Terms – Quechua and Spanish

Quechua terms and names

Aclla. Chosen woman who served the Inca king. Acllawasi. House where the Inca chosen women lived. Atahuallpa. Inca king at the time of the Spanish arrival. Ayllu. Family or kinship group Cañari. An Andean ethnic group. Chachapoya. An Andean ethnic group. Curaca. Magistrate, head of an ayllu. Huaca. (also Waka) Sacred or revered object (natural or man-made). Huayna Capac. Inca king 1493-1525. Inti. Inca sun god. Inti Raymi. Inca sun festival held at the winter solstice (June 21). Kero. Drinking cup. Kuraka. See Curaca. Mama Ocllo. Wife and sister of Manco Capac, the first Inca king. Manco Capac. First Inca king, early 13th century. Mascaypacha. Inca royal crown, or the fringe that hangs down from the crown over the forehead. Mita. Collective labor obligation. (adopted by the Spanish after the conquest) Pachacuti. Inca king 1438-71. Quechua. Language spoken by the Incas. Quero. (See kero.) Quipu. Set of knotted multicolored strings or cords used as a mnemonic for communication; a sort of writing system. Sacsayhuamán. Inca fortress just outside Cuzco. Sunturwasi. Inca building on the plaza in Cuzco.

Tawantinsuyu. Land of four parts; Inca's name for their empire.

Topa Inca. Inca king 1471-93.

Uncu. Male tunic.

Urpu. A type of jar with a globular body and a narrow neck.

Spanish terms and names

Audiencia. Judicial court that hears cases.

Conquistador. Conqueror.

Costumbrista. A realistic depiction of local customs and types of people or objects.

Encomienda. The grant by the crown to a Spaniard for authority over a group of Indians, requiring the Spaniard to Christianize and protect the Indians in exchange for labor and tribute.

Encomendero. The holder of an encomienda.

Fray. Friar (member of a mendicant order, such as the Franciscans or Dominicans).

Mita. A rotational forced labor draft of Indians, practiced by Inca empire and adopted by Spaniards.

Oidor. A judge in an audiencia (see term).

Reconquista. Reconquest.

Retablo. A large construction that involves various combinations of painting, sculpture, and architectural elements (such as columns, niches, entablatures, etc.) that is placed behind the altar in Spanish and Spanish-American churches (also Portuguese and Brazilian churches).

Retablo-fachada. In churches in Spain and Spanish America, that part of a church facade around the main portal that is constructed in the manner of a retablo behind an altar.

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