Professor: Beatriz Carolina Peña, Ph.D.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course fulfills Perspectives Goals in the Area of Culture and Values and the Queens College Core Area of World Cultures and Global Issues (WCGI). Students will explore the questions of how historical and philosophical discourses, the arts, and media function in society, transmitting and/or questioning cultural and social values and ideals. The role of a liberal arts education in shaping such values has been a key battleground in the US culture wars of the past two decades. Three of the most prominent developments have been a reconsideration of the definitions and uses of truth in the humanities and social sciences, an emphasis on the ideological implications of studying cultures and values, and the role that race, ethnicity, class, gender, language, sexual orientation, belief, play in shaping social values. This course will employ the new model of cultural studies as it introduces students to the pre-colonial, colonial, and modern cultures of the southern Andean region, with emphasis on what is today Peru. European, Latin American, and indigenous American perspectives are presented through primary and secondary material, allowing students to examine the formation and evolution of cultural and political institutions in Peru within international and global contexts. Through a final essay, students will demonstrate their understanding of historical, economic, and social factors influencing this relationship.

Length and Number of hours: 3 weeks / 45 hours

Cities to visit and length of stays:

1 Week in Lima

2 Weeks in Cusco
### Location: LIMA

#### Prehispanic Andean Cultures:
- Chavin, Moche, Nazca, Wari, Chimú, Chincha, Chanka

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<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Readings</th>
<th>Visits</th>
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<td>Introduction.</td>
<td>- Edward P. Lanning. <em>Peru Before the Incas.</em> Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs, N.J, 1967, pp.</td>
<td>Visit 1: <em>The Larco Museum:</em> a privately owned museum of pre-Columbian art, located in the Pueblo Libre, district of Lima, Peru. The museum is housed in an 18th-century vice-royal building built over a 7th-century pre-Columbian pyramid. The museum offers a varied collection of 3,000 years of ceramic, textile and precious metal artifacts. There are also mummies that show off the different ways ancient cultures, including the Incas, preserved their dead.</td>
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<td>- Sheet technique;</td>
<td>- Eeckhout, Peter. “Change and Permanency on the Coast of Ancient Peru: the Religious Site of Pachacamac’” <em>World Archaeology</em>, Volume 45, Issue 1 (2013): 137-160.</td>
<td>Visit 2: <em>Temple of Pachacamac</em> Archaeological site located 40 km southeast of Lima, Peru in the Valley of the Lurin River. The site comprises pyramidal temples and enclosures built by successive pre-Columbian civilizations and finally the Incas. Highlights include the Temple of Pachacamac, the Sun God shrine, and the Palace of the Chosen Women or Virgins of the Sun. At the site museum there is an idol of the deity, Pachacamac, which could not be seen by the profane, and was reserved for the high priests who kept, revered and interpreted the divine oracle in the old times.</td>
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<td>- Excavations (Archaeology)</td>
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### The Inca Presence in Pre-Colombian Lima

- The Pacha Kamaq God
- Viracocha
- Inti: The Sun God
- The Incan Oracles
- The Virgins of the Sun: rituals and art
- Inca Textiles
- The Inka's Tunics

houses numerous gold, silver and copper artifacts from several pre-Hispanic cultures (Mochica, Chimú, and Vicus). The most precious piece in the collection is the solid gold Tumi (ceremonial knife) belonging to the Lambayeque culture (350AD).

Visit 4: Huaca Pucllana and Huaca Huallamarca, two ceremonial centers located in the district of San Isidro.

Visit 5: Lima Historical Center, the old side of the city and the capital of the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Places included:
- The Cathedral where the Conquistador Francisco Pizarro’s Tomb is located,
- the San Francisco Convent and its Catacombs, an architectonic jewel from the 16th century,
- the Church of Santo Domingo, a place which holds the remains of two of the major saints of the colony: Santa Rosa de Lima and San Martin de Porres.
- The Museum of Congress and Inquisition.


“The Origins of Antiblack Racism in the New World” (48-76) and “How Africans Became Integral to New World History” (77-102). In: Inhuman Bondage: The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the New World by David Brion Davis in Inhuman Bondage: The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the New World.
| - Military Regimes and Democracy | |
| Movie: *Los perros hambrientos* | |

**Visit 6:** The Main Square and the Presidential and Municipal Palaces, - Archbishop Palace and the Museum of Religious Art.  
**Visit 7:** The Literature House.  
**Visit 8:** The Magical Water Circuit, which opened in June of 2007, is an amazing display of fountains, some choreographed to music, some interactive.  
**Visit 9:** El Parque del Beso (Park of the Kiss).

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**WEEK 2**  
**LOCATION: CUSCO**

- **Peoples of the Titicaca Basin**  
- **The Fall of Tawantinsuyu**  
- **Monuments and cultural artifacts**  
- **Manifestations of the Inca culture**  
- **Manifestations of the Spanish social, economic, and cultural mechanisms through which the conquest progressed into the established colonial rule.**  
- **Andean Religion**  
- **Incas' Pantheistic Cosmology**  
- **The Mita System**  
- **The Cusco School of Art**  

**Video: Pre-Hispanic Literature**  

**Video: The Inca Rebellion**  

**Movie: Madeinusa**  

**Movie: La teta asustada**  

**Visit 10:** The Main Square, the Cathedral and the Koricancha or Temple of the Sun in Cusco.

**Visit 11:** The Sacsayhuaman Fortress overlooking the city of Cusco, an Inca architectural masterpiece;  
The three archaeological centers of Qenko, Puca-Pucara, and Tambomachay:   - **Qenko**, a rock sanctuary whose main attraction is the monolithic altar representing a puma;  
- **Puca-Pucara and Tambomachay**, a beautiful fountain fed by a spring forming a series of basins.

**Visit 12:** The Sacred Valley  
- Full-day excursion to Uruhamba, the Sacred Valley of the Incas, the village of Pisac, founded during Colonial times. On Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays the locals barter their products, and artisans from all over the area sell their woven alpaca wool blankets and ponchos, engraved gourds, antique reproductions and jewelry. On Sundays, it is also the meeting place for the local Mayors of the region, who come dressed in their traditional costumes, to attend morning mass.  
- Ollantaytambo, the only Inca town which
is still inhabited.
- The ruins above Ollantaytambo.
- The town of Chinchero.

Visit 13: Archaeological Museum of Cusco

Visit 13: Moray, Maras and Salt mines
Moray, the Inca agricultural greenhouse or laboratory. Four platforms amphitheater style with a depth of 150 meters, the overlapping concentric circular stone rings widen as they rise. It was an experimental place to study the adaptation of plants to new ecosystems.

Maras / Salineras (Salt mines), at altitude of 3,380 m is a small village and model of a miniature city. Famous for its salt mines exploited since Inca times as a means of economic exchange.
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<th>Visit 15: Inca trails, a four-to-five day walk to the spectacular Machu Picchu</th>
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**Visit 16: Machu Picchu - Cusco**
This fabulous city contains houses, temples, warehouses, a large central square; and all connected by narrow roads and steps that are surrounded by terraces cut into the mountain side.