

EXPLORER'S LOG BOOK



THE INCAS

TREASURES OF PERU

POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE

Log Book – Families

Welcome to

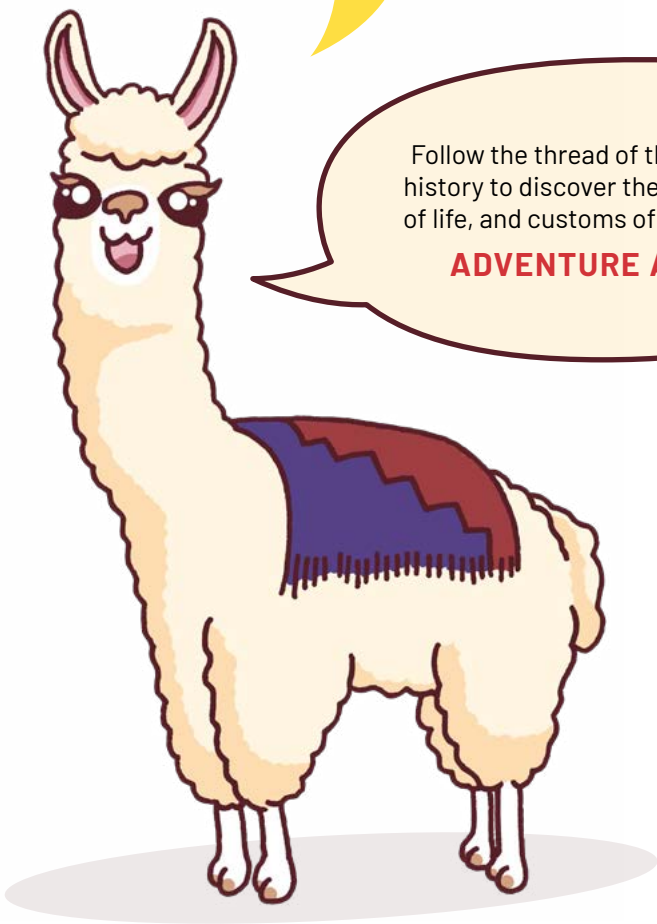
THE INCAS, TREASURES OF PERU.

Follow me, and together we'll explore the pre-Columbian societies of Peru, from 800 years before the common era (BCE) to the Inca Empire of the 15th century.

The term *pre-Columbian societies or civilizations* refers to the Indigenous peoples of Central and South America before Europeans arrived. You may have heard of **the Aztecs** and **the Maya**, for instance. Today, you will learn about **the Incas**.

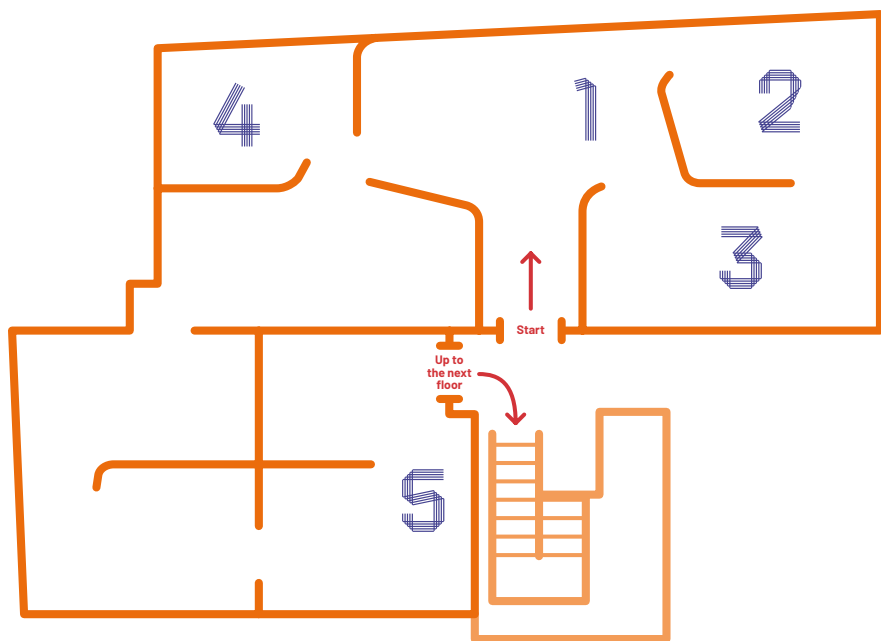
Follow the thread of this fascinating history to discover the territory, ways of life, and customs of these peoples.

