

Research and Writing Chpt. 11

It would seem to my eyes as though the Inca Empire would have had strong chances of warding off a Spanish invasion had it come in 1632. I believe that the Empire closely resembles long standing ones, such as the Romans or Assyrians, that would have allowed it to continue to stand had it had more time to develop. While we may never truly know, I believe that there lies good evidence to support a claim of the Inca Empire's survival.

One proof of this is that the Incas desired conquest. On page 352 in the book, it is stated that the Incas aimed to make all subjects of their empire. Revolts were shutdown and they consistently expanded their region, as shown on the graph on page 351. Their desire for the kingdom to grow would have ensured a growing population, and have potentially led to enough members to ward off Spanish attacks. It also would have meant more land with control over, leaving room for more options in terms of defense or attack.

Another proof is how well the Inca Empire developed technology. It developed a network of roads and bridges, which have been said to resemble those developed by the Roman Empire. They could cross steep ravines and facilitate troops movements, all great qualities in what could have been a war against the Spanish.

My one concern in the Incas ability would have been the lack of resources in their land. It is said on page 349 that the region was "very poor in metals suitable for tools or weapons", and that the Incas only developed small amounts of bronze weaponry that couldn't even hold an

edge. Had the Spanish attacked 100 years later, it would have likely been the case the the Spanish's technology had developed far too much for the Incas to hold much of a chance. The likely result would have been that the Spanish and Incas struck a deal, and there would have been at least slight remnants of the Inca Empire.