

# Itinerary 3

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The good thing about this tour is everything is really close. There may be too much to do in a day so we can vote things off, play it by ear or make it 2 days.

# Qolqanpata Inka Park

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The park serves as a place of knowledge about everything Inca; tools, instruments etc. The best part about the park are the typical Peruvian animals. Kids will enjoy the new cool natural playground. Great place to spend a few hours and get a way from the city smells and noises ;)

# Museo Inka

8:00 AM - 6:00 PM



Managed by the Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad, this archaeology museum traces Cusco's history from the Inca period to the 20th century.



# Iglesia de la Compañía de Jesús



The **Iglesia de la Compañía de Jesús** (Church of the Society of Jesus) is a historic [Jesuit church](#) in [Cusco](#), the ancient capital of the [Inca Empire](#), in [Cusco Region](#), [Peru](#). It is situated in the [Plaza de Armas de Cusco](#), the city center. It is built on an Inca palace.<sup>[1]</sup> It is one of the best examples of [Spanish Baroque architecture](#) in Peru. The architecture of this building exerted a great influence on the development of many Baroque architecture in the South Andes. Its construction began in 1576, but it was badly damaged in an earthquake in 1650. The rebuilt church was completed in 1668.

# Plaza de Armas

12:00 AM - 11:59 PM



The **Plaza de Armas** (literally Weapons Square, but better translated as Parade Square or [parade ground](#)) is the name for [Latin American main squares](#). In the central region of [Mexico](#) this space is known as El [Zócalo](#) and in [Central America](#) as Parque Central (Central Park). While some large cities have both a Plaza de Armas and a [Plaza Mayor](#), in most cities those are two names for the same place.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

Most cities constructed by the Spanish [conquistadores](#) were designed in a standard military fashion, based on a [grid pattern](#)<sup>[3]</sup> taken from the [Roman castrum](#), of which one block would be left vacant to form the Plaza de Armas. It is often surrounded by governmental buildings, churches, and other structures of cultural or political significance.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The name derives from the fact that this would be a refuge in case of an attack upon the city, from which arms would be supplied to the defenders.



# Regional Historical Museum of Cusco



The Regional Historical Museum offers visitors a beautiful collection of archaeological objects from pre-Inca and Inca cultures, as well as a select collection of colonial paintings that shows the success of the artists from Cusco. The collections of cultural pre-Hispanic archaeological assets of the Andean cultural development, cover all periods of Andean civilization: Pre ceramic, Formative or Early Horizon Period (Marcavalle and Chanapata), Middle Horizon (Wari) Late Intermediate (Killke and Lucre) and Late Horizon (Inca).

As for the colonial, republican and contemporary collections, there are works of paintings and sculpture of the so-called Cuzco School, including those of Diego Quispe Tito, Paul Chillitupa and Master of Almudena. There are also notable sculptures, including five reliefs by Italian Jesuit layman Bernardo Bitti Democritus and the sculpture of a "Crucified Christ", which was present at the judgment and dismemberment of Tupac Amaru II in the main square of Cusco.

# Casa Concha Museum

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The Casa Concha Museum houses 360 pieces of Machu Picchu returned by Yale University, which can be appreciated by the Cusqueñians and foreign visitors. They also show on pedestals and in showcases in 2 rooms of the second level the ceramic, lithic, metal pieces and bone remains that were found in the excavations made at Casa Concha and some of the Inca Museum's assets..

# Museo de Arte vPrecolombino

10:00 AM - 4:00 PM



The **Pre-Columbian Art Museum** (also known by the acronym of its Spanish name **MAP**) is an [art museum](#) in [Cusco](#), [Peru](#), dedicated to the display of [archaeological artifacts](#) and examples of [pre-Columbian artworks](#) drawn from all regions of [pre-Columbian Peru](#). The museum is situated on Plazoleta de las Nazarenas in Cusco's San Blas district, and has on permanent display exhibitions of some 450 individual representative artifacts that are drawn from the wider collection of its parent museum, the [Larco Museum](#) in the Peruvian capital [Lima](#).



