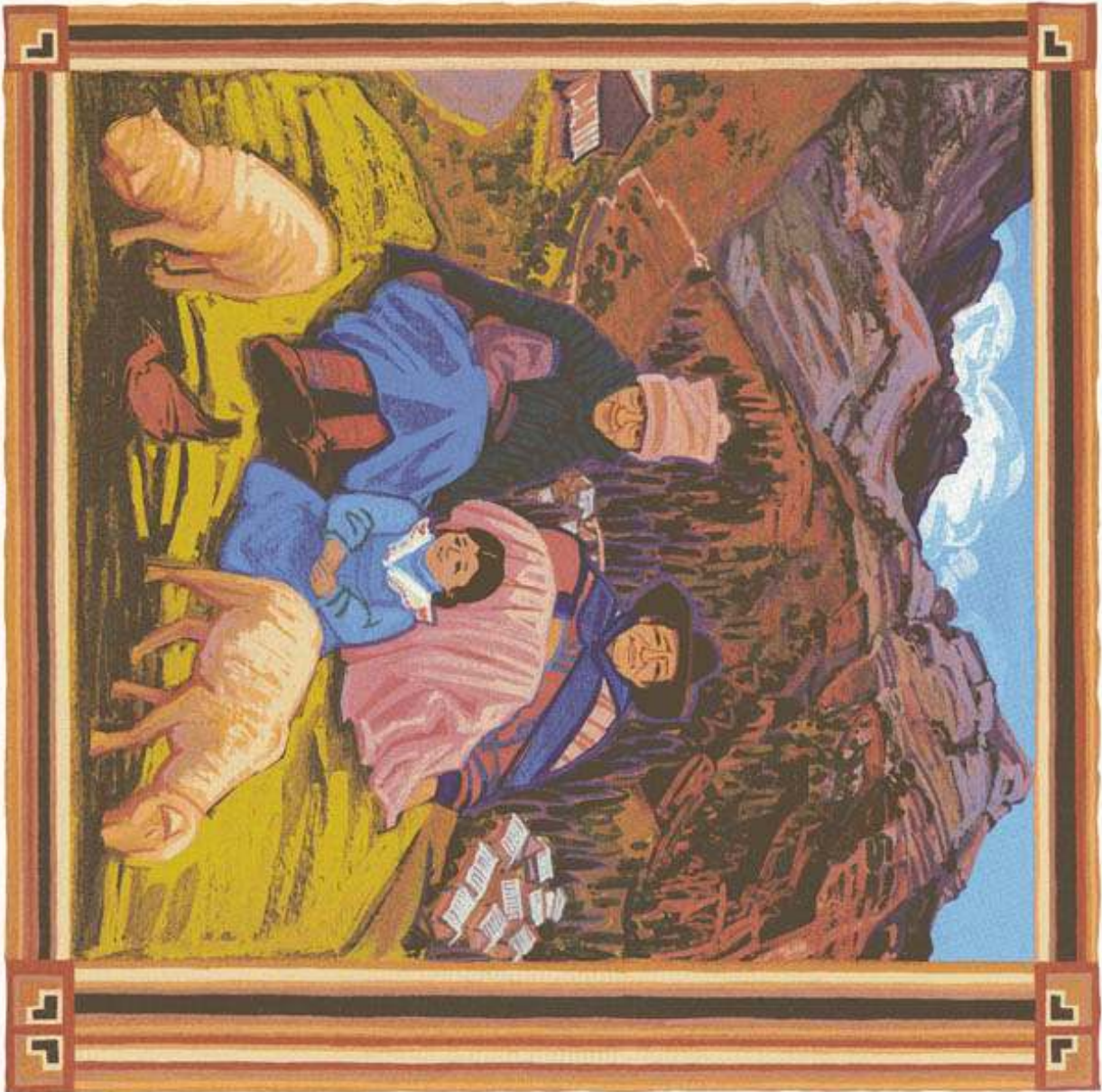


Teaching Guide -The Quechua People

Instructions for Leaders or Teachers

- Study all the material yourself before sharing it with others.
- Introduce the people group to the children.
- Listen to the audio information that describes the people group.
- Listen to any additional information provided.
- Do these things in the order listed. Some points can be skipped over if not usable.
- Use a map of globe to locate the area where the people group lives.
- Have children do map work that is age appropriate.
- Talk about the location of the Quechua people group in relation to the equator.
- Ask “Do the Quechua people live close to the equator?” If the answer is “Yes”, this indicates a hot/tropical climate.
- Ask, “Do the Quechua people live in a mountain area?” If the answer is “Yes”, this will indicate a colder/cooler climate.
- Have the children name the countries surrounding the country where the Quechua people group live.
- Look at the map included and see if the country has any access to an ocean or a river which would allow transport of goods.
- Talk about the ways the Quechua people group provide for basic human needs:
 - Food
 - Clothing
 - Shelter
 - Human relationships
 - Compare the answers with the way your own people provide these needs.
 - Are these customs of the Quechua people different from the way you live?
 - Talk about the importance of color and the meaning of color.
 - Talk about festivals and music.

- Talk about the animals that live in this country where the Quechua people live. Are the animals helpful to the people? Are the animals a danger to the people?
- What are the main spiritual beliefs of the Quechua people?
 - Have any of these people placed their faith in Jesus Christ?
 - Is there a church where these people may gather together to worship and study?
 - Do any Christians in this group face persecution, (treatment in a harsh or cruel way) for their beliefs?
- Ask your group of children if the Quechua people have any part of God's Word (The Bible), translated into their own language?
- Ask if they have any other Christian material?
 - Bible stories
 - Christian radio
 - Christian music Christian drama
 - Christian audiocassettes
- Pray for the Quechua people group using the prayer points you have heard. Are the children able to think of other things for which to pray?
- Are there people groups in your country who are still waiting to hear the message of God's love for all peoples? Pray for them too!
