

Mayans - Incas - Aztecs

The Mayan, Inca and Aztec all followed the stars and developed powerful empires in the Western Hemisphere. They were the most advanced empires, despite all the geographic challenges. They were a developed, highly advanced and prosperous societies with complex cultures.

The Mayan and Aztec Empires were located in the region known as Mesoamerica, while the Inca Empire was located along the Andes mountain range of South America. Mesoamerica refers to the area between modern-day Mexico in the north and Costa Rica in the south. The Aztecs prospered in the mountainous highlands, whereas the Mayan people prospered in the low-lying jungles.

Mayans – 250 to 1697 A.D. Mexico, Yucatan Peninsula

Two thousand years ago, the Mayan developed on of the most advanced civilization in the Americas, by developing a written language of hieroglyphs and invented the mathematical concept of zero. They were a star people who left a galactic encoded message in stone, which is a map of the larger cycles of time that define the return path to the stars. The Mayans built 60 cities and had one ruler per city.

The Mayan civilization was nearly wiped out by smallpox brought by the Europeans. The brutal legendary battle by Spanish explorers and colonists, led by Hernan Cortes in Mexico and Pedro de Alvarado in Guatemala in 1523, ended the Mayan Empire, but many Mayan cities had already been abandoned. Today there are approximately six million Mayan people, with the largest group being found in Mexico.

The Mayan Calendar began August 13, 3114 B.C. and ended December 21, 2012. The calendar is a galactic code to the working of the Universe.

Limited genetic markers support that the Mayans and Native America Indians are both of common Asian extraction.

Incas – 1400-1532 A.D. Peru

If an empire's power is determined by territory and control over resources, the Inca had the most powerful empire among the three. Their Empire was the largest formed in the pre-Columbian New World.

The Incas were vegan and domesticated llamas, alpacas, ducks and guinea pigs. They were considered a relatively peaceful people, not wanting to conquer, but instead used diplomacy to convince others to join their empire.

They were known for their religion, architecture and network of roads.

They practiced polytheism, whereby they believed in deities that could control natural elements, such as the sun, moon, droughts and earthquakes. They have been accredited for creating the ancient Nazca Lines, which are geoglyphs etched into desert sands, covering 1000 square miles and have 300 different figures.

The emperor or kind of the Inca Empire was called the Sapa Inca, which means 'sole ruler'. He was the most powerful person in the land and everyone reported to him. The Incan civilization lasted only one century and was nearly wiped out by smallpox. This led to the conquest by Spanish soldiers, spearheaded by Francisco Pizarro, thus ending the reign of the Inca Empire.

Aztecs – 1325 A.D - August 13, 1521 Mexico

The Aztecs built one of the world's most advanced societies. They were known for their warriorship, fierceness, were unforgiving and took over many states. They were mainly vegetarian and drinking alcohol was only permitted on religious occasions and the amount was restricted and enforced.

The Aztec civilization ended in 1521, when a group of Spanish conquistadors led by Hernan Cortes and aided by Pedro de Alvarado brutally and legendarily took them over.

In 1545 an outbreak of a mysterious illness caused 15 million Aztec deaths. It was called The Cocoliztli Epidemic or Great Pestilence. However, smallpox brought by the Spanish also affected them as they had never been exposed to the virus and thus possessed no natural immunity.

Today, there are approximately 1.5 million descendants of the Aztecs, known as the Nahua. They live in small communities dotted across rural Mexico.