

Tom Patterson argues that the Inca Empire was a class-stratified, state-based society, with a tributary mode of production. How was the tributary mode of production organized in the Inca Empire prior to Spanish contact? How did the Spanish insert themselves into this structure, and transform Andean society from the 1530s through the 1570s?

- In the beginning they weren't controlled, and exploited for their labor.
- 1430s the Inca became a class stratified society. They have control over the cuzco valley. They conquer the area of South America. Up until the Spanish arrive
- Essay should start with the Inca as a chiefdom. Just a little. Looked much like the Tonga society. Hierarchical, widespread warfare and raiding. But not yet a class of people. (lates 1200s to 1430s).
- Divide the Inca part : Inca chiefdom, Inca empire, and Spanish . Focus more on the Inca empire portion.
- Note: Do not talk about the historical landscape, if you do keep it to a minimum

- He has a different view about state formation that most archaeologists don't have. Typically people see a pyramid or an irrigation canal as a sign of state formation. For him, seeing that doesn't equate to state formation. Who is to say everyone didn't come together in their own free will to create beneficial structures. Coercion, exploitation and class inequalities is a sign of state formation for Patterson. Until we witness violence or inequality he won't call it state formation.

- State formation isn't a smooth road, it involves rises and collapses.

- The section: The Inca before the empire and the Inca became the empire is when the essay question begins.

Why specifically the 1530s to 1570s?

- The Spanish are able to consolidate their control, and it is financed by the silver mining in Bolivia. Finances development of the colonial state. Changes it from a tributary state to a labor economy. Forces people to become silver miners. Less focused on what's going on in the villages.

- Focused on a plunder economy. Wealth became accumulated in Spain and not where the Inca empire was.

- In June 1552 new laws were passed to weaken the power of encomenderos. Now the encomenderos who got profits from mit'a labor were rebelling (Inca empire part 3 ppt)

- Started being careless, acts of arson, theft (Inca empire part 3 ppt)

- Birth of a new ethnic identity as well as a millennial movement (combined political, military, and religious movement to drive the Spanish out)

- No faction of the inca could hold centralized power. Not one single group could fully assert their control over given areas due to the civil war.
- The early days of Spanish colonialism were based on a plunder economy, but as the sources of wealth to loot diminished, by the 1560's the Spanish sought to intensify the amount of wealth extracted from the labor of the native communities.
- Should be the last of the paragraphs when discussing reform, The toledo reforms:
Structure that remains till late 17th century.
 - Centralized the state power by controlling labor extraction and the redistribution of surplus.