INCON AND PRE-INCAN ARCHITECTURE IN PERU

Dillon Kliewer

2013
These walls were made by the Inca as part of their sun temple. The doorway and window were built in a trapezoidal shape to reduce damage from earthquakes.

Outside the temple is the garden and central Cusco.
The Incans built terraces so that they could farm land that was too steep for crops to grow on.

A system of aqueducts were built to transport water from the mountains to the cities below and to irrigate crops.
The Pre-Incan tribes were not as skilled at cutting rocks to use in their buildings. Instead they were held together with mortar.
Sacsayhuaman is an Incan fort that overlooks Cusco (the capital of The Empire).

Sacsuywaman contained some of the largest stones ever used by the Incans. Some weighing over 120 tons.
Ollantaytambo was a settlement conquered by the emperor Pachacuti. His profile is carved in the side of the mountain there.

The Incans built granaries to store there grain.
The Moray is an example of extreme Incan terrace architecture. The temperature between the top and bottom of the Moray differs by about 20 degrees Fahrenheit, leading scientists to speculate that it may have been an agricultural research station.
Machu Picchu was built by Incans as a royal palace away from the capital. Machu Picchu was staffed year round, even if the king was not there. It had its own farms and water supply. The Incans never mastered the arch. Their roofs were made of thatching.
The Incans cut the stones they built with so precisely that they didn’t need mortar to hold them together.

Machu Picchu was an important religious center. To the right is the alter in the principle temple. This temple was dedicated to the most important god of the Incan religion, the sun god.