# ChocoMuseo

9:00 AM - 6:00 PM



Are you a chocolate lover? Come and live a truly chocolate experience at ChocoMuseo! In our chocolate museum you will uncover all the cocoa secrets while you taste the best artisanal chocolate made with the best organic Peruvian beans! Further more, get ready to make your own chocolate in our Chocolate Workshops or be ready to drink the best of our coffee or chocolate delights in our cafeteria! Please notice we have another 3 locations: - On the same square, opposite corner: the factory, - on plaza de armas on the left of the cathedral, -by the 12 corner stone



# Hilario Mendivil

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This art museum contains a vast collection of paintings and sculptures from Hilario Mendivil, a famous 20th-century religious artist from Peru.



# Qorikancha

8:30 AM - 5:30 PM

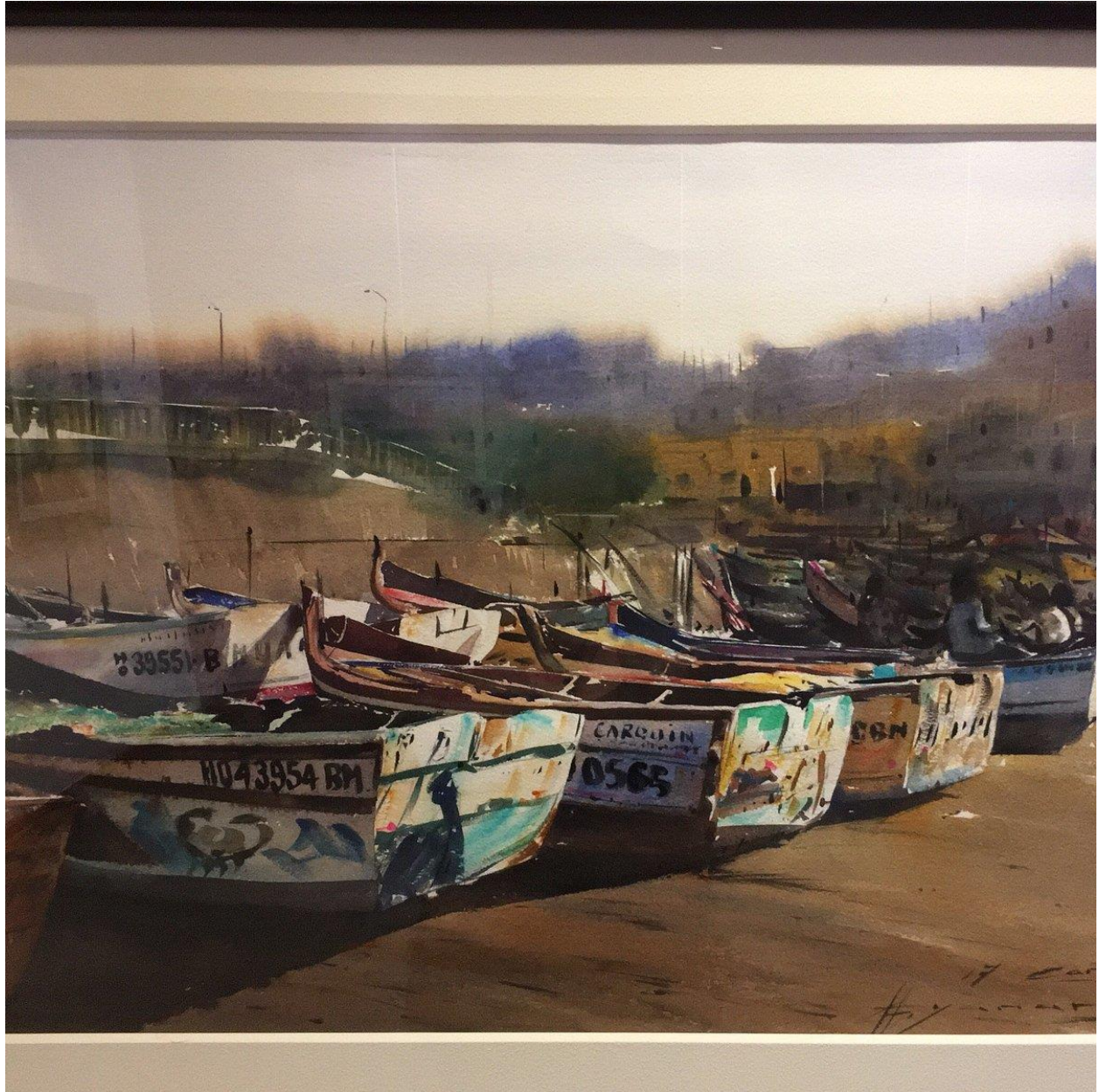


**Coricancha**,<sup>[1][2][3][4][5]</sup> **Koricancha**,<sup>[6][7][8][9]</sup> **Qoricancha**<sup>[10]</sup> or **Qorikancha**<sup>[11][12]</sup> (*"The Golden Temple,"* from **Quechua** *quri* gold; *kancha* enclosure)<sup>[13]</sup> was the most important temple in the **Inca Empire**. It is located in **Cusco**, Peru, which was the capital of the empire.



# Museum of Contemporary Art of the Municipality of Cusco

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# Basilica Menor de la Merced

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The **Basilica of La Merced**, also known as **Convent of La Merced**, is a [minor basilica](#) located in the city of [Cusco](#), [Peru](#). It is located 100 meters southwest of the Plaza de Armas (city's main square) in front of the Plazoleta Espinar. It belongs to the [Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy](#) and has, annexes, both the convent and the premises of [La Merced College](#). The church has a three-nave basilica plan covered with brick vaults and [dome](#) on the [crossing](#), with [Baroque](#) altars on its lateral naves and [Neoclassical](#) style on the main altar. It