### אינטי

#### אינטי ריימי – ויקיפדיה

he.wikipedia.org/wiki/ייבי אינטי ביימי (Translate this page Hebrew Wikipedia ▼ פסטיבל השמש) הוא פסטיבל המתקיים מדי שנה ב-24 ביוני ; וחלו (בקצ'ואה: Inti Raymi ; פסטיבל השמש) הוא פסטיבלי האנדים והוא השני ... במבצר סקסאיוומאן שבעיר קוסקו. פסטיבל זה הוא החשוב מבין פסטיבלי האנדים והוא השני אינטי וארה יאסי – ויקיפדיה אינטי וארה יאסי – ויקיפדיה

he.wikipedia.org/wiki/יאינטי\_וארה\_יארה אינטים Translate this page Hebrew Wikipedia ▼ (CIWY מוכר גם בראשי התיבות, Comunidad Inti Wara Yassi מוכר גם בראשי התיבות וארגון "אינטי וארה יאסי" (בספרדית: מטרות רווח שעיקר מפעלו במדינת בוליביה. מטרתו העיקרית הוא ארגון התנדבותי, ללא מטרות רווח שעיקר מפעלו במדינת בוליביה. מטרתו העיקרית (Inti Karka) | zaznoo

www.zaznoo.co.il > ... > בוליביה אונה כלה פאז כ Translate this page ▼ מקומות לינה כלה פאז כ בוליביה (וחti Karka) אינטי קרקה (וחti Karka) אינטי קרקה (Inti Karka) אינטי פון לולום ונופש בחו"ל.

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# إنتي

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www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kvf4UfhuEiQ ▼
Feb 5, 2014 - Uploaded by MAGA TV
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#### INTI - BANDMINE

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# Inti

For other uses, see Inti (disambiguation).

**Inti** is the ancient Incan sun god. He is revered as the national patron of the Inca state. Although most consider Inti the sun god, he is more appropriately viewed as a cluster of solar aspects, since the Inca divided his identity according to the stages of the sun.<sup>[1]</sup> Worshiped as a patron deity of the Inca Empire,<sup>[2]</sup> he is of unknown mythological origin. The most common story says that he is the son of Viracocha, the god of civilization.<sup>[3]</sup>

### 1 Legends and history

Inti and his sister, Mama Quilla, the Moon goddess,<sup>[4]</sup> were generally considered benevolent deities. Mama Quilla supposedly gave birth to the Earth.<sup>[5]</sup> Their court is served by the Rainbow, the Pleiades, Venus, and others.<sup>[6]</sup> The founding Inca ancestor, known as Manco Cápac, was thought to have been the son of Inti.<sup>[7]</sup> According to an ancient myth, Inti taught his son Manco Cápac and his daughter Mama Ocllo the arts of civilization and they were sent to earth to pass this knowledge to mankind.<sup>[8]</sup> Another legend, however, states Manco Cápac was the son of Viracocha.

Inti ordered his children to build the Inca capital where a divine golden wedge they carried with them would penetrate the earth. Incas believed that this happened in the city of Cuzco. The Inca ruler was considered to be the living representative of Inti. Pachacuti is often linked to the origin and expansion of the Inca Sun Cult. [7][9]

The Willaq Umu was the high priest of the Sun (Inti). His position placed him as the second most powerful person in the kingdom. He was directly underneath the Sapa Inca, and they were often brothers. The emperor and his family were believed to be descended from Inti. [10]

A great golden disk representing Inti was captured by the Spanish conquistadors in 1571 and was sent to the pope via Spain. It has since been lost.

### 2 Worship

The Inca dedicated many ceremonies to the Sun in order to ensure the Sapa Inca's welfare. [2] The sun was also important to the Incas, particularly the people of the highlands, because it was necessary for the production of crops like maize and other grains. [10] The sun's heat was

also thought to cause rain. During the rainy season the sun was hotter and brighter, while during the dry season it was weaker.<sup>[11]</sup>

The Incas would set aside large quantities of natural and human resources throughout the empire for Inti. Each conquered province was supposed to dedicate a third of their lands and herds to Inti as mandated by the Inca. Each major province would also have a Sun Temple in which male and female priests would serve. [2] The female priests were the *mamakuna*, who were chosen from the *aqllakuna* ("Chosen Women"), and they would weave special cloth and brew chicha for festivities and sacrifices to Inti. [12]

