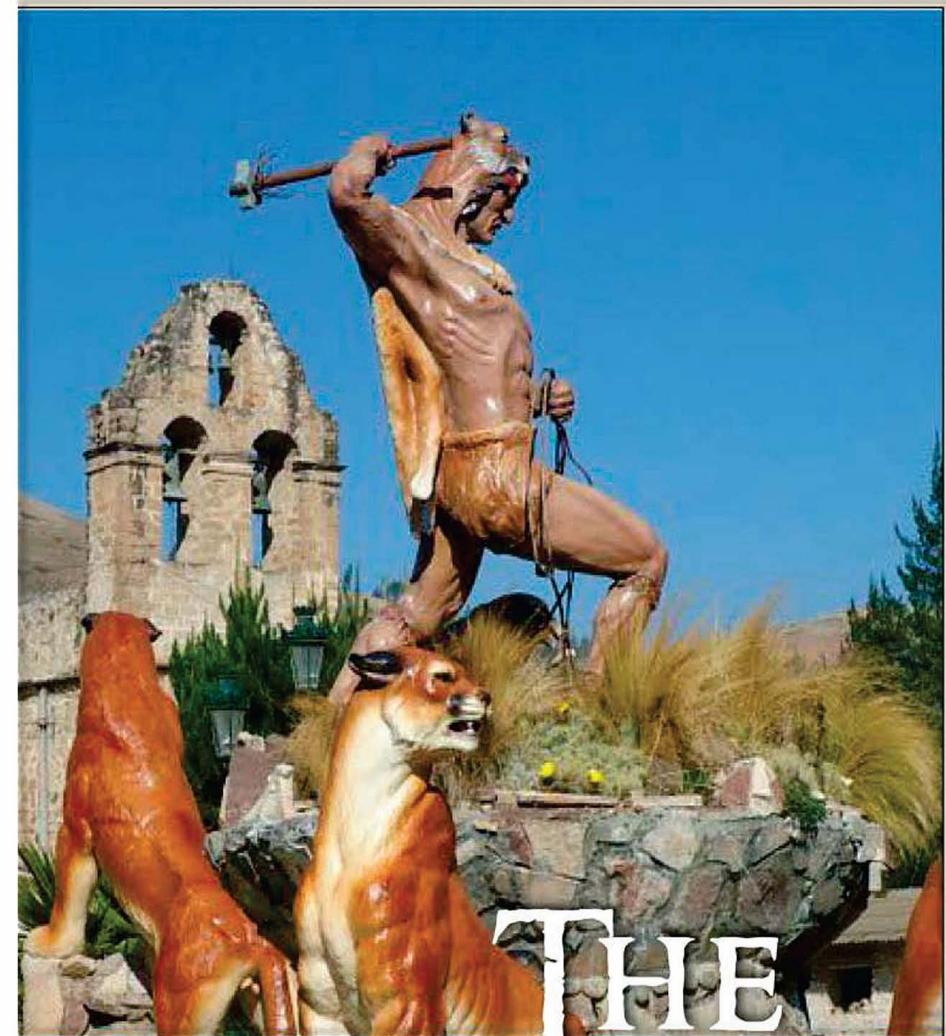


ANDAHUAYLAS - PERÚ



# The CHANKAS

VALDA BLACK



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PROYECTO ARQUEOLÓGICO SONDOR- ANDAHUAYLAS

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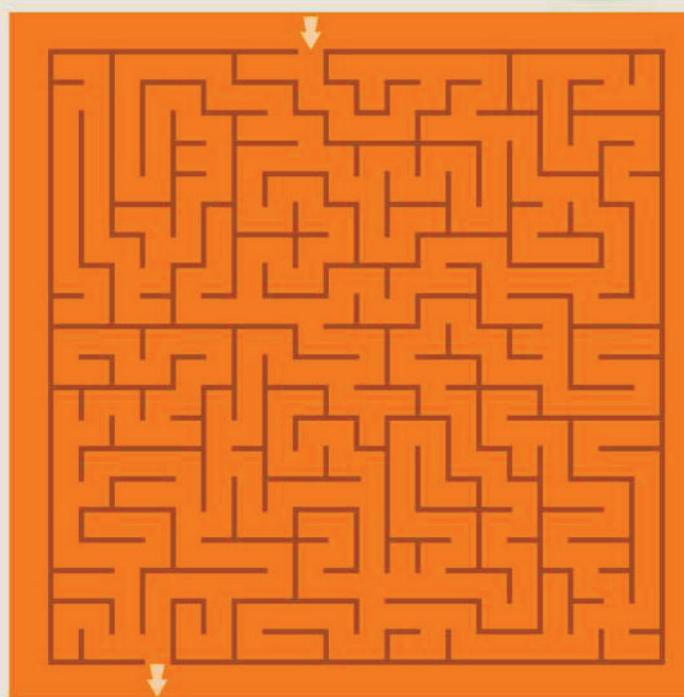
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# LABERINTO



## ANDAHUAYLAS ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeologists are scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what was left behind. In Andahuaylas, archaeologists excavate to reveal the past cultures of those who lived in Andahuaylas, such as the Chanka.





