



9-12 Spanish 3 Virtual Learning

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Las celebraciones del mundo hispano: Inti Raymi

May 18, 2020



Lesson: Inti Raymi
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Objective/Learning Target:
**Students will learn about an Incan celebration that is still
celebrated today**



Bellringer:

When is the longest day of the year here in the United States? Why is it the longest day?

**Where was the Incan Empire located?
Who conquered the Inca?**



Inti Raymi

Inti Raymi, or the "Festival of the Sun," falls on June 21 or 22, the date of the southern hemisphere's winter solstice, the shortest day of the year. Indigenous communities throughout the Andean highland countries of South America celebrate the winter solstice with ceremonies designed to bring the Sun back and shorten the longest night. Incan in origin, *Inti Raymi* honored the sun as the source of light, heat, and life, and celebrated the start of a new planting season. The name *Inti Raymi* comes from the Quechua language: *inti* means "sun" and *raymi* means "festival." The largest festival takes place in Cuzco, Peru, the ancient capital of the Incan civilization and empire. In Cuzco, *Inti Raymi* has grown into a major tourist attraction. Thousands of people visit the city to enjoy the performances by folkloric groups and to watch the theatrical presentation of the Incan ceremony, the focal point of the celebration.



Perú

Presentación cultural de Inti Raymi
In Cuzco, professional actors and actresses interpret the roles of the Incan emperor and others.
Above: A woman carries offerings.
Right: The Incan emperor passes through the streets of Cuzco to the ruins of the Incan fortress, Sacsayhuaman.





Ecuador

Indigenas ecuatorianas A dance group from the Paktarinmi cultural organization forms a "sacred circle" with grains of corn, a pre-Incan rite. In Ecuador, which lies on the equator, this date is considered the summer solstice, rather than the winter.



Vocabulario para celebrar

- el aymara* language of indigenous group from Bolivia and Peru
- los incas* Incas, an ancient South American people
- el quechua* language common to many South American indigenous groups and adopted and spread by Incas
- el sol* sun

Bolivia

Los aymaras In the pre-Columbian ruins of Tihuanaku, an Aymara priest blows on a shell to celebrate the winter solstice, which marks the new year. The Aymara are one of two dominant indigenous groups in Bolivia, comprising 25 percent of the population. The other group, Quechua, makes up 30 percent.



Comprensión cultural:

1. In America, June 21 is the summer solstice, or the longest day of the year, and December 21 is the winter solstice, or the shortest day of the year. What important events occur during this time of year?
2. In ancient civilizations, the appearance of the sun and moon were important events that helped mark the passing of time and the seasons. If you were to celebrate the winter or summer solstice, what would you include in your celebration?