Case 7-AM,S-Peru-Moche-Copper-100-800 CE

F3430.1.M6

Moche Copper [F1434.2.G6 M57](http://library.metmuseum.org/search%7ES1?/cF1434.2.G6+M57+1985/cf1434.2.g6+m57+1985/-3,-1,,B/browse)

The **Moche** civilization (alternatively, the Mochica culture or the Early, Pre- or Proto-[Chimú](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chim%C3%BA_culture" \o "Chimú culture)) flourished in northern [Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru) with its capital near present-day [Moche, Trujillo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche,_Trujillo), [Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-sobre-1) from about 100 to 800 during the [Regional Development Epoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_periods_of_Peru). While this issue is the subject of some debate, many scholars contend that the Moche were not politically organized as a monolithic empire or state. Rather, they were likely a group of autonomous polities that shared a common elite culture, as seen in the rich [iconography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iconography) and [monumental](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monument) architecture that survive today.



**Background**

Moche society was agriculturally based, with a significant level of investment in the construction of a network of irrigation canals for the diversion of river water to supply their crops. Their culture was sophisticated; and their artifacts express their lives, with detailed scenes of hunting, fishing, fighting, sacrifice, sexual encounters and elaborate ceremonies. The Moche are particularly noted for their elaborately painted [ceramics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceramics_%28art%29), [gold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold) work, monumental constructions (*[huacas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaca" \o "Huaca)*) and [irrigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation) systems.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-2)

Moche history may be broadly divided into three periods – the emergence of the Moche culture in Early Moche (100–300 AD), its expansion and florescence during Middle Moche (300–600 AD), and the urban nucleation and subsequent collapse in Late Moche (500–750 AD).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-3)

The [Salinar culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Salinar_culture&action=edit&redlink=1) reigned on the north coast of Peru in 200 BC-200 AD. According to some scholars this was a short transition period between the [Cupisnique](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cupisnique) and the Moche cultures.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-4)

There's considerable parallelism between Moche and Cupisnique iconography and ceramic designs, including the iconography of the 'Spider god'.

**Moche cultural sphere**

The Moche cultural sphere is centered on several valleys on the north coast of Peru in regions [La Libertad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Libertad_Region), [Lambayeque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lambayeque_Region), [Jequetepeque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jequetepeque_Valley), [Chicama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicama_Valley), [Moche](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_of_Moche), [Virú](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vir%C3%BA_Valley), [Chao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chao_Valley), [Santa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_River), and Nepena[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture" \l "cite_note-5) and occupied 250 [miles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile) of desert coastline and up to 50 miles inland.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-IIIDorn2006-6)

The [*Huaca del Sol*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaca_del_Sol), a [pyramidal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyramid) adobe structure on the Rio Moche, was the largest pre-Columbian structure in Peru, but it was partly destroyed when [Spanish Conquistadores](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquistadors) looted its graves for gold in the 16th century. The nearby [*Huaca de la Luna*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaca_de_la_Luna) is better preserved. Its interior walls contains many colorful murals with complex iconography. The site has been under professional [archaeological](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological) excavation since the early 1990s.

Other major Moche sites include [Sipan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sipan), Loma Negra, Dos Cabezas, [Pacatnamu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacatnamu), the [El Brujo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Brujo) complex, Mocollope, Cerro Mayal, Galindo, [Huanchaco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huanchaco), and [Pañamarka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pa%C3%B1amarka).

Their adobe [huacas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huacas) have been mostly destroyed by [looters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Looting) and natural forces over the last 1300 years. The surviving ones show that the coloring of their murals was very vibrant.

**Southern and Northern Moche**

Two distinct regions of the Moche civilization have been identified, Southern and Northern Moche, with each area probably corresponding to a different political entity.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

The Southern Moche region, believed to be the heartland of the culture, originally comprised the Chicama and Moche valleys, and was first described by [Rafael Larco Hoyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael_Larco_Hoyle).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7) The Huaca del Sol-Huaca de la Luna site was probably the capital of this region.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

The Northern Moche region includes three valley systems:[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

* The upper Piura Valley, around the [Vicús culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vic%C3%BAs_culture) region
* The lower Lambayeque Valley system, consisting of three rivers: La Leche, Reque and Zaña
* The lower Jequetepeque Valley system

The Piura was fully part of the Moche phenomenon only for a short time — during its Early Moche, or Early Moche-Vicús phase — and then developed independently.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

It appears that there was a lot of independent development among these various Moche centres (except the eastern regions). They all likely had ruling dynasties of their own, related to each other. Centralized control of the whole Moche area may have taken place from time to time, but appears infrequent.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

[Pampa Grande](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pampa_Grande), in the Lambayeque Valley, on the shore of the Chancay River, became one of the largest Moche sites anywhere, and occupied the area of more than 400 ha. It was prominent in the Moche V period (600-700 AD), and features an abundance of Moche V ceramics.