Studies are conducted with various methods to get an overall picture of the past. Archaeologists in Andahuaylas have conducted surveys to look at occupation across the landscape and excavations in households and burial structures to get more details about communities at the individual level.



## DIFERENCIAS

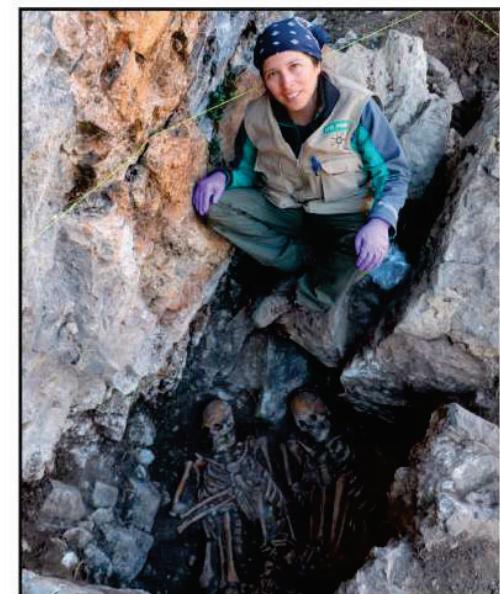
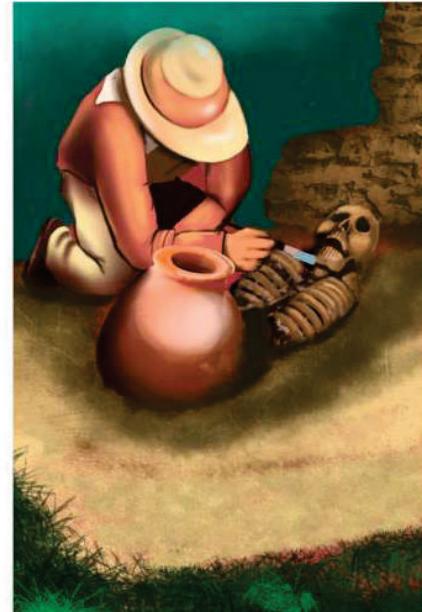
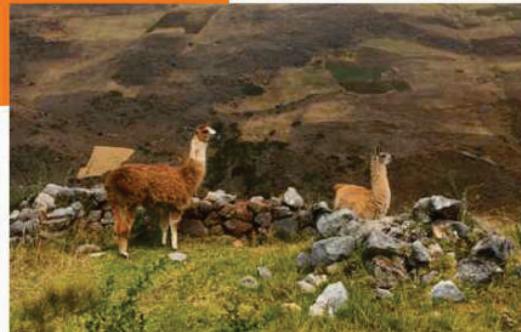


# SONDOR

Sondor is well-known in Andahuaylas and the location of the yearly celebration for Chanka creation (Sondor Raymi). However, the site has Inca architecture built on it from the time the Inca expanded into the region. While Chanka families still lived in communities in other areas of Andahuaylas, the events of Sondor show a different interaction between the Chanka and Inca.

Recent archaeological excavations at Sondor found that the Inca were at Sondor hundreds of years before they became an empire. In areas of Sondor dated to this early expansion, Chanka, Inca, and hybrid Chanka-Inca ceramics were found, showing a mix of cultures interacting at Sondor. Evidence shows that Chanka people from areas all around Andahuaylas were brought to Sondor to live and work. In addition, matching the chronicles stories that women were brought to Sondor for work, one burial cave found family based on the female lineage buried together.

Sondor is vast, and more archaeological research at the site will continue to unravel its secrets!



The following information is what has been gathered from various archaeological studies, including a more recent study including ancient DNA.

# CHANKA LIFESTYLE

With archaeological methods, the details of Chanka life in Andahuaylas has been revealed. The Chanka arrived to Andahuaylas around 1,000 years ago from regions to the west and east to form communities. These communities were found on top of hillsides with fortifications and weapons to protect their resources and land. They adopted an agro-pastoral lifestyle and created distinct cultural markers such as a ceramic style.



Archaeological research focusing on funerary structures found that the Chanka placed ancestors within burial caves (machays) around their communities. The Chanka performed ancestor worship and left gifts for their loved ones outside of the caves. Men, women, and children (families) were buried together. Looking at relatedness of individuals in these contexts, it was determined that marriage occurred between families with women marrying into a male lineage. The unique cultural marker of modifying the skull was also determined based on their family.