ADVENTURE AWAITS!



LEVEL 1

Use this map to locate the subject of each question on level 1



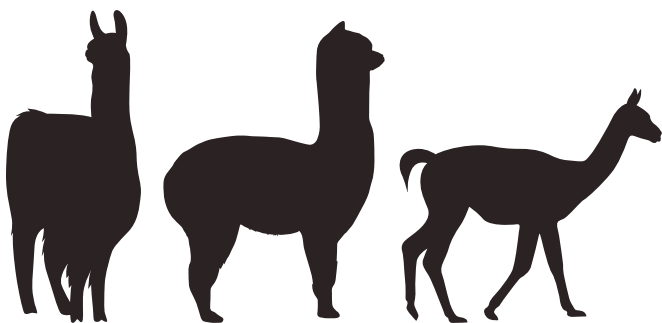
INTRO ZONE – THE TERRITORY

1 Before we set off on our journey, do you know where Peru is? Here is a map of South America. Find Peru and shade it in.



ZONE – ANIMALS

On your journey, you will frequently come across our friends **the llamas**, **alpacas**, and **vicuñas**. Read the information about them carefully. There will be a question about our camelid pals at the end.



P.-S.: “Camelids” are hornless ruminant mammals such as camels, dromedaries, and llamas.



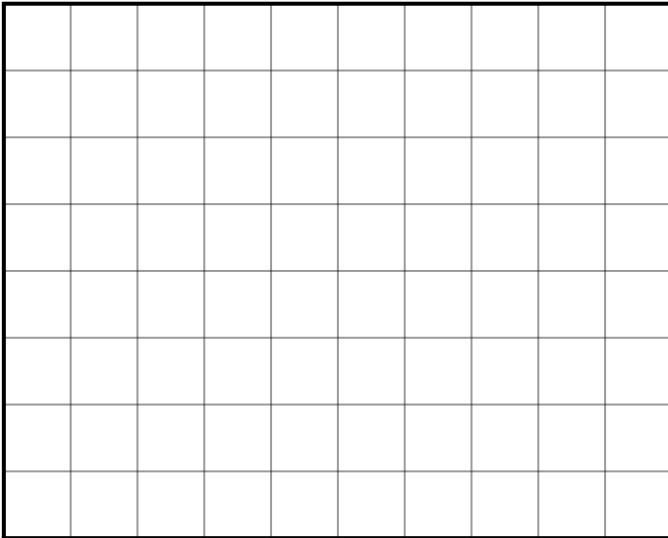
ZONE – THE PARACAS

2

Look at these magnificent fabrics. They are so well preserved thanks to a very dry climate. Most were discovered in tombs. They were used to wrap the bodies of the deceased. The wealthier the person, the more sumptuous the textiles used to wrap them.

Look at these motifs. You might recognize animals such as felines, birds, reptiles, and llamas. Among the animals you recognize, what is your favourite?

Draw your own picture in the style of these motifs. Use the grid to create and reproduce your own motifs.



ZONES – THE NAZCA



The Nazca were known for creating geoglyphs called the “Nazca Lines.”



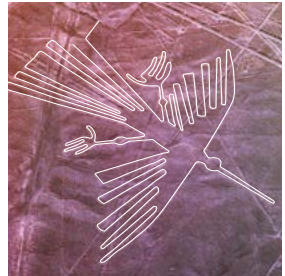
P.-S.: geoglyphs are huge drawings traced on the ground. They depict animals or sometimes simple lines. Together, the lines cover an area of over 450 km². Some of them are huge.

Do you know why the Nazca created the geoglyphs?

Circle the correct answer:

- A** – They used them during sacred rituals.
- B** – They were made for giants.
- C** – They were animal graves.

Can you recognize the animals depicted in these geoglyphs?



ZONE – THE WARI

4

The Staff God is part of Wari mythology. Depictions of the Staff God incorporated several different elements: human, reptile, raptor (bird of prey), and feline. All of these elements combined to create the complete form.

P.-S.: Mythology refers to the collected myths and legends involving a people's gods.



In this image of the Staff God, can you match the colour with what it represents?



- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Red ● | ● Feline |
| Blue ● | ● Raptor (bird) |
| Yellow ● | ● Human |

ZONE – DRESSED FOR ETERNITY



Funeral offerings were placed in tombs to accompany the deceased person into the afterlife. But watch out! This list of objects contains an item that doesn't belong. Can you spot it?

A headdress



A wooden mask



Textile



Clothed statuettes



A manuscript



A llama doll

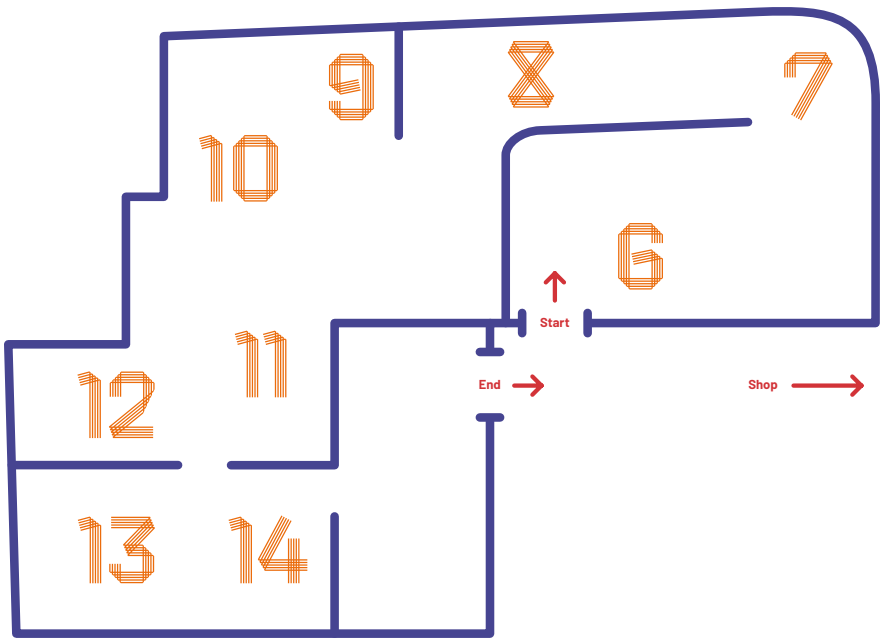


We have just travelled through over 2,000 years of history learning about several pre-Columbian cultures. Are you ready for the Inca Empire?

**Go up to the next floor
to continue your exploration.**

LEVEL 2

Use this map to locate the subject of each question on level 2.



ZONE – A WORLD OF FEATHERS

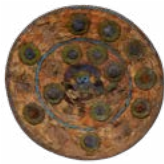
6 Birds were very important to the peoples of Peru. We find their images on ceramics, architecture, and textiles. And their feathers were used in many different objects.

Match the object with its purpose.

Headdress
(Hat)



Tunic/poncho
(Garment)



Tapestry/panel
(Decoration)



Ear rings
(Accessory)



ZONE – INCA EMPIRE

7 After a series of conquests to expand its territory, the Inca Empire encompassed some 12 million people. It would become the largest empire of the period.

Shade in the territory of the Inca Empire.



Wow,
12 million people.
That's a lot!
Did you know that
8.4 million people
lived in Québec
in 2019?



ZONE – SAPA INCA



The Sapa Inca was the absolute ruler of the Inca Empire. Examine this image of the Sapa Inca and compare it to the one in your notebook. Find the four errors and circle them.



ZONE – MACHU PICCHU



Complete the following sentence by filling in the blank spaces.

Perched at an altitude of 2,4__0 m in the _____, the 15th-century citadel Machu _____ covers an area of nearly 13 km².

This _____ retreat represents one of the most astonishing architectural feats of an _____ at the height of its power.

ZONE – QUIPU

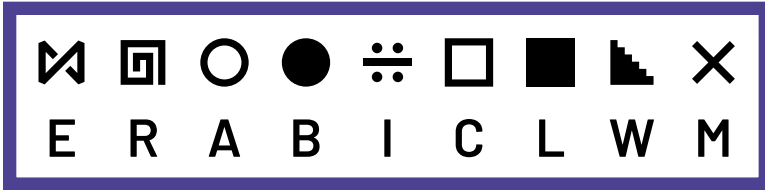
10

The *quipu* was a mnemonic tool used by officials of the Inca Empire to count and to record histories.

P.-S.: A mnemonic device is a technique for remembering something, like a reminder.



