

In the 16th century, two military technologies clashed in Peru. The indigenous native one, whose main element was stone; and the Hispanic one, with firearms and the use of bronze and iron for their manufacture and gunpowder.

Military armaments define two types of weapons: offensive and defensive, transitional weapons from the end of the feudal world and the beginning of the Renaissance era.

Offensive weapons were attack weapons and were divided into bladed weapons and firearms. Offensive bladed weapons were the long infantry sword, the curved cavalry sabre, and a series of knives, daggers and pikes (long poles with metal tips).

Firearms consisted of a combination of three elements: the weapon itself, ammunition and gunpowder. Culverins, the predecessors of cannons, were made of bronze and elongated and were loaded with metal bullets that were expelled by gunpowder. The arquebuses were the most commonly used weapons in the conquest, measuring 1.50 metres and weighing 8 kilos. The blunderbusses, on the other hand, were weapons with short barrels and were more manoeuvrable.