



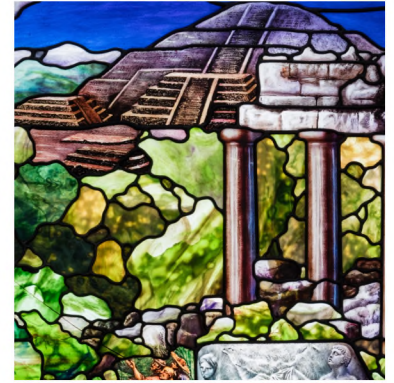
*1. Hun Hunahpu*

The Mayan maize god, Hun Hunahpu, was one of the most important gods to the Mayans because of the prominent role of corn in their creation story. The headdress on this 1300-year-old statue resembles a corn cob and corn silk.



*2. Mayan Glyphs*

Mayan glyphs were part of a writing system used in Mesoamerica. This system included over 800 characters. It was used sporadically after the 16th century, when the Franciscan friars drove the practice of hieroglyphic writing underground, and saw limited use in the early 17th century.



*3. Pyramid of the Sun*

This Teotihuacano pyramid was once part of a great flourishing city and the center of religious observance. The city then fell into decline and was forgotten. The Aztecs later claimed the land and it became known as the "City of the Gods."



*4. Paracas Textiles*

These ancient textiles from the Nazca people in Peru, made of cotton and llama and alpaca wool, are over two thousand years old. Though the Nazca did not have written records, historians have been able to discover much about their culture through their textiles' advanced and intricate designs.



*5. Tiwanaku Stone Heads*

These stone heads are mounted in the walls of an ancient temple found in Bolivia. Their origins are unclear, but there are many theories, one being that they represent the various Andean tribes who visited this location seeking divine guidance.



*6. Inca Child*

This child is a representation of the Inca Empire once located along the Pacific Coast of South America. Two of the many things the Inca Empire is most famous for are its contributions to architecture and its organized road network. This empire continues to make an important impact on South American culture. It should be noted that the child depicted is not wearing a typical outfit that an Inca child would have worn.





7. *Central American Boy with Cacao*

Cacao was originally found in the Americas, and was highly valued by the Aztecs; it was even used as currency. The windows depict a young central American boy sitting next to a basket full of cacao pods, inside each of which 20-60 cacao beans are found.



8. *Andes Mountains*

The Andes Mountains are full of natural wonders and have acted as a support for the many civilizations that have existed among its peaks, one being the Incan Empire. Potatoes and tomatoes, two of the most widespread crops on the planet, both originated in the Andes.



9. *Miguel Hidalgo*

Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) was a Catholic priest in Mexico who gave a speech that inspired thousands to join the fight for independence from Spain. He became a symbol of the Mexican independence movement. The anniversary of his speech is now celebrated as Mexico's Independence Day.



10. *Bartholomé Mirtre Martínez and Juan Bautista Alberdi*

Bartholomé Mirtre Martínez on the left, was the President of Argentina from 1862-1898. He helped unite a war-torn nation and began an era of peace and prosperity. Juan Alberdi on the right, was a political thinker who had a major influence on the Argentine constitution.



11. *Emiliano Zapata*

Emiliano Zapata Salazar (1879-1919) was a Mexican revolutionary who stood up for the rights of peasants in Mexico. Zapata's legacy continues as many fight for some of the same things he did.



12. *Rigoberta Menchú Tum*

Rigoberta Menchú Tum (born 1959) is a Guatemalan human rights activist who has fought for the rights of the K'iche' and other indigenous peoples all over the world. She was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her efforts in social reform.