

In the alternate history where the Inca Empire extended for another 100 years, delaying the arrival of the Spanish until 1632, several factors would come into play that could potentially change the outcome of the Spanish invasion. The Inca Empire would have had additional time to expand its territory, develop networks and hierarchies, and strengthen various aspects of society to better prepare for European takeover. One key factor that could potentially change the outcome is the continued expansion of the Inca Empire. With another century of growth, the Inca Empire would likely have expanded its territory and increased its population, potentially reaching farther into neighboring regions and incorporating more diverse cultures and populations. This expansion could have resulted in a larger and more powerful Inca Empire, with a stronger military presence and greater resources to defend against external threats.

Successful networks and hierarchies would have likely developed within the extended Inca Empire. The Inca Empire was known for its well-developed administrative system, including an extensive network of roads and communication systems. With another century of expansion, these networks would have likely become even more sophisticated, facilitating efficient communication, trade, and governance throughout the empire. Hierarchies within the empire would have likely evolved, with established systems of power and authority in place to ensure stability and continuity. Additionally, the Inca Empire would have likely needed to strengthen various aspects of society to secure itself from European takeover. This could include further developing its military capabilities, improving its diplomatic relations with neighboring regions, and enhancing its economic and trade networks. The Inca Empire may have also needed to invest in technological advancements, such as fortifications and weapons, to better defend against European invaders who possessed superior military technology.