Additionally, the chief temple of the Inca state religion was the Coricancha in Cuzco. Within this temple were wall niches in which the bodies of previous emperors and rulers were exhibited along with various statues of Inti in certain festivals. Some figures of Inti also depicted him in human form with a hollowed out midsection that was filled with a concoction made of gold dust and the ashes of the Inca kings' hearts.<sup>[6]</sup>

Inti is represented as a golden disk with rays and a human face. Many such disks were supposedly held in Cuzco as well as in shrines throughout the empire, especially at Coricancha, where the most significant image of Inti was discovered by anthropologists. This representation, adorned with ear spools, a pectoral, and a royal headband, was known as "punchao," meaning 'day.' This image of Inti was also said to have lions and serpents projecting from its form.<sup>[13]</sup>

The worship of Inti and the rise of the Inti cult are considered to be exploitations of religion for political purposes, since the Inca king was increasingly identified with the sun god. This grew into a form of divine patronage and the convenience of these comparisons for Inca emperors is crucial.<sup>[14]</sup>

### 3 Inti Raymi

The festival of "Inti Raymi" honors the sun god and was originally meant to celebrate the start of a new planting season. [15] It now attracts many tourists each year to Cuzco, which is [16] the ancient capital of the Inca Empire. The name of the festival, Inti Raymi, translates into "The Festival of the Sun" [1] and was held during the Southern Hemisphere's "winter solstice", [16] which is the shortest day of the year. This fell around June 24

2 8 REFERENCES

in the Incan Empire.

This festival was attended by the four sectors of Tahuantinsuyu. In Quechua, Inti Raymi, means "resurrection of the sun" or "the way/path of the sun." Military captains, government officials, and the vassals who attended were dressed in their best costumes and carried their best weapons and instruments.

Preparation for the festival of Inti Raymi began with a fast of three days, where there was no fire lit and the people refrained from having sexual intercourse. This festival would last for nine days, and during this time the people consumed massive amounts of food and drink. There were many sacrifices as well, which were all performed on the first day. After the nine days everyone would leave with the permission of the Inca.

### 4 Sub-divisions of identity

Corresponding with the three diurnal stages of the sun, Inti's identity is also divided into three primary subcomplexes, which are the father, son, and brother. The first of these is Apu-Inti, which translates into "Chief Inti." He represents the father and is sometimes known as "The Lord Sun." [6] The second is Churi-Inti, or "Inti the Son," who represents the son of Inti and is often known as "Daylight." The third and final division of Inti is Inti-Guauqui (or Inti-Huaoqui), Inti the Brother, who is known as "Brother Sun." Inti-Guauqui also represents the sun god in his specific position as the founding father of Inca reign and the center of the state's official ancestor cult. [1]

In astronomy, Apu-Inti and Churi-Inti can actually be separated from one another along an astronomical axis. This is because they are associated with the summer and winter solstices respectively. Inti-Guauqui, however, is not associated with an astronomical location.<sup>[15]</sup>

### 5 In popular culture

A card in the Yu-Gi-Oh! Trading Card Game, Sun Dragon Inti, is based on this sun god.

Inti is also the name of one of the five children in The Power of Five series written by Anthony Horowitz. He was from ancient Peru. The author is suggesting that the god is named after the boy.

### 6 See also

- Flag of Argentina
- Flag of Uruguay
- Flag of Peru
- Inti-Illimani

#### 7 Notes

- [1] Conrad and Demarest 1984, pg.108
- [2] D'Altroy 2003, pg.148
- [3] Fash and Lyons, 2005
- [4] Lane 2011, pg. 576
- [5] Parker (et al), 2007
- [6] Conrad and Demarest 1984, pg. 115
- [7] Steele & Allen 2004, pg. 246
- [8] Littleton 2005
- [9] D'Altroy 2003, pg. 147
- [10] Bushnell 1957, pg. 131
- [11] Steele & Allen 2004, pg. 245–246
- [12] D'Altroy 2003, pg.189
- [13] Suarez and George 2011, pg. 129
- [14] Suarez and George 2011, pg. 86-87
- [15] Conrad and Demarest 1984, pg. 109
- [16] D'Altroy 2003, pg. 154-155

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