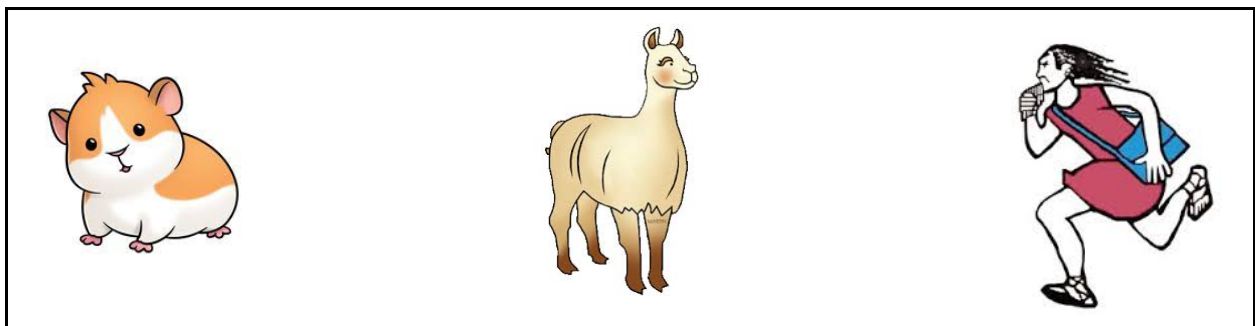


Semestre Andino 2017 - 2018



La cultura Inca



Exploratory Spanish

Cultural Targets:

1. I can identify factual information about the Andes Mountains and the Inca civilization.
2. I can illustrate on a given map the countries that comprised the Inca empire.
3. I can explain the cultural relevance in the Inca culture of the six pictures shown in the upper and lower boxes on the front page of this packet.
4. I can identify the role of the guinea pig in the Inca culture and I can compare and contrast it with an item in my own culture.
5. I can practice expressing curiosity and wonderment as our class maintains communication with a middle school class in Otavalo, Ecuador via e-mail.

Las montañas de los Andes - [The Andes Mountains](#)¹

The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world at _____ miles long and _____ miles wide. The Andes are located in the western part of South America in a span of seven countries: _____, _____, _____, Perú, _____, Chile and _____.

The _____ civilization managed to establish themselves in the Peruvian Andes in the 15th century.



¹ Zimmermann, Kim Ann. "Andes: World's Longest Mountain Range." *LiveScience*, Purch, 14 Mar. 2013, www.livescience.com/27897-andes-mountains.html.

Inca Geography

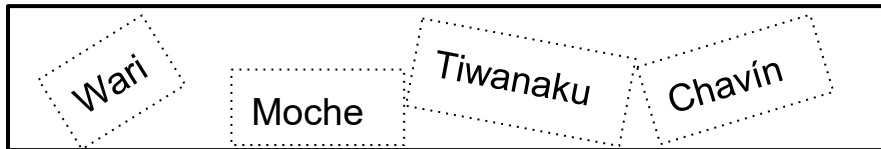
Using the QR code below or a map in the Inca link above, color in the four regions of the Inca empire.



1. The capital of the Inca empire was _____, its name means _____.
2. Tawantinsuyu meant _____. These regions were _____, _____, _____ and _____.
3. The Inca empire covered six modern countries, some completely and some partially. These countries are from north to south: _____, _____, Perú, _____, Chile and _____.
4. _____ is the great Inca leader whose name means “The reverser of the world”, he is credited for much of the empire expansion and for the reorganization, urbanization and infrastructure of the empire.

El imperio Inca - The Inca Empire²

Fill in the table with the corresponding culture in the word bank, based on the descriptions given and the information found in the links.



