

Spanish Conquest of the Inca Civilization

The Inca Empire ended shortly after the arrival of the Spanish. What factors aided the Spanish in their conquest?

aided divided population	civil hostage smallpox	conquistadors outnumbered successor	Cuzco Pizarro weapons
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Francisco Pizarro

In 1532-33, a small band of 168 Spanish _____, led by Francisco _____ were able to capture the Inca emperor and the Inca capital city of _____, effectively bringing the Inca Empire to an end. How was such a small band of soldiers able to defeat an empire?

The Spanish were _____ in their conquests by several factors. Even before Pizarro's conquest began, the disease _____ had spread through the Andes devastating the Inca _____.

To make matters worse, the emperor Huayna Capac died of smallpox in 1527. His oldest son, who was the _____ to the throne, died shortly after. His remaining two sons began a _____ war for the right of succession. This war _____ the empire.

Finally, the superior _____ and daring of the Spanish conquistadors in the early stage of the conflict contributed to their success. Vastly _____, the Spaniards launched a surprise attack on the Incas who had never seen horses or cannons and captured the Inca emperor. With their emperor being held _____, the Inca army was unable to launch an attack on the much smaller Spanish force.

