The Inca Empire would likely have continued to grow and develop its civilization if the Spanish explorers had not reached Peru until 50 or 100 years after their actual arrival in 1532. The Incas' empire would have been even more formidable if they had had more time to develop their infrastructure and strengthen their trade and communication networks. A possible scenario is that the Inca Empire may have continued to grow and become even more powerful by conquering nearby areas like modern-day Chile and Argentina(*Rise of the Inca,* 2010). The Inca Empire might have resisted European colonization for longer if it had more resources and a larger population. It is crucial to remember that the Inca Empire was not impregnable and was susceptible to internal strife and natural disasters. Without the arrival of the Spanish, it's possible that these forces eventually won and the Inca Empire would have fallen apart on its own. The Inca Empire was a highly centralized state with a rigid hierarchical structure in terms of networks and hierarchies. Regional governors were chosen to oversee local affairs, and the emperor, or Sapa Inca, exercised unrestricted authority over the empire(*Rise of the Inca,* 2010). Another crucial component of the Incas' infrastructure was their extensive road system, which aided in facilitating trade and communication throughout their vast empire. It's possible that the Inca Empire's network and hierarchical structures would have advanced even further had it persisted in its development(*Rise of the Inca,* 2010). The Inca bureaucracy could have been made even more effective, and the Inca road network could have been expanded and improved. As a result, the Inca Empire would have grown stronger and it would have been more challenging for outside forces to enter and upend their society.

References

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