The site was laid out and built in a short period of time, and has an enormous ceremonial complex. It includes *Huaca Fortaleza*, which is the tallest ceremonial platform in Peru.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-butters2007-7)

[San Jose de Moro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Jose_de_Moro) is another northern site in the Jequetepeque valley. It was prominent in the Middle and Late Moche Periods (400-850 AD). Numerous Moche tombs have been excavated here, including several burials containing high status female individuals. These women were depicted in Moche iconography as *the Priestess*.

**Material culture**

**Ceramics**

Moche pottery is some of the most varied in the world. The use of [mold technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molding_%28process%29) is evident. This would have enabled the mass production of certain forms. But Moche ceramics vary widely in shape and theme, with most important social activities documented in pottery, including war, [metalwork](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metalworking), [weaving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weaving) and [sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_sexual_activity).

Traditional north coast Peruvian [ceramic art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceramic_art) uses a limited palette, relying primarily on red and white; fineline painting, fully modeled clay, veristic figures, and stirrup spouts. Moche ceramics created between 150–800 AD epitomize this style. Moche pots have been found not just at major north coast archaeological sites, such as Huaca de la luna, Huaca del sol, and Sipan, but also at small villages and unrecorded burial sites as well.

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Huaca_del_Sol_-_Ao%C3%BBt_2007.jpg)

[Huaca del Sol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaca_del_Sol) (Temple of the Sun), Mochica cultural capital, 4 km (2 mi) south of the modern city of [Trujillo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trujillo,_Peru)

At least 500 Moche ceramics have sexual themes. The most frequently depicted act is [anal sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anal_sex), with scenes of vaginal penetration being very rare. Most pairs are heterosexual, with carefully carved genitalia to show that the anus, rather than the vagina, is being penetrated. Often, an infant is depicted [breastfeeding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breastfeeding) while the couple has sex. [Fellatio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellatio) is sometimes represented, but [cunnilingus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cunnilingus) is absent. Some depict male skeletons masturbating, or being masturbated by living women.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-8)

|  |
| --- |
| External video |
| [Moche earrings.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Moche_earrings.jpg) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1b/Nuvola_apps_kaboodle.svg/16px-Nuvola_apps_kaboodle.svg.png[Pair of Earflares, Winged Messengers (Moche Culture, Peru)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKBJZMd08M8), [Smarthistory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smarthistory)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-smarth-9) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1b/Nuvola_apps_kaboodle.svg/16px-Nuvola_apps_kaboodle.svg.png[Moche Portrait Head Bottle](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSAFCL91OrU), [Smarthistory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smarthistory)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-smarth2-10) |

Because [irrigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation) was the source of wealth and foundation of the empire, the Moche culture emphasized the importance of circulation and flow. Expanding upon this, Moche artwork frequently depicted the passage of fluids, particularly life fluids through vulnerable human orifices. There are countless images of defeated warriors losing life fluids through their nose, or helpless victims getting their eyes torn out by birds or captors. Images of captive sex-slaves with gaping orifices and leaking fluids portray extreme exposure, humiliation, and a loss of power.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The coloration of Moche pottery is often simple, with yellowish cream and rich red used almost exclusively on elite pieces. White and black are rarely used. The Moche are known for their [portraiture pottery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_portrait_vessel). The pottery portraits created by the Moche appear to represent actual individuals. Many of the portraits are of individuals with physical disfigurements or genetic defects.

The realistic detail in Moche ceramics may have helped them serve as [didactic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Didactic) models. Older generations could pass down general knowledge about [reciprocity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norm_of_reciprocity) and embodiment to younger generations through such portrayals. The sex pots could teach about procreation, sexual pleasure, cultural and social norms, a sort of immortality, and transfer of life and souls, transformation, and the relationship between the two cyclical views of nature and life.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-11)

**Textiles**

The Moche wove textiles, mostly using wool from [vicuña](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicu%C3%B1a) and [alpaca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpaca). Although there are few surviving examples of this, descendants of the Moche people have strong weaving traditions.

