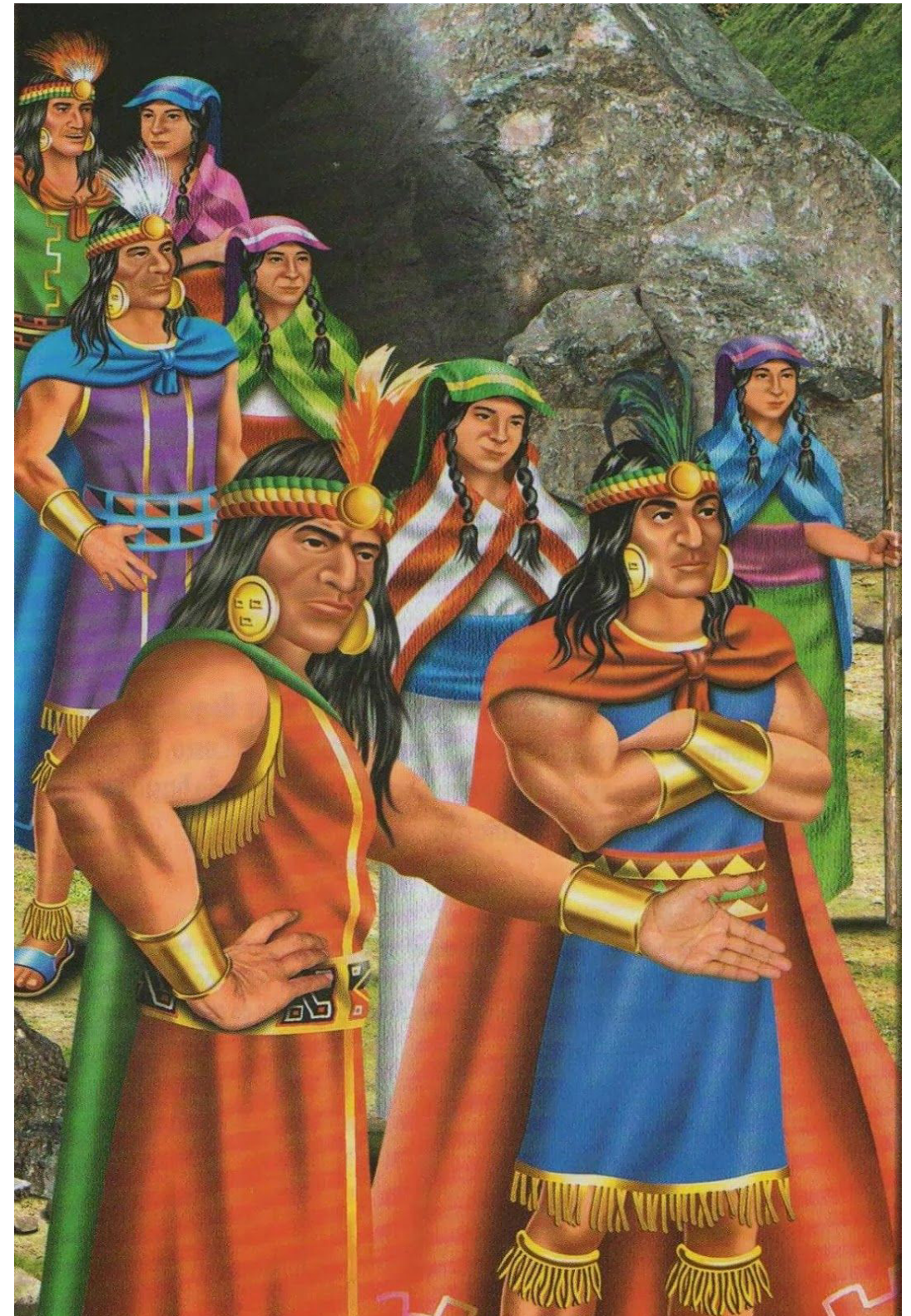
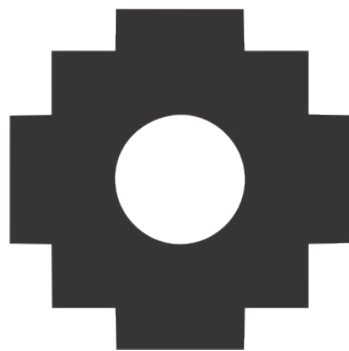
During almost four centuries of existence, the Incas reached a high development in ceramics, textiles, goldsmithing and, above all, architecture. Its cities and temples were made of stone to great perfection. A clear example of his ability to mold the rock to his liking is Sacsayhuaman, Coricancha or Machu Picchu.

