

CUZCO: Situated at 3,400 meters above sea level in the Andes mountains is the oldest city in South America. It was the capital of the Incan empire.

EL TEMPLO DEL SOL: It was one of the most sacred places of the Incas. The Spaniards incorporated a large part of this old temple in what is now the church of Santo Domingo.

LOS MERCADOS: Fruits, vegetables and herbs are sold as well as woven and leather articles and typical foods.

LA PLAZA DE ARMAS: is the old and modern center of Cuzco. *Huacaypata* is the ancient central plaza of the Incas.

LA CATEDRAL DE CUZCO: is in the Plaza de Armas. The Spaniards began its construction in 1560 and finished it 94 years later.

LAS PAREDES INCAS: In many of the structures in Cuzco (like on Loreto street) these Incan walls form the base of buildings of the colonial period.

EL FESTIVAL DE CORPUS CHRISTI: It is celebrated in the month of June and it lasts a week. It culminates in a large procession. It is a celebration that combines Christian and Incan traditions.

INTI RAYMI: "The festival of the Sun" ends on the 24 of June. On this date the Incas celebrate the New Year. Inti Raymi was one of the most important festivals of the Incan empire.

LA CIUDAD DE CUZCO: Can you see the Puma? The puma was a special animal for the Incas and the city is shaped as one.

LA PIEDRA DE DOCE ÁNGULOS: The walls were constructed with such precision that not even a credit card can fit in between the stones.

LA FORTALEZA: The three walls constructed in the form of a zigzag possibly are the teeth (of the puma).

EL RETORNA A EGIPTO: was painted by Diego Quispe Tito, an indigenous painter of Cuzco. He founded the Cuzcan school of painting after the destruction of works of art caused by the earthquake of 1650.

LA CERÁMICA CUZQUEÑA: combines 2 traditions: the Incan and the Colonial. The simplicity of the shapes and its decoration is imitated nowadays by Cuzcan craftsmen.

LA CERERÍA: (wax working) is another popular art of Cuzco. Many decorative candles are used for the numerous celebrations of the city. These candles are decorated with the Incan flag.

LA AGRICULTURA: the transformation of the terrain converted dry/arid lands into fertile areas.

MUCHOS PLATOS TÍPICOS DE CUZCO: are prepared with potatoes. There are hundreds of varieties of potatoes in Peru.

LA LANA: (wool) of the vicuna, llama, alpaca or guanaco is the base of the famous textiles for sale in the markets.