

LEVEL: MIDDLE GRADES

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PERU: A Historical Summary

800-300 BC	Chavin Indians in the Callejón de Huaylas
200-500 AD	Nazca and Paracas Indians - Southern Coast
300-1400	Mochica and Chimór Indians - North Coast
1000	Tiahuanaco Indians living around Lake Titicaca
1200	Quechua - speaking Indians (Incas) living in the Cuzco region
1450	Incas consolidated region of Southern Colombia to Central Chile into the empire at Tawantin-Suyu (the name means that the empire was divided into four quarters, with four roads that led from the capital, Cuzco)
1531	Spaniards arrive in Peru along with Francisco Pizarro - Spanish Conquest
1535	Lima founded
1544	Lima became the capital of the Vice-royalty of Peru, and soon was the most important city of colonial America on the Pacific Coast.
1781-82	Indian revolt led by Tupac Amarú
1821	Argentine General San Martín de los Andes entered Lima and proclaimed Peru's independence from Spain
1824	Colombian leader Simón Bolívar and his general Antonio José de Sucre expelled the last remnants of the Spanish forces in the battles at Junín and Ayacucho
1828	Constitution adopted
1836-1839	Confederation of Peru and Bolivia. Both countries were united under Presidency of Andrés Santa Cruz
1842-1845	Civil War
1866	Spanish invasion was defeated with help from Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile
1879	Spain recognizes Peru's independence in a Peace Treaty
1879-1883	War of the Pacific. Peru fights against Chile and Bolivia

- 1884 Treaty of Ancón - Chile was awarded Peru's nitrate province of Tarapacá
- 1924 Formation of the "Aprista movement" -- APRA (American People's Revolutionary Party) by Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre
- 1945 Peru declared war on Axis Powers
- 1968 Military rule
- 1970 Worst Latin American earthquake of the 20th century killing over 50,000
- 1978 Received an International Monetary Fund loan to ease the debt burden. First free election held in fifteen years elected a 100 member assembly to draft a new constitution
- 1979 New Constitution
- 1980 Fernando Belaúnde Terry elected President. Began a conservative program aimed to reverse earlier reforms
- The Sendero Luminoso ("Shining Path"), an extreme left-wing guerrilla movement, began activity in the highlands and gained strength despite fierce repression of its Indian sympathizers
- The United States asked the government to suppress the production of coca, the Indian's main source of income thus alienating them further
- 1983 The GNP fell 25%. Floods in the north caused US\$ 1 billion of destruction
- 1985 Alan García of the APRA political party was elected President. Belaúnde and his government were discredited and received only 5% of the vote
- 1987 Banks and other financial institutions were nationalized on October 12