As for their religion, the Incas were polytheists. They were also pantheists, because they worshiped everything natural. Their main god was the sun. They also worshiped the moon, the stars, the water, the mountains, etc. They built their temples relating them to the movement of the stars, giving them a not only architectural but religious and spiritual function.

Politically the 'Inka Sapa', or 'Son of the sun', was the maximum chief, almost a god for the people. He led the empire with a sophisticated system of government, based on the redistribution of work. The work register and product accounting were registered with a system of knotted ropes called 'quipus'.

Its main temples and cities were connected by an immense network of Inca roads that to this day survives in several sections. These were called 'qhapac ñan' and they reached more than 30 thousand kilometers throughout the empire . In addition, the Incas established a system of 'chasquis', who ran fast, carrying messages and merchandise throughout the Inca territory.

Source: Inka Trail Machu Picchu



THE LEGEND OF THE BIRTH OF THE INKA EMPIRE

As ancient cultures, Peru and India share a similar cosmovision which meaningfully departs from western perspectives, offering a holistic worldview deeply interlinked with the fabric of nature and the cosmos, in which myth and legends are deeply rooted. This perspective emphasizes unity over separation, interconnecting a pattern where humans, mountains, rivers, and stars are all integral parts of a unified whole. Many myths and legends were known around the Inca Empire, stories full of magic and mysticism. One of the oldest and most fantastic stories is the one that tells us how the Inka Empire was founded

“AYAR, The Inka’s Legend” highlights the strong connection between the Inka Empire stories and nature, showcasing the importance of courage and determination in facing challenges. The story is narrated in a graphic full color novel, volumes 1 and 2, with 104 pages, each.

The Legend of the Ayar Brothers

The Inca Empire, also called Tawantinsuyo, rose from the Peruvian highlands sometime in the early 13th century. It has a fantastic legend about its origin story at the hands of four brothers that tells how the city of Cuzco – the capital of the Inka Empire – was founded.

Legend has it that at the end of the great flood, which devastated the land “Tampu Tocco”, four brothers appeared with their wives: Ayar Manco and Mama Ocllo, Ayar Cachi and Mama Cora, Ayar Uchu and Mama Rahua and Ayar Auca and Mama Huaco; they, along with ten “ayllus” (Inca organization that groups 10 families) undertook a long journey in search of fertile lands where they could settle.

Of the 4 brothers, Ayar Cachi was the strongest. He had a slingshot that could sling stones that reached the skies, and made it rain and created thunder. His 3 brothers were jealous and feared him and devised a plan to get rid of him. The plan consisted of enticing Ayar Cachi to enter a cave in search of food, and when he did, his brothers locked him inside by blocking the entrance of the cave with a big stone.

The remaining 3 brothers kept to the path they were on, arriving at a Mountain called Huanacaure, where they found a stone Idol with the same name as the hill. The 3 brothers and their wives entered this place of worship with a lot of fear, but one of them, Ayar Uchu, challenged the Idol, and was turned into stone.

Ayar Manco and Ayar Auca continued their journey, regretting the loss of their two brothers, but also with the conviction of finding those coveted lands. Sometime during their trip, in order to search for a place to live with his brother, Ayar Auca grew wings and flew over the Pampa del Sol (the Sun settlement).

When he landed, he turned into stone, leaving Ayar Manco as the sole representative of his brothers.

It was the only remaining brother Ayar Manco, who arrived to the city of Cusco, where at last he found the right place to settle down after sinking the golden rod that was delivered to him by his father and God, Inti (the Sun), thus founding the Inca Empire, Tawantinsuyo.

The interpretation of this legend is that war and the battle of the strongest is an eternal constant for all humankind. In the case of the Incas, the one who survived received the enormous responsibility of founding and leading the Empire.