- Are there children or adults in your group who might like to train as Bible Translators? A Bible Translator put the words of the Bible into the words of a different language.
- Review the names and countries of other people groups you have already studied.
- If a craft or color page is included this week and is useful for your group of children to work on, do it now.



Q

Quechua

(KETCH-wah)

Hungry sheep munch grass. A curious chicken pecks and scratches. Quechua of Peru often take their animals to high mountain pastures. The people hobble the cows so they stay close by and tie up the pigs near the house. Sheep, goats and llamas roam freely, but you have to keep an eye on them.

Children as young as four or five are a big help to their families. They take good care of the animals and watch them well. Sometimes Grandmother and a favorite aunt come along and tell stories. It is much more fun on those days.

High above the town it is very cold. People cuddle in many layers of wool clothing. Even the sheep have thick coats.

The Yanhuanca Quechua people do not have the Bible in their own language.



Americas

The Quechua People

(The Yanahuanca Quechua) People

Continent: South America

Country: Peru

Geographical Information:

Peru is a country on the continent of South America.

- The Pacific Ocean forms its western border.
- Its northern neighbors are Ecuador and Colombia.
- On the east side are the countries of Brazil and Bolivia.
- On the south, a thin stretch of land connects Peru and the country of Chili.

Look at the map of South America and find each of these countries.

- The country of Peru has three parts:
 - A narrow coastal strip is desert, except where it is watered by irrigation.
 - Down the center of the country are the high and rugged Andes Mountains.
 - The eastern part of the country is the hot, tropical Amazon rainforest.
- Peru's climate varies from tropical in the Amazon region to "arctic" cold in the Andes and very dry in the coastal desert.
- Many people who live in the mountain region of Peru raise herds of llamas. They use the long fur of the llamas to weave warm blankets and clothing.
- Llamas are also used to carry light loads on their backs. Llama meat is dried and used to make tasty stews.

Facts about the Quechua people:

- The Quechua are a group of South American people groups who speak many different dialects of the same language. (Dialects are different ways of speaking the same language).
- Half the people who live in Peru are Quechua.
- Most of the Quechua people live in the mountains.

