

SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS AT THE HACKETT HOUSE - Cuenca, Ecuador

The presentation will cover timelines and historical information as it fits:

Performance Objectives covered: Construct timelines of the historical era being studied (S2C1PO3, Primary/Secondary resources S2C1PO5, Archeological research S2C1PO8, Impact of cultural and scientific contributions of ancient civilizations on later civilizations S2C2PO6, Medieval Kingdoms: S2C3PO2, Renaissance: S2C4PO1

GREETING: BUENAS DIAS

- I. **Location/Geography** (S4C1PO4, S4C4PO2, PO3, PO4, S4C6PO1
 - A. **Hemisphere/continent**
 1. Ecuador is on the continent of South America in the southern hemisphere
 2. The country rests along the equator and Cuenca is on the southern end in a valley surrounded by the Andes Mountains. It is at an elevation of about 8400 feet as compared to Tempe that is about 1100-1500 feet.
 3. Subtropical highland climate; mild climate year-round- days warm and night cool enough for a sweater. Rainy season is from mid-October until early May.
 4. Average temperature 58 degrees

- B. **Influence of water on development and trade** (S2C2PO3, S2C3PO6, S4C2PO2, S4C4PO4, S4C5PO3)
1. “The dominant features of the city's geography are also the source of its name in Spanish: the four rivers of *Cuenca* (meaning a basin made by a [confluence](#) of rivers). These rivers are the Tomebamba (named after the Cañari culture), Yanuncay, Tarqui and Machangara, in order of importance. The first three of these rivers originate in the [Páramo](#) of [Parque Nacional Cajas](#) to the west of the city. These four rivers are part of the [Amazon river](#) watershed. Cuenca is surrounded by mountains on all sides, with passes to the west, south and east.”
 2. The real name of Cuenca is Santa Ana de los Quatro Rios de Cuenca
 3. The Cuenca people are very proud of the fact that they manage their own water distribution and are self-sufficient in that area. They do not depend on the government for help with this.

II. Historical Perspective

- A. **9000 year history can be divided into five eras: Pre-Columbian, The Conquest, The Colonial Period, The War of Independence and the Republican Era.**
1. First evidence of man in 8060 BC in the Cave of Chopsi. They hunted in the paramo which is the alpine tundra ecosystems (Paramo is only in this part of the world where the land is between the forest line and below the permanent snow line.)
 2. Later after 5585 BC - started to become agricultural. Grew potatoes, squash, and quinoa. Had llamas and alpacas.
 3. After 2000 BC - people became more highly organized society and started to manage water with irrigation practices and controlled plagues. People separated into administrative and religious authorities (shamans)

4. Canari settlement called Guapondeleg - believed to be founded around 500 AD
5. Guapondeleg translates into “land as big as heaven”

B. Inca next inhabitants (Inca is only the “king”; rest of people called indigenous) in the 1500’s AD

1. After hard battle, conquered Canari and occupied Guapondeleg and surrounding area.
2. Inca had their own architecture but kept the Canari achievements of astronomy and agriculture.
3. Inca commander, Tupac Yupanqui supposedly built beautiful city in what is now Cuenca. There was so much gold in the city and it was built to rival Cuzco which was the capital of the Inca empire in Peru.
4. The story of this area is very similar to the story of the “seven cities of Cibola” in Arizona. But, in Cuenca there really was gold.
5. Abandoned by Canari and Inca - sparsely populated until 1550’s

c. Spanish founded city that exists today in 1557

1. Named after Andres Hurtado de Mendoza’s (Viceroy of Peru) home town of Cuenca, Spain
2. It grew in population and importance during the colonial era and reached it’s peak during the first years’ of Ecuador’s independence from the Spanish which was November 3, 1820.

Cultural/Connections (S2C1PO7, S2C1PO8, S2C2PO2, S2C3PO7, S4C2PO3, S4C2PO5, S4C4PO2, S4C5PO2, PO3, S4C6PO1, S2C9PO1, PO2, S2C6PO6 S2C3PO7

A. How are we in Tempe connected to these countries:

1. Early civilizations started managing water with irrigation as did the Hohokam in our area.
2. Tempe's eighth Sister City in 2009
3. Capital of the Azuay province, the 3rd largest city in Ecuador
4. Preserved history as we preserve our Hackett House; Hayden Flour Mill; Monte's
5. Honors cultural traditions as we do the many cultures that make up our state.
6. Discovered one of our Sister City members has relations in Cuenca - the Borota's - Richard Borota is Mark Borota's 2nd cousin

B. UNESCO World Heritage Trust Site (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

1. They are proud of being designated Cultural Patrimony of Humanity by UNESCO on December 1, 1999
2. In 2002, it was named the Cultural Capital of the Americas
3. Recognized for cultural richness where they have been able to blend a modern city with the colonial charm of yesteryear.
4. The combination of past and present is seen in the narrow cobblestone streets to the traditional agricultural practices of the ancient Canari to the preserved Inca ruins to the Cathedrals build by the Spaniards.

Economic/Trade: (S2C3PO6, S2C3PO7, S4C4PO4, S5C1PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, S4C5PO1)

c. **Trade:**

1. Panama hats are the trademark of Cuenca - first made in the Cuenca area and still produced there. They are called Panama hats because Panama is their point of international sales. They were made for the workers of the Panama Canal to protect them from the intense sun. Fine Panama hats take 2-4 months to weave.
2. Old World, Spanish colonial feel to town: flower boxes on windows wrought-iron balconies, red-tile roofs, cobblestone streets, lively markets
3. Center for arts and crafts - many of the things sold in Quito and Guayaquil come from this area.