* Moche pottery and textiles
* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Moche_portrait_ceramic_Quai_Branly_71.1930.19.162_n2.jpg)

[Moche portrait vessel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_portrait_vessel),  
[Musée du quai Branly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_du_quai_Branly) in Paris

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:MocheStag.jpg)

Resting [deer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odocoileus_virginianus),  
[Larco Museum Collection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larco_Museum)

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lombards_Museum_162.JPG)

Alpaca wool tapestry (600–900 AD), Lombards Museum

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:MocheEarplugs.jpg)

Earplugs of gold inlaid with precious stones

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fellatiomoche.jpg)

Ceramic depicting [fellatio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellatio) (300 AD),  
Larco Museum

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Analsexmoche.jpg)

Ceramic depicting anal sex

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Moche_warrior_pot_at_the_British_Museum.jpg)

Moche warrior pot, [British Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Museum)

* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Moche._Crescent-Shaped_Ornament_with_Bat,_C.E._1_-_300.jpg)

Crescent-Shaped Ornament with Bat, C.E. 1 - 300 [Brooklyn Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Museum)

**Religion**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Nariguera_Moche2.JPG)

Moche *Nariguera* depicting the Decapitator, gold with turquoise and [chrysocolla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysocolla) inlays. Museo Oro del Peru, Lima

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Moche_decapitator.jpg)

Moche "Decapitator" mural at [Huaca de la Luna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaca_de_la_Luna)

Both iconography and the finds of human skeletons in ritual contexts seem to indicate that [human sacrifice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_sacrifice) played a significant part in Moche religious practices. These rites appear to have involved the elite as key actors in a spectacle of costumed participants, monumental settings and possibly the ritual consumption of blood. The [tumi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumi) was a crescent-shaped metal knife used in sacrifices. While some scholars, such as [Christopher B. Donnan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_B._Donnan) and [Izumi Shimada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Izumi_Shimada), argue that the sacrificial victims were the losers of ritual battles among local elites, others, such as [John Verano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Verano) and [Richard Sutter](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Richard_Sutter&action=edit&redlink=1), suggest that the sacrificial victims were warriors captured in territorial battles between the Moche and other nearby societies. Excavations in plazas near Moche [huacas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huacas) have found groups of people sacrificed together and the skeletons of young men deliberately [excarnated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Excarnation), perhaps for temple displays.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-Rites-12)

The Moche may have also held and tortured the victims for several weeks before sacrificing them, with the intent of deliberately drawing blood. Verano believes that some parts of the victim may have been eaten as well in ritual cannibalism.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-Rites-12) The sacrifices may have been associated with rites of ancestral renewal and agricultural fertility. Moche iconography features a figure which scholars have nicknamed the "Decapitator"; it is frequently depicted as a spider, but sometimes as a winged creature or a sea monster: together all three features symbolize land, water and air. When the body is included, the figure is usually shown with one arm holding a knife and another holding a severed head by the hair; it has also been depicted as "a human figure with a tiger's mouth and snarling fangs".[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-13) The "Decapitator" is thought to have figured prominently in the beliefs surrounding the practice of sacrifice.

**Collapse**

There are several theories as to what caused the demise of the Moche political structure. Some scholars have emphasised the role of environmental change. Studies of ice cores drilled from [glaciers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glaciers) in the [Andes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andes) reveal climatic events between 536 and 594 AD, possibly a super [El Niño](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Ni%C3%B1o), that resulted in 30 years of intense rain and flooding followed by 30 years of drought, part of the aftermath of the [climate changes of 535–536](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_changes_of_535%E2%80%93536).[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-14) These weather events could have disrupted the Moche way of life and shattered their faith in their religion, which had promised stable weather through sacrifices.

Other evidence demonstrates that these events did not cause the final Moche demise. Moche polities survived beyond 650 AD in the Jequetepeque Valley and the Moche Valleys. For instance, in the Jequetepeque Valley, later settlements are characterized by fortifications and defensive works. While there is no evidence of a foreign invasion, as many scholars have suggested in the past (i.e. a [Huari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huari_culture) invasion), the defensive works suggest social unrest, possibly the result of climatic changes, as factions fought for control over increasingly scarce resources.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-15)

**Links with other cultures**

Chronologically, the Moche was an [Early Intermediate Period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_periods_of_Peru) culture, which was preceded by the [Chavín horizon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chavin_culture), as well as the Cupisnique, and succeeded by the Huari and [Chimú](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chimu). The Moche co-existed with the [Ica-Nazca culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ica-Nazca_culture) in the south. They are thought to have had some limited contact with the Ica-Nazca because they later mined [guano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guano) for fertilizer and may have traded with northerners. [Moche pottery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_pottery) has been found near Ica, but no [Ica-Nazca pottery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ica-Nazca_pottery) has been found in Moche territory.

The coastal Moche culture also co-existed (or overlapped in time) with the slightly earlier [Recuay culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recuay_culture) in the highlands. Some Moche iconographic motifs can be traced to Recuay design elements.