- Many Quechuas still wear the old manner of clothing worn by their ancestors: The Incas.
- Quechua people are very proud of their background and history.
- Many of the Yanahuanca Quechua people live in small huts on the mountainsides. Others live in little villages or the town of Yanahuanca.
- Yanahuanca is a town built in a narrow valley.
- Quechua homes are built of stone and roofed with grass or tiles.
- Most Quechua are farmers. They grow crops of potatoes, beans and other vegetables. Sometimes the crops are grown on narrow terraces that form steps up the mountains.
- Most Quechua people are very poor because the mountain soil does not give good crops.
- A few Quechua people can speak Spanish and Quechua. Most can not read or write in either language.
- Many Quechuas live in constant fear of pagan gods. They believe they must make animal sacrifices or pour alcohol on the ground. They believe if they don't do these things they will be punished with accidents, bad luck, sickness or bad weather.
- Some Quechua dialects have Scripture and Christian materials. In 1993 a translation of the entire Bible in the Quechua language was printed.
- Other Christian materials and training are available:
 - Through Bible school training, youth camps and radio.
 - Through Christian music played on traditional instruments.
 - Through drama
 - Through story telling
- But, the speakers of the Yanahuanca dialect do not have any part of the Bible in their own dialect.
- The Yanahuance people do not have any Christian materials in their own dialect.
- At least 800 highland Quechua villages are still not reached with God's message of love.

You can pray for the Quechua people of Peru:

- Pray that God will call Christians to translate God's Message and other Christian materials into the Yanahuanca Quechua dialect.
- Pray that other Quechua believers will be faithful in sharing the Good News of Jesus.
- Pray that the Yanahuanca Quechua people will hear and accept the Good News.
- Pray that Christian radio, drama, stories and music in their own language will help the Yanahuanca Quechua people understand and find new life in Christ.