Conclusion

Cuenca attracts many visitors to its city from around the world. The designation given by UNESCO in 1999 allows the city to undertake preservation projects that help the city grow without sacrificing its wonderful heritage. Citizens of Cuenca are very proud of their heritage and after the the UNESCO announcement was made they said “Que Viva Cuenca Hoy Y Siempre....(“Long live Cuenca today and always!”)

Dates for timeline:

1. Canari settlement in 500 AD
2. Inca's came next
3. Spanish control in 1557
4. Named to UNESCO in 1999
5. Sister City to Tempe in 2009

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

Why is it important to understand different cultures?

How are we transformed by studying other cultures?

What similarities and differences do you find in cultures we have discussed?

How are we connected to people in other countries?

ARTIFACTS FROM CUENCA:

ARTIFACT GIVEN TO STUDENTS: FISH ERASER SYMBOLIZING THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS AND THE UNIQUE FISH THERE

Clothing indigenous to the country

Panama hat - 10,000 feet high so people wear hats; during the construction of the Panama canal they imported the hats from Ecuador for the people. Can be crushed, folded and then come back to natural form.

Pictures of life in Cuenca

Purse: Shigra - originally carried by Indians to carry seeds for planting - hand woven. Colors are dyed naturally.

Clothing really worn only by peasant people

Lots of gold

Lots of churches

Vibrant, lively colors

Lot of fruits and vegetables and flowers due to climate. They import lots of roses.

FLAG OF ECUADOR:



DESCRIPTION

The current flag of Ecuador was officially adopted on September 26, 1860 and finalized in 1900 with addition of the coat of arms. The coat of arms depicts the Andes Mountain Range; steamboat represents first seaworthy steamship built in Ecuador; condor at top symbolizes power, greatness, and strength of Ecuador.

The red, green and blue are the colors of *Francisco de Miranda*, the South American revolutionist and adventurer. Yellow is the color of the federation, red is said to indicate courage and blue symbolizes independence from Spain. The centered coat of arms is topped with a condor.

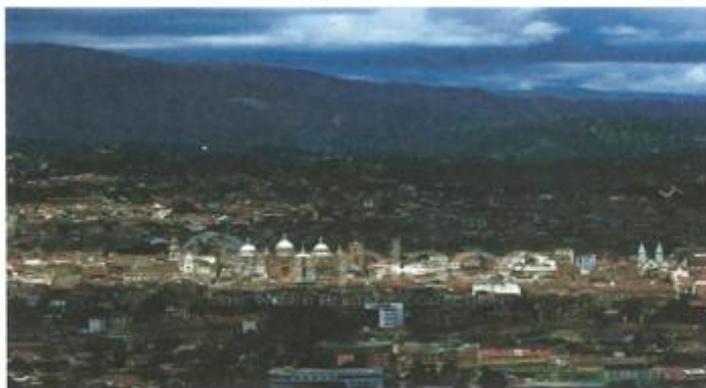
Cuenca, Ecuador

Cuenca became Tempe's eighth Sister City in 2009. This colonial city rests in a valley surrounded by the Andes Mountains of Ecuador, the country on the equator. The Spanish founded the city in 1557 on the site of a former Incan settlement. Cuenca is considered the "cultural capital of Ecuador" which boasts four universities, fine art galleries, many museums and several research and cultural organizations.

Of all the cities in Ecuador, Cuenca is arguably the most charming with its cobblestone streets, old-world cathedrals, colonial parks and urban rivers. The famously traditional Cuencanos continue a proud intellectual tradition that has produced more notable writers, poets, artists, and philosophers than anywhere else in Ecuador. Cuencan culture and history are thoroughly represented in the city's many museums. Those seeking culture in Cuenca by day can choose from a variety of bars and restaurants, and at night it ranges from bohemian to upscale. Cuenca is the capital of the Azuay province, the third largest city in Ecuador, and the economic center of the southern Sierra. These distinctions, along with the city's incredibly preserved history, recently earned Cuenca the honor of being listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Trust site. Cuenca's well-preserved history and cultural traditions make it a fascinating tourist destination with a range of hotels and sites of interest.

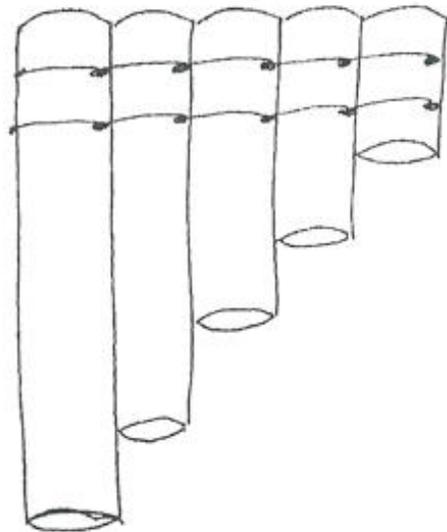
Cuenca Facts & Statistics

- **Full name:** Santa Ana de los Cuatro Ríos de Cuenca
- **Capital city of Azuay Province**
- **Total population of Cuenca Canton:** 417,632 inhabitants
- **Urban population of Cuenca proper:** 267,000 inhabitants
- **Altitude:** 2500m (8200 ft) above sea level



THE RONDADOR

is the national musical instrument of Ecuador. It is typical of the Andean people of Ecuador and parts of Norther Peru. It was created many thousands of years ago when the Incas gathered the thinnest bamboo canes and connected together to produce a soft sound. At the time of the Incas, feathers from the wing of the condors were also used to give such instrument a magical aura and ritualistic character. Today, the rondador is a single row of pipes arranged pentatonically, interlaced from major to minor. Each note is followed by its lower third, making possible to play a melody in parallel thirds. To this end, the player must blow air in two adjacent pipes simultaneously.





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ECUADOR

LOW / HILLS / MOUNTAINS