The Moche also interacted with the neighbouring [Virú culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vir%C3%BA_culture). Eventually, by 700 CE, they established control over the Viru.

**Archaeological discoveries**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TumbaSe%C3%B1orSip%C3%A1n2_lou.jpg)

[The Lord of Sipán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_of_Sip%C3%A1n), Royal Tombs of Sipán museum, [Lambayeque, Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lambayeque,_Peru)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Peru_Huanchaco_Typical_Fisherman_reed_boats.jpg)

[Caballito de totora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caballito_de_totora) in the Peruvian beach of [Huanchaco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huanchaco).

In 1987, archaeologists, alerted by the local police, discovered the first intact Moche tomb at [Sipán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sip%C3%A1n) in northern Peru. Inside the tomb, which was carbon dated to about 300 CE, the archaeologists found the mummified remains of a high ranking male, the [Lord of Sipán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_of_Sip%C3%A1n). Also in the tomb were the remains of six other individuals, several animals, and a large variety of ornamental and functional items, many of which were made of gold, silver, and other valuable materials. Continuing excavations of the site have yielded thirteen additional tombs.

In 2005, a mummified Moche woman known as the [Lady of Cao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_of_Cao) was discovered at the Huaca Cao Viejo, part of the [El Brujo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Brujo) archaeological site on the outskirts of present-day [Trujillo, Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trujillo,_Peru). It is the best preserved Moche mummy found to date; the elaborate tomb that housed her had unprecedented decoration. The site archaeologists believe that the tomb had been undisturbed since approximately 450 AD. The tomb contained military and ornamental artifacts, including war clubs and spear throwers. The remains of a [garroted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garrote) teenage girl, probably a servant, was also found in the tomb.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-16) News of the discovery was announced by Peruvian and U.S. archaeologists in collaboration with [*National Geographic*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Geographic_Society) in May 2006.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-17)

In 2005 an elaborate gold mask thought to depict a sea god, with curving rays radiating from a stone-inlaid feline face, was recovered in London. Experts thought that the artifact may have been looted in the late 1980s from an elite tomb at the Moche site of La Mina. Recovered by Scotland Yard, it was returned to Peru in 2006.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-18)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-19)

In 2013 archaeologists unearthed the eighth of a series of finds of female skeleton that started with the Lady of Cao, together taken as confirmation that the Moche were ruled by a succession of priestesses-queens. According to project director Luis Jaime Castillo, "[the] find makes it clear that women didn't just run rituals in this area but governed here and were queens of Mochica society". No entombed men have been found.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-20) This discovery was made at the large archaeological site of [San José de Moro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Jos%C3%A9_de_Moro), located close to the town of [Chepen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chepen), in the Sechura Desert of the Jequetepeque Valley, in [La Libertad Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Libertad_Region), Peru.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_culture#cite_note-21)

**See also**

* [Chimu Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chimor), heavily influenced inheritors of the Moche
* [Cultural periods of Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_periods_of_Peru)
* [El Señor de Sipán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Se%C3%B1or_de_Sip%C3%A1n) (the Lord of Sipán)
* [Moche Crawling Feline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche_Crawling_Feline)
* [Vista Alegre, Trujillo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vista_Alegre,_Trujillo)
* [Víctor Larco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%ADctor_Larco_Herrera_District)
* [Buenos Aires, Trujillo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos_Aires,_Trujillo)
* [Moche, Trujillo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moche,_Trujillo) (Moche City)

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  [The Salinar Culture](http://www.tampere.fi/ekstrat/taidemuseo/arkisto/peru/800/salinar_en.htm) Tampere Museum

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* [Moche Civilization - Ancient History Encyclopedia](http://www.ancient.eu/Moche_Civilization/)
* [Map of current Moche city (Wikimapia)](http://wikimapia.org/#lat=-8.156902&lon=-79.0231335&z=13&l=3&m=b&search=Trujillo%20Peru)
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* ["The Lost Civilisation of Peru"](http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/tvradio/programmes/horizon/peru_prog_summary.shtml), transcript of BBC programme, includes bibliography.
* [Gallery of Moche erotic pottery](https://web.archive.org/web/20130606042419/http:/www.museolarco.org:80/igal_er.shtml) at the Larco Museum.
* [El Brujo Archaeological project](http://www.xanga.com/ElBrujoPeru)[[*dead link*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Link_rot)], website with links to National University of Trujillo, IBM, National Geographic and press reports.
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* ["Moche pottery and the practice of war"](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7r6godCankY), [Horniman Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horniman_Museum) video on YouTube channel.