

**SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS
AT THE HACKETT HOUSE
Cusco, Peru**

**GREETING: BUENAS DIAS (Spanish)
The Primary Language is Quechua**

I. Location/Geography (Arizona History and Social Science Standards
6.G1.1, 6.G2.1, 6.G3.2, 6.G4.1)

A. Hemisphere/Continent

1. Peru is on the continent of South America in the Southern Hemisphere. Cusco is in the southern part of Peru.
2. The country is located south of the equator and Cusco is surrounded by the Andes Mountains. It is at an elevation of 11,200 feet as compared to Tempe that is about 1,100 - 1,500 feet.
3. Subtropical highland climate with dry winters and warm summers.
4. July is the coolest month with an average temperature of 50F degrees. (Remember: the seasons in the Southern Hemisphere are reversed from ours!)

B. Influence of Water on Development

1. Cusco is located in the Watanay River Valley, at the confluence of the Huatanay, Huancaro and Chunchullmayo Rivers.
2. Cusco is a transportation hub and a trading center for agricultural produce of corn, barley, quinoa, tea, coffee and for woolen textiles produced in the Cuzco mills.
3. The name Cusco comes from a Quechua word meaning “navel” or “center”.

II. Historical Perspective (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.1, 6.SP1.3, 6.SP2.1, 4.H1.1)

- B. 1000 Year History Remind students they studied the Incas and Spanish explorers in 4th grade.
1. 900 - 1200 AD: Killke culture constructed a walled fortress outside Cusco. In 2008, archaeologists discovered the ruins of an ancient temple, roadway, and aqueduct system.
 2. 13th Century - 1532: Capital of the Inca Empire.
 3. 1533 - 1821: Cusco is conquered by the Spaniards led by Francisco Pizarro. Remains of the palace of the Incas and the Temple of the Sun still stand after being sacked by Pizarro. Inca buildings and foundations proved to be stronger than the foundations built in present-day Peru.
 4. 1821: Peru declared its independence. Cusco became the capital of the Department of Cusco.
 5. 1911: Explorer Hiram Bingham used Cusco as a base for the expedition in which he discovered the ruins of Machu Picchu.
 6. 1933: Cusco declared Archeological Capital of the Americas.
 7. 1950: Earthquake destroys much of Cusco, but the Inca structures survived and more were exposed under the rubble of newer buildings.
 8. 1983: Cusco is declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.
 9. 2007: Machu Picchu is designated one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

III. Cultural/Connections (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.2, 6.SP1.3, 4.H1.1)

A. How are we in Tempe connected to Cusco?

1. Early civilizations started managing water with aqueducts, as did the Hohokam in our area.
2. Tempe's ninth Sister City in 2012.
3. (Remind students that they studied about the Incas in 4th grade.) Preserved history of the Incas at Machu Picchu as we preserve Hackett House, Hayden Flour Mill, and Monte's.
4. Honors cultural traditions as we do the many cultures that make up Arizona.
5. UNESCO World Heritage Trust Site (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Recognized for cultural richness where they have been able to blend a modern city with the ancient heritage of the preserved Inca ruins and buildings of the Spaniards.

IV. Economic/Trade (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.E3.2, 6.E5.1, 6.G3.1, 6.G3.2, 6.H1.2)

A. Trade Routes

1. The Watanay River Valley is strong in gold mining and agriculture, including corn, barley, quinoa, tea, and coffee.

V. Conclusion

Cusco stands on layers of cultures with the old Inca Empire built on Killke structures and the Spanish having replaced indigenous temples with Catholic churches and palaces with mansions for the invaders. Cusco was the center for the Spanish colonization and spread of Christianity in the Andean world. It became prosperous thanks to agriculture, cattle raising, and mining. The Spanish colonists constructed many churches, convents, and a cathedral. Just as the Inca built on top of Killke structures, Spanish buildings were built on the massive stone walls built by the Inca. Machu Picchu, the major Inca site, can be reached on foot by an Inca trail or by train from Cusco.

Timeline

1. Killke settlement 900 - 1200 AD
2. Capital of Inca Empire 13th century - 1532
3. Spanish control 1533 - 1821
4. Peru's independence 1821
5. UNESCO World Heritage Site 1983
6. Tempe Sister City 2012