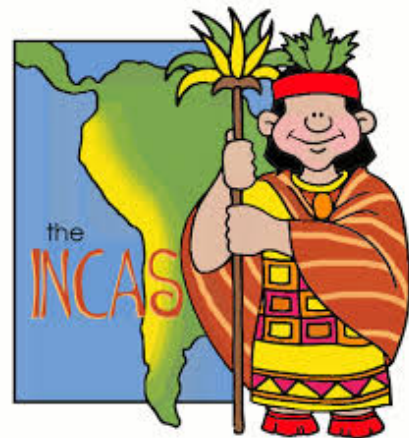
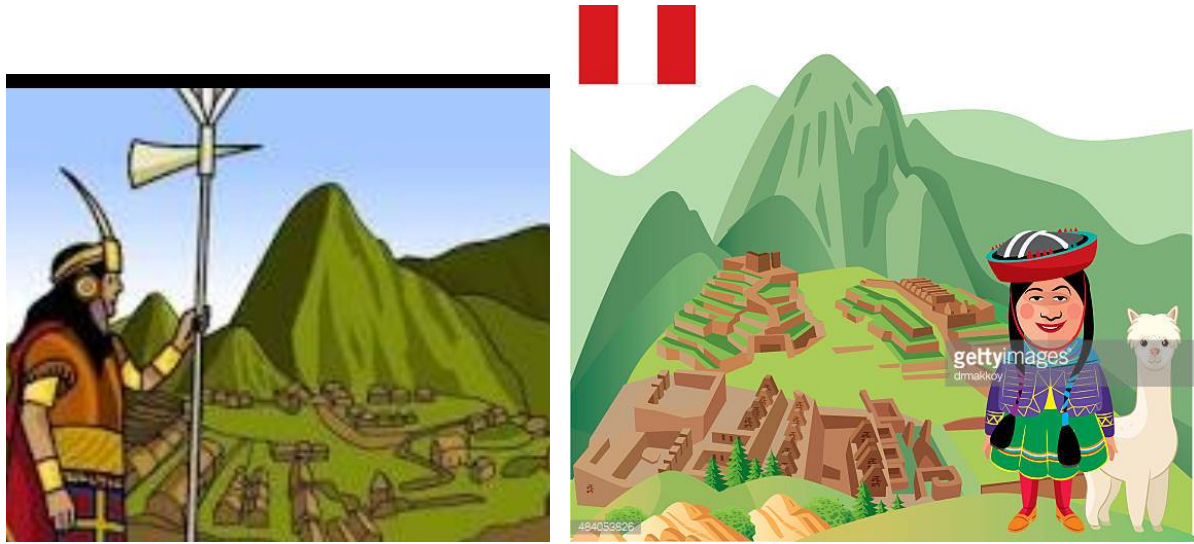
<u>Pre-Inca Cultures</u>	Time Period	Well known for
	800 - 200 BC	They built temples, the largest early buildings in Perú. Gifted artists of sculptures, ceramics, and textiles; skilled metal workers.
	1 - 700 AD	Masters of metal works, pottery and textiles. It was an urban civilization that had a lot in common with the Inca, each town had one ruler or lord.
	600 - 1000 AD	Weavery of geometric patterns. They consolidated urban cities, built roads to connect cities.
	600 - 1000 AD	Built stone cities, the Inca inherited their building techniques, it is believed.
	TIME PERIOD	WELL KNOWN FOR
<u>THE INCA CIVILIZATION</u>		

² Cartwright, Mark. "Inca Civilization." *Ancient History Encyclopedia*. Ancient History Encyclopedia, 15 Sep 2014. Web. 27 Aug 2017.

Machu Picchu: The Old Peak

Machu Picchu is a great _____ and _____ Inca centers that the Spanish conquistadores never found. The American archaeologist, _____ found Machu Picchu in _____. Additionally, there is plenty of evidence that points at Machu Picchu being an important _____.

In 2007, Machu Picchu was designated as _____ of the modern world. It is the most visited place in South America as well.

