





<p>Capítulo 3</p> <p>Manco Cápac II</p> <p>Resistance Movement</p> <p>Spanish Defectors</p> <p>Sayri Tupac</p> <p>Titu Cusi</p>	<p>THE STORY OF THE LAST FOUR INCAS</p> <p>According to the secretary of Francisco Pizarro, Pedro Sancho, the Conquistador set up a <u>puppet government</u> in 1533, allowing Manco Capac II (Manco Inca Yupanqui) to replace Atahualpa.</p> <p>Manco Capac II, however, soon led an unsuccessful revolt in 1536 and fled to Urumbamba. His failure was due to <u>Incan defectors</u>. "...he took with him the largest and most valuable of the gold images of the sun which had been in the principal temple in Cuzco". (Kindle Location 1363). He also took Incan mummies. His flight was aided by the rough terrain and high mountains. He was able to set up a resistance government in a city called Vitcos in the Vilcabamba valley with about 80 soldiers. Pizarro sent an expeditionary force after them, but they could not use their horses, suffered from <i>soroche</i>, and were ambushed by Manco Capac II. He again tried to quiet Manco Capac II, but was defeated himself. His brother, Gonzalo Pizarro, repeated the defeat. In 1541, when Almagro and Pizarro disputed over control of the Viceroyalty of Peru, Manco Capac II accepted the <u>Spanish defectors</u>, Gómez Pérez and Diego Méndez (Kindle Locations 1437-1438), who showed him how to use firearms. In 1544, King Charles V passed the "New Laws" which stripped the conquistadores and their heirs of their territorial strangle hold over the Incans (<i>repartamiento</i>). Gómez Pérez took advantage of the New Laws to arrange a pardon for himself and reinstate Manco Capac II as a Spanish government representative. This new arrangement failed when Gómez Pérez killed Manco Capac II in a violent altercation. The nature of this altercation is disputed. Titu Cusi portrays it as planned assassination; Inca Garcilaso de la Vega as an accident. Fortunately for the Spaniards, Manco Capac II's heir, Sayri Tupac, opened a new reign of peace (10 years).</p> <p>The illegitimate son of Manco Capac II, Titu Cusi, told a <i>mestizo</i> (Martin Pando) the story of Manco Capac II's fleeing Incan government (<i>Relación de la Conquista del Perú y hechos del Inca Manco II</i>), who told then Friar Marcos García. Don Diego de Castro Titu Cusi negotiated peace with the Spaniard Lope García de Castro in 1566.</p>	 <p>Pizarro (1475?-1541) Deputy of Alonso de Ojeda (1499 sailed with Américo Vespuccio and discovered Trinidad, conquistador de Nueva Andalucía 1510)</p>  <p>Deputy of Vasco Núñez de Balboa (stowaway who helped Ojeda. Governor of Darién and Panamá. Executed for illegally exploring south of Panamá.)</p> <p>Mayor of Panamá (1522)</p> <p>Trece de Gallo (1526)</p> <p>Incan Civil War (Huáscar vs. Atahualpa)</p> <p>Was Manco Capac II a thief?</p>
---	---	--

Like the first contact with Atahualpa, the actual conquest of Peru was steeped in political intrigue and treason. Both the Spaniards and the Incan resistance fought among themselves for political control. Both sides had defectors.

