 **Collapse of the Incan Empire 1525-1537** 

* c.1525 – Old Incan Emperor, Huayna Capac dies, possibly from smallpox (an epidemic had been tearing through the New World immediately after its introduction by the Spanish further north).
* **Catastrophically, Huayna Capac had failed to name an heir before his death. The ensuing power struggle between his two sons, Huáscar and Atahualpa, eventually leads to a civil war. Smallpox further weakens the**[**Inca population**](http://howtoperu.com/inca-population-estimates/)**.**
* 1526 – 1527 — The second expedition of [Francisco Pizarro](http://goperu.about.com/od/historyofperu/a/Francisco-Pizarro-A-Timeline.htm) arrives in Tumbes on the north coast of Peru.
* 1529 – 1530 — In 1529, the Spanish Crown gives Pizarro permission to conquer Peru. He embarks upon his third expedition to Peru.
* 1532 — Atahualpa wins a decisive battle against Huáscar at the Battle of Quipaipan. The civil war ends, but a new threat has already landed on the north coast of Peru.
* **1532 — Francisco Pizarro and his small force of conquistadors capture Atahualpa in Cajamarca on November 16.**
* **The Sapa Inca is held for ransom before being killed.**
* **1533 — On July 26, the Spaniards execute Atahualpa**.
* They install Túpac Huallpa as the new Inca ruler, but he dies just months after his succession (probably from smallpox).
* 1533 — On November 15, the first Spaniards enter Cusco. In December, Pizarro makes Manco Inca Yupanqui (another of Huayna Capac’s sons) the new puppet ruler of the Inca Empire)
* 1535 — Pizarro founds the coastal settlement of Lima on January 18 (Pizarro originally named it “Ciudad de los Reyes,” or “City of Kings).
* 1536 to 1537 — Manco Inca leads an uprising, laying siege to Cusco. Despite victory over the Spanish forces in the Battle of Ollantaytambo, Manco Inca is forced to flee following the arrival of Spanish reinforcements.
* 1537 – Manco Inca takes refuge at Vilcabamba. With Cusco fallen to the Spaniards, Vilcabamba becomes the new Inca capital, an isolated independent state and a refuge for the remnants of the royal family. At this stage, just 100 years after its foundation, the Inca Empire had crumbled and disappeared as a ruling power.