also has a tower with Baroque bell tower topped with a semicircular dome. Highlights its portal-side reredos and the [Renaissance](#) portal of the *muro de pies*, the [choir](#) stalls, its [colonial paintings](#) and polychrome wood carvings. Inside rest the remains of [Diego de Almagro](#), [Diego de Almagro II](#) and [Gonzalo Pizarro](#).<sup>[1][2]</sup>

Since 1972 the property is part of the monumental area of Cusco declared as a Historic Monument of Peru.<sup>[3]</sup> Also being part of the historic center of the city of Cusco, it is part of the area declared a [World Heritage Site](#) by [UNESCO](#) in 1983.



# Museo de Arte Religioso

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8:30 AM - 5:30 PM



Located on the original site of the palace of the sixth Inca emperor, this museum features important pieces from Juan Zapata and other masters of Andean painting.



# Palacio Arzobispal del Cuzco

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# Centro Histórico

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12:00 AM - 11:59 PM



# Cusco Cathedral

10:00 AM - 6:00 PM



The **Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Virgin** ([Spanish: Catedral Basílica de la Virgen de la Asunción](#)) is the main church of the [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cusco](#). The cathedral is located on the Plaza de Armas. The entire building was built between 1560-1654,<sup>[1]</sup>

Adjacent and joined to the cathedral is the smaller [Iglesia del Triunfo](#),<sup>[2]</sup> the first [Christian church](#) to be built in [Cusco](#). The [Iglesia de la Compania de Jesus](#),<sup>[3]</sup> also on the *Plaza de Armas*, was built at a similar time as the cathedral.

The Cathedral, in addition to its official status as a place of worship, has become a major repository of Cusco's colonial art.<sup>[2]</sup> It also holds many [archeological](#) artifacts and relics. The cathedral was designated a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) under the City of Cuzco listing in 1983.