Peru Animal Study

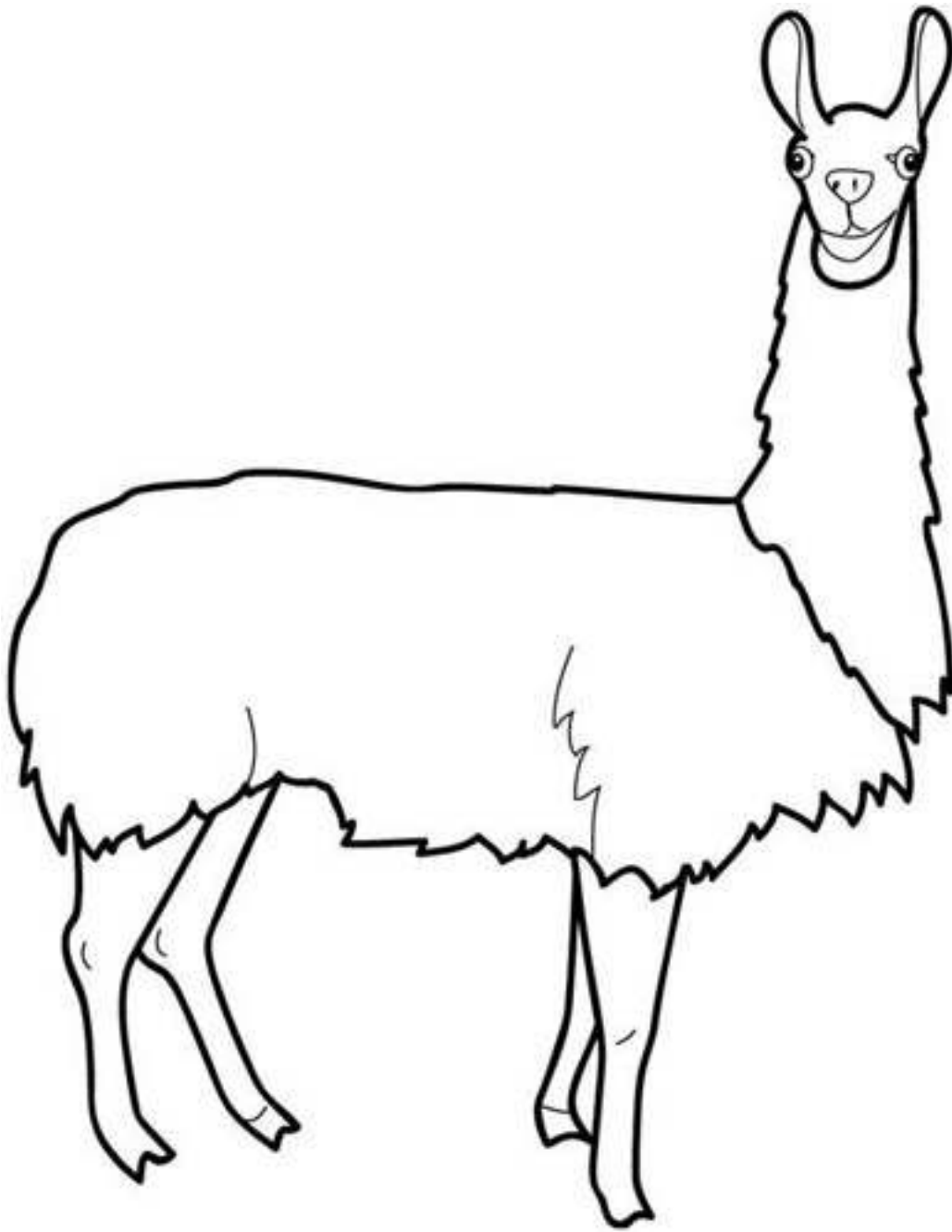
Llamas

Llamas are woolly mammals related to camels. Ancient people like the Incas domesticated them, (the animals became used to living with people). This happened thousands of years ago in the Andes Mountains of South America.

- Llamas can live between 15 to 28 years.
- Llamas are strong and sure-footed.
- They have two-toed feet with toenails on the top and pads on the bottoms.
- A llama can carry 80 to 100 pounds for 8 hours.
- Llamas are used as pack animals. They carry things up and down steep, narrow mountain trails.
- The long wool on their bodies is used to make ropes, clothing and blankets.
- Llamas are also raised for their meat, milk and their hides.
- Even the droppings of llamas are useful. The droppings are dried and burned as fuel for cooking and warmth.
- Llamas stand between 3 to 4 feet (0.9 – 1.2 m) tall.
- Llamas are often white, but can also be black or brown and white.
- Llamas eat mostly grasses, herbs and other plant material. They chew their food a little and swallow it. Later they cough it up as a cud, which they chew very well.
- They make a humming sound and will spit if they are bothered or ill-treated. The spit is very evil smelling.
- Today herds of llamas are still prized possessions (and pets) of the Quechua people who live in the Andes.



Llamas



More material about Quechuas for older children:

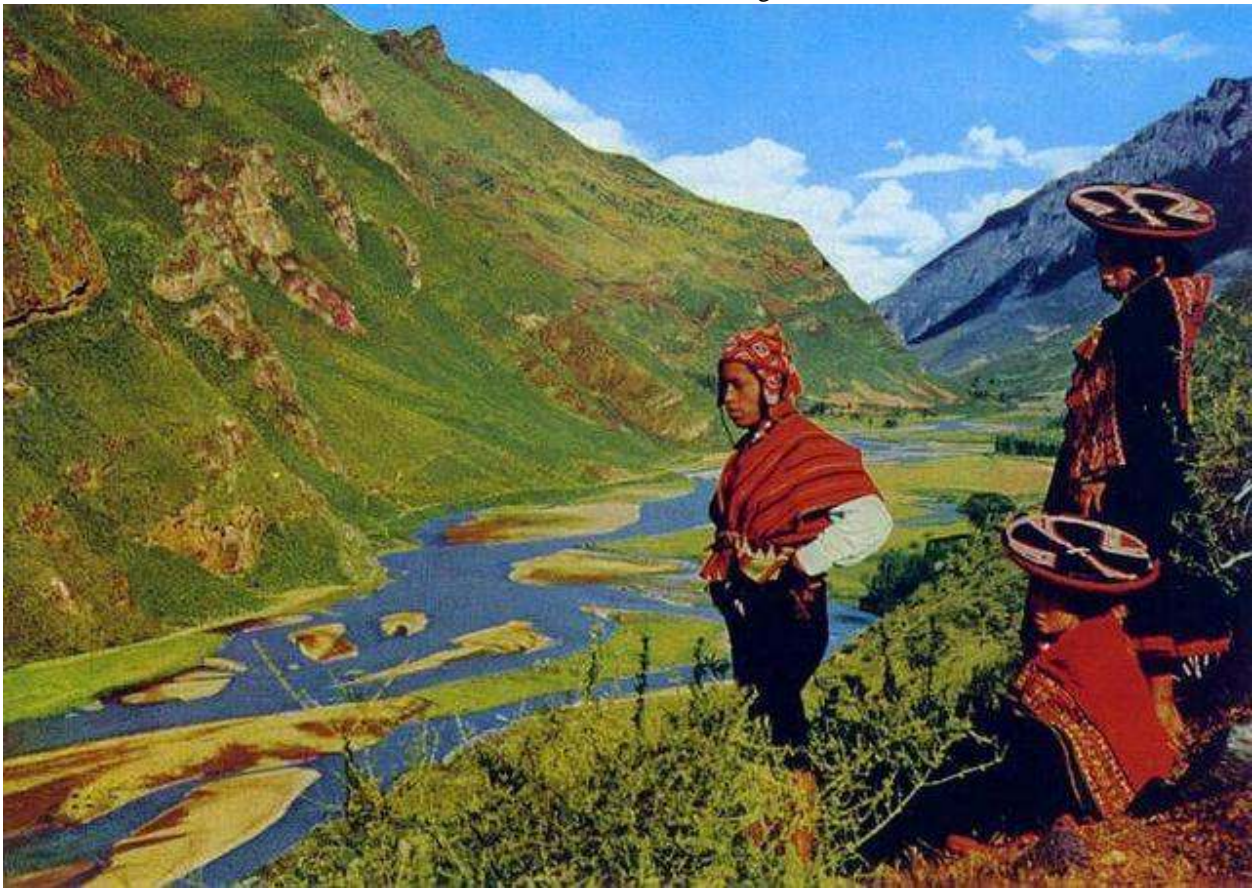
The Ancient Incas

The ancient Quechua tribes lived in a small area of the Andes Mountains in Peru. Hundreds of years ago these tribes united. After uniting, the Quechuas formed the powerful Inca Empire.

- New people were conquered and the Empire got bigger.
- The conquered peoples were forced to use the Quechua language.
- The Incas were able to conquer people because they had a well-organized army.
- The Incas also had good communications.
- Inca roads were very good. The roads were made of flat stones between walls of stone.
- The army could travel over these roads very quickly to put down rebellion.
- Long ago Inca messages were carried by swift relay runners. The messages could be carried 150 miles in one day by a long series of runners.
- The Incas never developed a written language. Instead they had a way of sending messages using a cord with different colored knotted strings.
- Bridges over rivers were built and rest houses to house the runners of messages.
- The main city of the Incas was Cusco. It was located high in the Andes Mountains. It is still the main city in the highland region of Peru.
- In Cusco many of the stone palaces, roads and other buildings built by the Incas are still standing.
- The Incas divided all people in their empire into four groups:
 - The ruling class (the Incas themselves)
 - The upper class
 - The common people
 - Slaves
- The way people lived under Inca rule depended on which class they belonged to.
- Most of the Inca people were farmers. They grew and collected all the crops and stored them in special buildings.
- Each family was allowed to take only what was needed for the family.

- Foods eaten by the ancient Incas were much the same as what Quechuas eat today.
- The most important food was the potato. The Incas had many different varieties of potato. They also grew and ate corn, beans, squash and tomatoes.
- The meat the Incas ate came from their llama herds and from guinea pigs. (Guinea pigs are small fat rodents with short ears and short tails.) The Inca people also ate fish.
- Inca craftsmen made pots of clay.
- Inca metal workers made jewelry, tools and weapons from silver, copper, gold and bronze.
- Inca builders used stones weighing many tons. They had to be moved long distances to building sites.
- The Incas used rollers, inclined planes, wedges and ropes to move these stones.
- Inca stone workers could fit stones together so carefully that a knife blade could not be fitted between them. The stones were so well fitted that severe earthquakes have never knocked them down.





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