



· J A P I Ñ U Ñ O S ·



**A**ncient demons, which infested the earth at its origin, along with many other types of evil beings. They were fought by the first Indians, who managed to confine them to the depths of the jungle.

The Japiñuñus are horrible beings, that nevertheless take the form of beautiful women, with long breasts like their hair. They also have tails, instead of feet, since they never walk.

Japiñuñus look for defenseless people to steal their souls and turn them into creatures like them. Sometimes they rush onto a person who walks behind, fast as lightning, and other times they prefer to grab a person while he sleeps. The victim wakes up paralyzed, feeling an electric current in his back, unable to resist his conversion into Japiñuñu.







Japiñuñus are **AYMARA** creature

Current population: 2.100.000

(Aymara speakers)



**T**he Aymara peoples are actually a large number of different communities that inhabit the Andean plateau of Lake Titicaca (between Bolivia, Peru and Chile), all speaking the same language but never constituting a homogeneous identity. The term 'Aymara', in fact, has colonial origin and was never recognized by the inhabitants.

These peoples have inhabited this plateau for eight centuries after



the fall of the Tiahuanaco Empire. Several kingdoms coexisted in the territory governed by kings and with separation of classes between nobility and peasant, who had to work for the State a period of the year.

The Aymara cosmovision seeks to establish harmony between human beings and nature, which they consider sacred. On the other hand, they conceive the world as divided into three planes: 'Arajpacha', the superior world, divine origin of everything that exists; 'Akapacha', the terrestrial world where people live and also the 'Pachamama', that is, the divinized nature; and the 'Manqhapacha', underground world inhabited by evil spirits.

Conquered by the Incas, the Aymara preserved their autonomy and traditions for several centuries, until European colonization caused the collapse of all these communities. The Aymara were forced to work in the rich gold mines and succumbed to contagious diseases, decimating their population within a few decades.

Today they are still the main indigenous ethnic group in Bolivia, their language is still very much alive, and their identity and culture are publicly claimed.