Use this secret code, inspired by the quipu, to find the word below.



I am the pre-Columbian civilization that invented the *quipu*:



— — — —

ZONE – FOOD

11

The basis of the Inca Empire was a centrally developed and controlled system of agriculture. With this kind of control, the people never went hungry.

Among the foods listed below, which were eaten by the people of the Inca Empire?

Camelid meat

Fish

Whole wheat bread

Seafood

Beef

Maize (corn)

Strawberries

Quinoa

Potatoes

Marshmallows

P.-S.: Remember, you can use the map of the hall any time (see page 9)

Each number on the map shows where to find the answer to that question. 😊



ZONE – THE SPANISH CONQUEST

12

The Inca Empire was already fragile before the Spanish army arrived. In November 1532, the Spanish took over the Incas' territory after a major battle.

What was the name of the battle? Circle the correct answer:

- A - Battle of Waterloo
- B - Battle of the Plains of Abraham
- C - Battle of Cajamarca

ZONE – THE INCAS TODAY

13

Inca spirit and traditions are still very much alive today, for instance, the importance of *Pacha mama*.

What does *Pacha mama* mean?

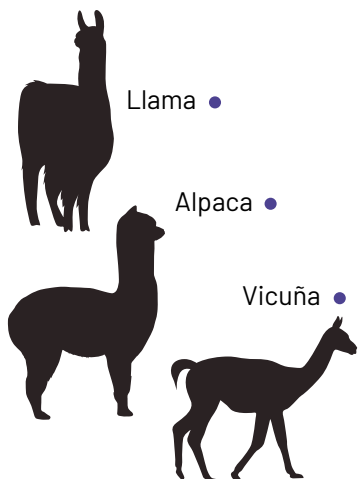
P.-S.: *Pacha mama* was considered a living being that provided food and the natural resources needed to live. So the Incas were very respectful of *Pacha mama* and gave it offerings (gifts).



THROUGHOUT THE EXHIBITION

14

Llamas, alpacas, and vicuñas look similar, but they are very different. Match each characteristic with the correct camelid. *Careful! Some characteristics go with more than one animal.*



- Impossible to domesticate
- Its wool was reserved for the clothing of the elite, including the Sapa Inca
- This animal is used for its wool, as a beast of burden, for its meat, for its bones, and even its dung.
- Domesticated over 4,500 years ago



Thanks for exploring the exhibition with me. What an incredible journey through the history and territory of these pre-Columbian civilizations. I hope you learned a lot!

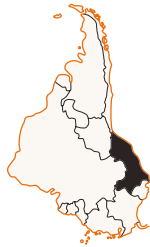
Psst...

Did you complete the "Collections Mission" notebook in the exhibition *Into the Wonder Room*?





**Have a great day.
Come back again for
more adventures!**



SILEVEL 1

- 1: N/A
- 2: N/A
- 3: A – They used them during sacred rituals.
Spider / Whale / Condor (bird)
- 4: Red : Raptor (bird) / Blue : Human / Yellow : Feline
- 5: A manuscript. *In fact, these cultures had no system of writing.*



LEVEL 2

- 6:  Tunic/poncho (Garment)
- 7:  Ear rings (Accessory)
- 8:  Hat (Hat)
- 9:  Tapestry/panel (Decoration)

- 7:  Machu Picchu
- 8: 
- 9: Perched at an altitude of 2,430 m in the **Andes**, the 15th-century citadel Machu Picchu covers an area of nearly 13 km². This **royal** retreat represents one of the most astonishing architectural feats of an **empire** at the height of its power.
- 10: WARI

- 11: Camelid meat / Fish / Seafood / Cuy – guinea pig / Maize (corn) / Quinoa / Potatoes
- 12: Battle of Cajamarca
- 13: Mother Earth or Nourishing Earth
- 14: Impossible to domesticate: Vicuña
Its wool was reserved for the clothing of the elite, including the Sapa Inca: Vicuña
This animal is used for its wool, as a beast of burden, for its meat, for its bones, and even its dung: Lama
Domesticated over 4,500 years ago: Lama and Alpaca

NO SOLUTION



An exhibition by Pointe-à-Callière, in partnership
with the Art and History Museum, Brussels.

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POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE

Montréal Archaeology
and History Complex
Montréal

ART & HISTORY MUSEUM