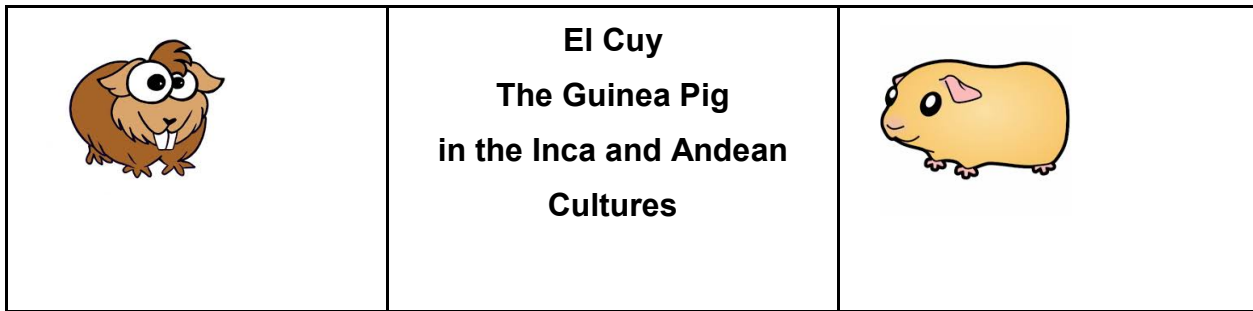


REFLECTION #1:

Think, gather, discuss, share:

Get together with two others and be prepared to share your views on the following question.

The Inca culture rose and developed with no use of the wheel, iron tools and no writing system. How do we know that what we know about them is accurate? Jot down your ideas here:



I. El Cuy was domesticated by the pre-Inca cultures. Cuys served two main purposes in the Inca society:

➤

➤

II. Cuys provide great nutritional value compared to other common meats:

	cuy	beef	pork
Protein			
Fats			

III. Besides the great nutritional value, cuys are becoming quite popular to raise in countries like _____ and _____ because:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

III. Cultural Connections: watch these short videos and prepare to share what the videos show us about the importance of the Cuy in the communities of Ecuador and Perú.

[Guinea Pigs in Ecuador](#)

[Guinea Pigs in Perú](#)

Inca Religion and Cosmology

The Inca civilization had a god creator which they called _____.

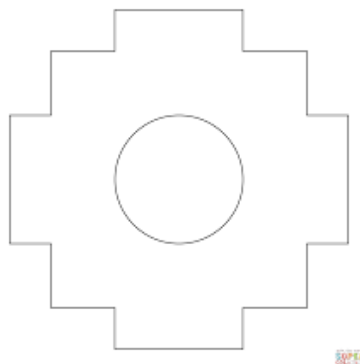
The Inca cosmological view of the universe was that a natural community existed in three planes or “pachas”. These planes were:

1. _____ pacha or the world above, represented by _____.
2. _____ pacha or the world here and now, represented by _____.
3. _____ pacha or the underworld, represented by _____.

According to Inca belief, a duality of forces (male and female) in the cosmos brought balance and harmony. There was communication, transformation and reciprocity among the worlds they perceived.

Represented by:	Three worlds	Inca god creator:	
	Hanan _____	Sun god:	Moon god:
	Kai _____	earth:	sea:
		male	female
	Uku _____	world of the departed	

The symbol below is called _____, this is where the Inca represented their view of the universe in three worlds:



The Great Inca Road: Qhapaq Ñan

The Inca used the work laid up before them by some of the pre-Inca civilizations like the Wari, Tiwanaku and the Chimu to connect their entire empire. This road system stretched through the empire for about _____ miles. Not only was it the longest road system of the 1500s, but it was the best _____.



A complex and sophisticated system, the Qhapaq Ñan connected the three natural geographic regions of the empire: _____, _____, and _____.

Amazingly, this road was used special people: the Inca ruler, soldiers on military duty, llama caravans carrying goods like _____, _____ and cotton. Additionally, a special group of runners were allowed to use the road, these runners were called _____. These young men would train diligently to do their work well. They would run in relay race style of distances of about _____ miles, they would carry official messages for the emperor, _____, raw materials, and _____ information registered in khipus, since the Inca did not develop a writing system.

Chaski teams of 25 could cover a distance of _____ miles in one week.

REFLECTION #2:

❑ Unfortunately, many Europeans had the idea that the natives of the Americas were underdeveloped, ignorant, and even savages. How would you argue against that mindset, considering what you know about the Inca ways and lifestyle?

❑ From what you have learned on the Inca Civilization, what one quality would you choose to explain what makes them extraordinary?