PERU 2013 INCA SITES
Andrea Baker
Santo Domingo Convent - 4,000 priests and their attendants once lived within these confines

*Korichancha* means "courtyard of gold" in Quechua.
The site was probably used as a laboratory of agricultural products because of the various micro-climates found within the complex.
PIQUILLAQTA (PRE INKA SITE)

Literally translated as ‘the Place of the Flea,’ **Piquillacta** is the only major pre-Inca ruin in the area. It was built around AD 1100 by the Wari culture.
SACSAHUAMAN

Former capital of the Inca Empire
Natural “slides” created by glaciers
Q’ENQO

Believed to be a place where animal sacrifices and mummification took place
TAMBOMACHAY

Military watch tower
Puca Pucara means "Red Fort" in Qeuchua
The valley was formed by the Urubamba River. The valley was appreciated by the Incas due to its special geographical and climatic qualities.
During the Inca Empire, Ollantaytambo was the royal estate of Emperor Pachacuti who conquered the region, built the town and a ceremonial center.
“QACHIC’ATA” QUARRY
The temperature difference between the top and bottom (as much as 27 °F) was possibly used by the Inca to study the effects of different climatic conditions on crops. Most likely located on a sinkhole.
Most archaeologists believe that Machu Picchu was built as an estate for the Inca emperor Pachacuti.
Huayna Picchu also known as Wayna Picchu (Quechua "Young Peak")
View from Wayna Picchu
Secret entrance to Machu Picchu for the Inca Army