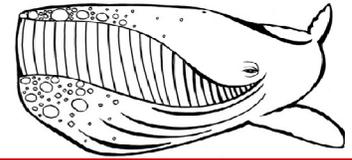
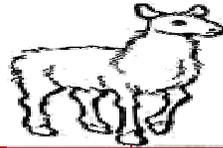
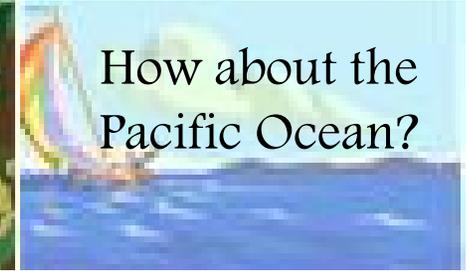
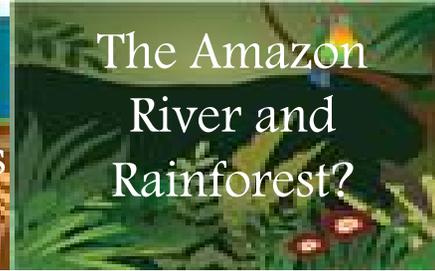
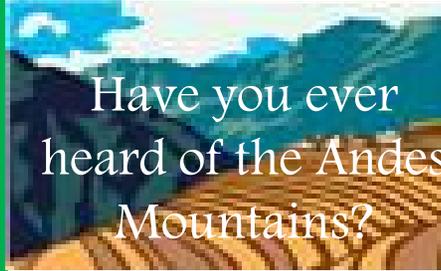




# GEOGRAPHY



Peru holds all of these natural wonders!

It's landscape is filled with MANY diverse land features such as mountains, beaches, lakes, deserts, and even unexplored jungles! Each of these have their own unique set of plants and animals. It's highest mountain is 22,205 feet tall!

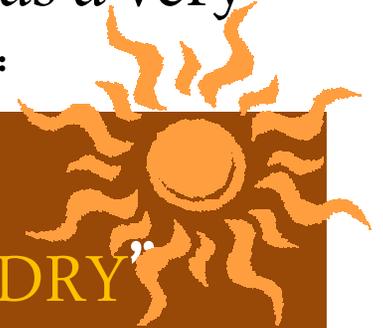
# CLIMATE

- Instead of winter, spring, summer, and fall, Peru has a very different way of measuring the seasons:

There is the “WET” season, during which we have our winter...



and the “DRY” season, taking place while we enjoy our summer.



Still, though, the desert is ALWAYS dry and the rainforest is ALWAYS wet!

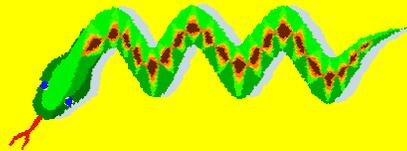
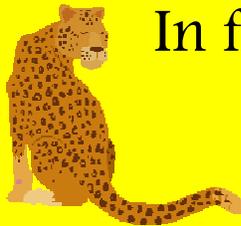


# ANIMALS



Peru is home to many exotic creatures that we would never see back home in the US. Condors (the world's largest flying birds!), llamas, alpacas, monkeys, jaguars, sloths, and thousands of different kinds of colorful birds are just some of the animals that call Peru home.

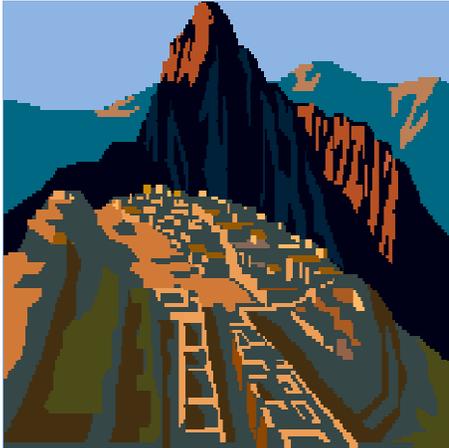
In fact,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the world's species live in the Amazon!



The AMAZON is a large part of the Peruvian ecosystem! The rainy area of the rainforest provides enough water for huge trees and exotic, beautiful plants and animals that cannot grow back home. In the dry, areas, however, we see plants with a more dry

## PLANTS

and desert look. For example, look at pyaraimondii.



