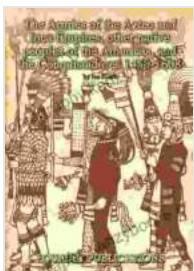


Armies Of The Aztec And Inca Empires: Other Native Peoples Of The Americas

The Aztec army was a professional force that was organized into units of 8,000 men. Each unit was led by a captain, and there were also higher-ranking officers who commanded multiple units. The Aztecs used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and swords. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Eagle Warriors and the Jaguar Warriors.

The Eagle Warriors were the elite unit of the Aztec army. They were chosen from among the bravest and most skilled warriors, and they wore elaborate costumes that included eagle feathers. The Eagle Warriors were used to lead attacks and to break through enemy lines.

The Jaguar Warriors were another elite unit of the Aztec army. They were chosen from among the strongest and most experienced warriors, and they wore jaguar skins. The Jaguar Warriors were used to guard the emperor and to fight in close combat.



Armies of the Aztec and Inca Empires, Other Native Peoples of The Americas, and the Conquistadores: Organisation, Warfare, Dress and Weapons (Armies of the Sixteenth Century)

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In addition to their professional army, the Aztecs also had a large number of citizen-soldiers who could be called upon to fight in times of war. These citizen-soldiers were not as well-trained as the professional army, but they could still be effective in battle.

The Inca army was also a professional force, but it was organized differently from the Aztec army. The Inca army was divided into units of 10,000 men, and each unit was led by a general. There were also higher-ranking officers who commanded multiple units. The Incas used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and slings. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Royal Guard and the Orejones.

The Royal Guard was the elite unit of the Inca army. They were chosen from among the most handsome and well-born young men, and they were trained in the use of a variety of weapons. The Royal Guard was used to protect the emperor and to fight in close combat.

The Orejones were another elite unit of the Inca army. They were chosen from among the most experienced and skilled warriors, and they wore large earplugs that were made of gold or silver. The Orejones were used to lead attacks and to break through enemy lines.

In addition to their professional army, the Incas also had a large number of citizen-soldiers who could be called upon to fight in times of war. These

citizen-soldiers were not as well-trained as the professional army, but they could still be effective in battle.

In addition to the Aztec and Inca empires, there were a number of other native peoples in the Americas who had powerful armies. These armies included the Maya, the Zapotec, the Mixtec, the Tarascan, and the Apache.

The Maya army was one of the most advanced in the Americas. They used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and swords. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Jaguar Warriors and the Eagle Warriors.

The Zapotec army was another powerful force in the Americas. They used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and slings. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Jaguar Warriors and the Eagle Warriors.

The Mixtec army was also a powerful force in the Americas. They used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and swords. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Jaguar Warriors and the Eagle Warriors.

The Tarascan army was another powerful force in the Americas. They used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and swords. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Jaguar Warriors and the Eagle Warriors.

The Apache army was a powerful force in the Americas. They used a variety of weapons, including bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and

tomahawks. They also had a number of specialized units, such as the Jaguar Warriors and the Eagle Warriors.

The Aztec, Inca, and other native peoples of the Americas used a variety of tactics and strategies in warfare. These tactics and strategies included:

- **Mass warfare:** The Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas often used mass warfare tactics. This involved using large numbers of troops to overwhelm the enemy.
- **Ambush:** The Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas often used ambush tactics. This involved hiding troops in a concealed location and then attacking the enemy when they were least expecting it.
- **Siege warfare:** The Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas often used siege warfare tactics. This involved surrounding an enemy stronghold and then cutting off their supplies and reinforcements.
- **Psychological warfare:** The Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas often used psychological warfare tactics. This involved using intimidation, threats, and propaganda to demoralize the enemy.

The Aztec, Inca, and other native peoples of the Americas used a variety of weapons and technology in warfare. These weapons and technology included:

- **Bows and arrows:** Bows and arrows were the most common weapons used by the Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas. They were used for both hunting and warfare.

- **Spears:** Spears were another common weapon used by the Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas. They were used for both thrusting and throwing.
- **Clubs:** Clubs were another common weapon used by the Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas. They were used for both beating and smashing.
- **Swords:** Swords were not as common as other weapons, but they were used by some of the more advanced native peoples of the Americas. They were used for both cutting and thrusting.
- **Armor:** Armor was not widely used by the Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas. However, some of the more advanced native peoples did use armor made of leather, cotton, or wood.
- **Shields:** Shields were widely used by the Aztecs, Incas, and other native peoples of the Americas. They were used to protect themselves from enemy weapons.

The Aztec and Inca empires were two of the most powerful and advanced civilizations in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans. Their armies were a key factor in their success, and they developed sophisticated strategies and technologies to wage war. The other native peoples of the Americas also had powerful armies, and they used a variety of tactics and strategies in warfare.

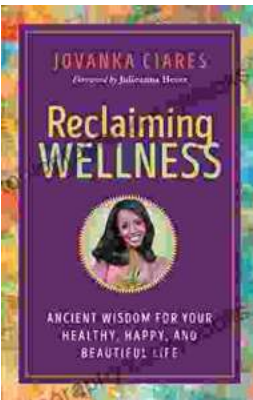
The armies of the Aztec, Inca, and other native peoples of the Americas played a major role in shaping the history of the Americas. They fought for their land, their freedom, and their way of life. They were brave and skilled warriors, and their armies were a force to be reckoned with.



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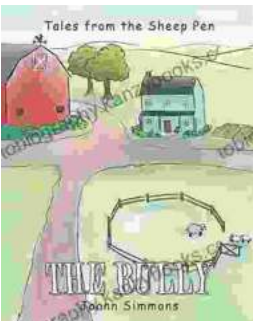
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