<p>Fleeting peace</p>	<p>“In 1555 a new Viceroy from Spain decided to attempt to make a peaceful conquest of this difficult region by inviting young Sayri Tupac to come out of the inaccessible wilds of the Cordillera Vilcabamba and live in the fertile and attractive valley of Yucay...” (Kindle Locations 1500-1502). Sayri Tupac accepted his offer, visited Lima with 300 troupes, and settled in Cuzco to reign as Spanish appointed Incan ruler.</p> <p>Tuti Cusi assumed control over the Incans from Vitcos upon Sayri Tupac’s death (suspected poisoning). He later passed on control to Tupac Amaru.</p>	<p>Fray Antonio de la Calancha (1584-1654) was born 30 years after Tuti Cusi assumed power. His and Tuti Cusi’s own testimony represent the “official historical versions” of this period. He lived in Cusco’s convent from 1610-1614.</p>
<p>New negotiations</p>	<p>The Spanish conscript Baltasar de Ocampo (Viceroy Toledo’s 1572 campaign to convert Titu Cusi under the command of Don Diego Rodríguez de Figueroa) describes Titu Cusi’s resistance government as one of luxurious living. Figueroa’s account of his negotiations with Tuti Cusi mentions an Incan theatre, Titu Cusi’s dress, political greetings and customs, Tuti Cusi’s run-in with small pox, Incan food preferences (including monkey), and evidence the Incans were using domesticated sheep from Spain. He depicts their meeting as a violent exchange of threats and a show of Incan force. Eventually these negotiations broke down.</p> <p>Apparently, Tuti Cusi kept a bilingual <i>mestizo</i> translator, Martin Pando, who may have helped convince him to convert to Catholicism and try to accept rule under the Spaniards.</p>	 
<p>Religious conversion</p>	<p>Supposedly the monks, Gonzalo Pérez de Vivero and Atilano de Anaya, baptized Tuti Cusi in 1565 following King Phillip II’s assumption of control over the Spanish kingdom. Nevertheless, according to Father Calancha’s version of the story this conversion happened only on his death bed fighting pneumonia. His conversion, in fact, brought many trials, tribulations, and sufferings to the monks, including an attempt to help them violate their vows of chastity. The priests replied in turn desecrating Incan religious temples.</p> <p>“The nobles wished to kill the missionaries and probably would have done so had it not been for the regard in which Friar Diego was held, owing to his skill in curing disease.” (Kindle Locations 1840-1841).</p>	<p>Felipillo was a Tallán indian who spoke Quechua and served Pizarro as interpreter.</p>

The Catholic church’s effort to convert Tuti Cusi was fraught with social intrigue and ideological resistance. In this war of differing ideologies the Incans assaulted the priests’ religious vows of chastity and their capacity for physical endurance, while the priests destroyed religious sites and converted and comploted with the masses against them. The priests’ access to medical cures probably prevented them from being killed outright. They died in the hands of the Incans, blamed for Tuti Cusi’s death by pneumonia.

Shortly after Tupac Amaru assumes the Incan throne (1571), Viceroy Francisco de Toledo sends an ambassador to secure pacification of the native.

The ambassador is murdered and Toledo sends out an expeditionary force to grab Tupac Amaru. This time the Spanish brought light mountain guns and roughed the Incans. "The Spanish soldiers were commanded by a Captain García, who had married a niece of Tupac Amaru and who presumably spoke the Quichua language." (Kindle Locations 1927-1928).

Captain García captured Tupac Amaru and then proceeded to eradicate him and all his bloodline. "The captured Inca chiefs were tortured to death with fiendish brutality." (Kindle Location 1947).

45 yrs. after Pizarro's arrival the Incans still control their own government. **Was this a fast conquest?** (Compare with British founding of Jamestown in 1607, Pilgrim's arrive in 1620, British control of Quebec in 1713, American Revolution 1776, and British control of Florida in 1783.)

It seems the niece of Tupac Amaru survived. She would also know about the importance of bloodline.



Despite having resisted Spanish rule in Peru and having grown in number, the Incan empire falls. This is due in part to a leader having little military training and in part to Spanish military adaptation and reliance on marriages with Incan descendents, descendents who knew how to manipulate circumstances and cultural symbols. The last generation of Spanish conquistadores made sure to eradicate all of the rebellious leader's bloodline that potentially fell outside of their control. They did this violently and publically. In a sense, we can characterize the conquest as one marked by three periods of politics and military battles: ally and military campaign, ideological warfare, political and military insurgency.