# HISTORY

Before the Europeans discovered South America in 1532, The PERUVIAN EMPIRE was ruled by a large group of native Americans that called themselves the INCA!

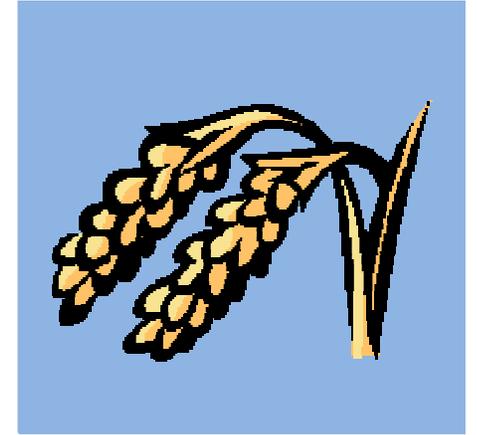


Upon discovering the riches and wonders of the “New World”, explorers like Francisco Pizarro led a surprise attack with weapons and fighting techniques that the Incan warriors had never before seen. All of this led to Peru coming under the rule of the Spanish king. The Spanish treated the Incan people harshly, and it wasn’t until 1824 that Peru was able to be free from its control.

Though physically, the Incas were overrun by Europeans, their presence is still extremely visible all across Peru. They left behind their roads, religion, culture, language, and even a hidden city!

# NATURAL RESOURCES

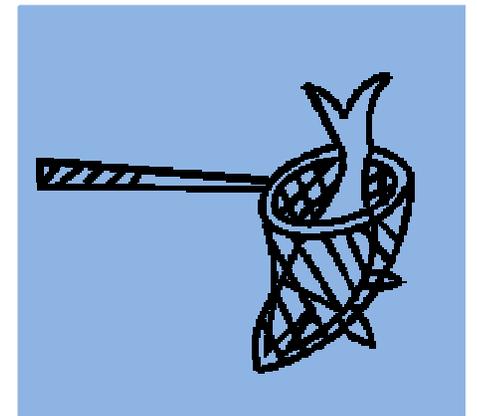
Many Peruvians use the same processes to make their crops and products as their ancestors did in ancient times. They mainly produce things like rice, fish, sugar, silver, oil and rubber. These things are sent all around the world for us to buy and enjoy!



The reason they have so many diverse products is because of the country's vast access to natural resources coming from the jungle and the coast.



Also, the people who live in the mountains have taken up weaving complex and colorful cloths that make beautiful styles of clothing! Peru is known for this unique industry.



# PEOPLE AND CULTURE



About ½ of the population descends from and holds the culture of their native Inca tribes- most of these people choose to live in the jungles or mountains where their tribe was once based. They wear the clothing, eat the food, sing the songs, and speak the language of their ancient ancestors. Many of these people live without things like grocery stores and electricity. They work as a team to provide all of the food, water, and supplies that the tribe may need!

People with mixed backgrounds or come from other places are usually found in Peru's bustling cities like Lima and Cuzco where culture and technology is a little more up- to- date.

While these people seem very different from us, it is important to realize that they are also very much the same: we all value family and look after our parents and siblings to help deal with family matters and decision-making; all of us make an effort to get an education, though schools and universities there are much harder to come by, so families work very hard to become educated; we all like to take walks, watch movies, play sports, go to the beach, and go shopping at local markets.



# LANGUAGE AYMARA IDIOMA

Peru's two official languages are **QUECHUA** (the language of the ancient Incas) and **SPANISH** (the language brought by Spanish explorers)

Quechua had no *written* alphabet, so we can only spell it how it sounds in **ENGLISH**

Thank you

See you tomorrow

Welcome!

Good luck

Good night

Good morning

Good afternoon

Bye

You're welcome

Thanks a lot

Hello

Pachi

Q'ayakama

Kusikuni jamusqaykimanta

Sumaq kawsay

Q'ayakama

Bwindiya

Imaynalla?

Tupananchikkama / Ratukama

Imamantari

Pachi pachi

Yaw

Gracias

Hasta mañana

¡Bienvenidos!

Buena suerte

Buenos noches

Buenos días

Buenos tardes

Adíos

De nada

Muchas gracias

Hola