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The Inca Empire is an image of a progressive society in its early stages. The expansive power of the empire began with its eighth emperor, Viracocha Inca. He created a policy in which successors shall not inherit the possessions of previous emperors (History.com, 2015). This pushed the next emperors to conquer and seek wealth from other lands. If the Spaniards arrived much later, it is possible that with this policy, the empire would have grown more, and its military might would have been more developed and strengthened. Countless conquests on neighboring lands would provide the military an insight on how to create better strategies and more sophisticated weapons that could be in par with the Spaniards. Besides the Spaniard's advanced weapons, one of the reasons for the end of the Inca Empire are the diseases brought by the invaders. Extending the arrival of the Spaniards would have given the opportunity for the rulers to improve their land's medical prowess and communication channels that would've been advantageous when the invaders arrive. This means that Huayna Capac and his successor would have not been killed by smallpox or any other disease. There would not have been a civil war sparked by the succession and the empire would not have been divided. With Huayna Capac's military prowess like his predecessors, the security of the throne with his eldest son, Ninan Cuyochi and the support given by his half-son and renowned strong warrior, Atahualpa, the empire would have continued to be great. If the Spaniards did not arrive at 1532, Inca Empire would've flourished in a decentralized society and wherever the Spaniards set their feet on they would face a self-sufficient and strong community that they cannot easily conquer.

Work Cited:

History.com Editors. "Inca". A&E Television Networks. March 11, 2015.
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