SCHOOL READING-WRITING COMPETITION ON "AYAR, THE INKA'S LEGEND"

GENERAL RULES

1. OBJECTIVE OF THE READING WRITING COMPETITION

The reading-writing competition aims to encourage secondary school students to learn about the great Peruvian Inka empire and its myths by reading the illustrated novel "AYAR, The Inka's Legend. And display their knowledge and writing creativity on the Inka Civilization by participating in its reading and writing competition, choosing an Ayar character or a topic on Inka Empire civilization and creating a 2-page story (up to 1,500 words).

The reading and writing competition will spark student interest in learning and researching about the Peruvian Empire of the Inkas, provide an exciting competitive platform for them for academic recognition and fosters their pride through participation in a prestigious event.

2. COMPETITION ORGANIZER:

JJEnterprises in partnership with Estudios Tawa

3. PARTICIPANTS

School secondary students (6Th to 10th grade)

4. COMPETITION STAGES

FIRST STAGE: Schools from New Delhi in individual form

SECOND STAGE: Winners among New Delhi secondary schools' competition

THIRD STAGE: Winners within and among states' secondary schools' competition

FOURTH STAGE: School winners at the national level

5. FORM OF PARTICIPATION

The school competition will be by individual

6. PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRATION FEE

Students wishing to participate must register at their school by filling out the registration form and paying a registration fee of 1000 rupees. In return, they will receive volume one of the illustrated novels, "Ayar, the Inka's Legend" (104 full-color pages), to participate.

7. PARTICIPANTS NUMBER

The number of participants per school needs to be over 50.

8. SUBMISSION OF PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION/ DELIVERY OF COMPETITION FEES/ DELIVERY OF ILUSTRATED NOVEL TO STUDENTS

The secondary school Principals will deliver the completed registration forms of the registered students and their respective fees to the competition organizer. The organizer will then deliver the corresponding number of purchased books to the school Principals within fifteen days of signing the agreement.

9. DATE OF THE COMPETITION

Defined by the Principals of the Secondary Schools

10. COMPETITION INTERNAL RULES & TIMING

Determined by Secondary School Principal

11. WINNERS SELECTION

The selection of the winners will be carried out by the School Principal according to the internal rules fixed for the competition.

12. PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE: Diploma, gift card * and publication of the 2- story at BLUEMOON MAGAZINE BLOG.

SECOND PRIZE, Diploma and gift card*.

THIRD PRIZE, Diploma and gift card*.

(PRIZES VALUES, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PARTICIPANT STUDENTS: SEE ATTACHED TABLE)

13. RECOGNITION TO STUDENTS PARTICIPACION

E-Certificate to all

14. RECOGNITION DIPLOMA TO PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS

15. AWARDS DELIVERY CEREMONY

At School, on day and time defined by the School Principal

PRIZES

STUDENTS QUANTITY	BOOK PRICE Rs	TOTAL Rs	1st PRIZE Rs	2nd PRIZE Rs	3rd PRIZE Rs
50	1,000	50,000	4,500	3,500	2,000
51 -100	1,000	100,000	9,000	7,000	3,000
101 - 150	1,000	150,000	13,500	10,500	6,000
151 - 200	1,000	200,000	18,000	14,000	8,000
201 - 250	1,000	250,000	22,500	17,500	10,000
251 - 300	1,000	300,000	27,000	21,000	12,000
301 - 350	1,000	350,000	31,500	24,500	14,000
351 - 400	1,000	400,000	36,000	28,000	16,000
401 - 450	1,000	450,000	40,500	31,500	18,000
451 - 500	1,000	500,000	45,000	35,000	20,000
501 - 550	1,000	550,000	49,500	38,500	22,000
551 - 600	1,000	600,000	54,000	42,000	24,000
601 - 650	1,000	650,000	58,500	45,500	26,000
651 - 700	1,000	700,000	63,000	49,000	28,000
701 - 750	1,000	750,000	67,500	52,500	30,000
751 - 800	1,000	800,000	72,000	56,000	32,000
801 - 850	1,000	850,000	76,500	59,500	34,000
851 - 900	1,000	900,000	81,000	63,000	36,000
901 - 950	1,000	950,000	85,500	66,500	38,000
950 - 1000	1,000	1,000,000	90,000	70,000	40,000

