[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

Journey to Chile 1540-1541

**Why do the Chilean Indians call the Spaniards huincas?**

 The Chilean Indians call the Spaniards huincas as they heard that it was their language and all the laws, traditions, norms and customs are created through it. Histories along with the tales were passed through the communication among various tribes in the same language. However, Spaniards are thieves and land grabbing individuals because earlier they defeated other tribes through expeditions and wars (Allende, 118-119). Various other attempts to override the region through the treacherous move, was also the reason that Indians call Spaniards huincas.

**Why does Ines think the war between the Spanish & Mapuche will go on for centuries?**

 According to the author, the war between Mapuche and Spanish will go for an extended time is because both contain significant power and their experience of past in fighting bravely. There was not a single king who ruled over the land while conquering it through battle. Both will die in the process of war and they like to die during the battle. On the other side, Spaniards will have their servants and prefer to die than to be slaved (Allende, 119-120).

**WSYA Ines’s statement, “The chroniclers always forgot to mention them [Yanaconas], but without those silent masses of friendly Indians who followed the Spaniards in all their wars & other undertakings, the conquest of the New World would have been impossible”?**

 It was the stupidity of Spaniards that during all their wars they kill innocent native people and silent masses in conflict for lands and independence and same with happened with Indians. The conquest would have been impossible without these warriors and because of the troubles, cruelties, and rejection of the word Christ. These were the major issues that lead to disappearance and defeat of Yanaconas. History would have been different in Chile if the circumstances were controlled by soldiers and defendants of Yanaconas and related tribes (Allende, 120-123). The bad treatment of Indians also provides them to close their relations with them.

**How did Ines, Catalina & other women contribute to the expedition?**

 Under the terrifying fear Ines, Catalina and other women have contributed tremendously with support from arm groups and those who were fighting tactically. They were not the ignorant washerwomen and during the battle, they hit them on their neck and mixed fresh milk with blood. Certain food items were given to the soldiers for making them strong and preparing for the other day’s expedition. Indian women have explored the poisonous tube wells and other lines where water was filled with it (Allende, 123-124). Medical care in the form of certain local attempts was also provided by women who were playing a key role in demonstrating and diagnosing weakness. Without their sacrifice, it was impossible to move in the deserted tribes and lands of Chile.

**WSYA the trek across the desert?**

 Across the desert there was nothing and it was part of Chilean territory. Baking in the desert was very troublesome and the captain had to force man back to their original position. It was such a bloody picture and situation where the armed men have to drink their own urine. There was no concept of discipline and the majority of the person would be killed by their own masters. A strange reptile was like the slip of water and everyone was hiding for reducing the thirst. Group of soldiers from a background of Indians have tried for some water but their attempt failed. However, some water was there for everyone to drink in a systematic way. During the battles, such type of terrible themes are present everywhere (Allende, 126-127). The same story is reflected through a long journey of five months in the desert as they left Cuzco. Overall the picture of a desert was disastrous and it portrays the struggling aspect of the story.

**WSYA Francisco Aguirre?**

 He was the loyal soldier who treated Indians badly he raged out many in the place and those where he can reach easily. Guilt and jealousy were a key part of his personality and he was very famous in the camp. Sometimes he realized that he was gone too far in snatching others and shooting them accordingly. There was an explanation of a love story which reflected during various sceneries and actions (Allende, 134-135). The soldier was focused on the preoccupation of the army and the individuals in non-combat areas. He established his authority through the cruel rule and brutality with Indians.

**WSYA the trial of Sancho de la Hoz?**

 The character served as the secretary of Pizzaro in Peru during the war and conquest of Cuzco and he was a Spanish merchant. The basic reason for his trial was the rebellion to which he led and contributes for the disastrous attempt. He was the major character in establishing extended role and expansion of lands across the United States. The claim of the Spanish empire for the lands that would later be called Antarctica was also granted by him. His expedition’s forms part of the arguments in favor of territorial claims in Antarctica. The ill fate of the soldier led to the execution and severe punishment posed by the formulators of law (Allende, 138-139). A hard man with principles was part of defending role in the army and he used stick according to the position at the next stage of conquering the lands and tribes. Ines of my soul was more than a soul because there were disastrous happening done in the stories of soldiers and civilians.

**WSYA the story of Escobar, Pedro & male honor?**

 It was during the fight that Spaniards used to invoke and as the announcement came from Indian attack male honor play a rigorous role to defend sides in a tactical way. On the other side, Pedro was playing his role as the defenders of Indians tribes, children’s and those who stuck into armed force of Spaniards. The bloody war was in progress and the older women cried with pain and ask for help from Escobar. With one death of black, there were more than hundreds of Indians died due to excessive bleeding. Horses and other belongings of those who were died at the spot were given under the supervision of Escobar. After each war Indians portray a picture where they were shown senseless (Allende, 141-145). However, there was a constructive role played by these three characters of the battle and Spaniards conquest of Chile. Each demonstrates a great lesson for those who were not aware of the brutalities and disasters faced by the local tribes and people living over there.

**WSYA the battles between the Spanish & Mapuche?**

 The war between the Mapuche and Spanish was a long and terrible conflict in Chile and across the related regions. There were certain successes for Spanish for overthrowing the lands of Mapuche people. However, the destruction of the seven cities was marked as a turning point in the war as a clear front between the domains of Spanish and independent lands of Mapuche. The battle was finally ended with the occupation of Chilean over Araucania (Allende, N.p). Among these regions, the basic problem was the defense of independent land and strives for grabbing those areas which were considered as open and independent. Both Mapuche and Spanish were the warriors and tribes with no concept of defeat and they also prefer to die than to live in slavery.

Works Cited

Allende, Isabel, and Blair Brown. *Inés of my soul*. HarperCollins, 2006.