

- Theatrical Perspective
 - What does this perspective help us with
 - Emotions: can see how people are feeling
 - Some aspects of deathways are meant to invoke emotions
 - Experience
 - Easier to compare and contrast
 - Aspects:
 - Action/plot:
 - Sumerian: climax is human sacrifices
 - American: lowering the casket
 - Ostension: movement (happening on stage or on sight line/where the audience is)
 - Costumes:
 - Hi-li: power can be put on
 - Me:
 - American: suit/ formal wear that is black (black represents mourning)
 - Props
 - Audience
 - American: friends and family/ anyone that has experienced the tear
 - Sumerian: whole town. Importance of secular power
 - Multimedia
 - Music
 - Food-smells
 - Props
 - Pick 3 that we think are most important in terms of spectacle
 - Audience
 - Action
 - Multimedia
 - Moche Assignment
 - Put together a funeral due next week in recitation
 - 500-600 words
 - Use 5 aspects to describe funeral
 - Can put visuals
 - References from Moche art (pottery)
 - What are the 3 most important things that would make this a spectacle
 - It has to be grounded in literature or art or movie (must have proof)
 - What is the climax
 - 12 characters depicted in Moche art□reference
 - Think about props and costumes

Moche

- Decapitator□must have
 - State level society with social classes
 - AD 200-600
 - Art
 - Pottery
 - Fine-line drawings
 - Frescos
- Capital site at Moche
 - 80+ha
 - Huaca del sol (Pyramid of the sun)
 - Mudbrick terrace platform
 - 380 x 160 x 50m
 - Huaca de la Luna (Pyramid of the moon)
 - 3 connected terrace platforms built into a hill
 - 80 x 60 x 21m
 - on top: complex of decorated rooms, plazas, burials
 - Other platform centers
 - Sipan
 - Panamarca
 - San Jose de Moro
 - Cao Viejo
 - Moche deathways
 - Very strong conventions
 - Very consistent across space and time
 - Variability in treatments correlate with social status differences
 - Body extended on back
 - Body contained in something
 - Low status: in shroud or ceramic egg or mat
 - High status: coffin (cane or wood), elite in chamber made of mud bricks
 - Something under head
 - Something over face (varied depending on status□pottery for poor, gold of elite)
 - Grave good related to social role or occupation in hand
- Social status expressed in:
 - Quantity/ quality of grave goods
 - Grave location (public architecture)
 - Depth of grave (deeper in ground□higher status)
 - Commoners:
 - Below house floors-few grave goods
 - Small cemeteries marginal lands

- Middle class:
 - Special cemeteries in centers- "boot tombs"
- Elite:
 - Chambers in platforms
- 1st breakthrough in Moche studied (1970's)
- Donnan's thematic approach
- Small set (9-12) of themes (not random)
- These themes depicted whole or in part (abbreviated)
 - Examples:
 - Tule Boat Theme
 - Bean Runner Theme
 - Burial Theme (Hill)
 - Burial in a coffin
 - Body pecked by birds
 - Important burials accompanied by sacrifice?
 - Presentation (Sacrifice) Theme
- 2nd breakthrough in Moche studies (1990's)
- excavation reveals that what shown in Moche art actually took place
- Presentation theme records actual events
- Burial 1 at Sipan
 - Warrior Priest figure a presentation theme
- Huaca Cao Village
 - Big courtyard
 - Murals decorating in (good staging for funeral)
 - See themes of decapitation
 - Incorporation of human bones into the art
 - Tumi: shown in artwork but also found at site, used at human sacrifices
- Sipan
 - Lord of Sipan
 - Mud bricks
 - Human sacrifices
 - 1000s of pottery and gold items
 - Sacrificed llamas
 - Spectacular coffin
 - Tomb 3 ("Old Lord")
 - Lots of gold
 - Different levels of coffin/wrapping like lord of Sipan
 - Moche elite burial: gold craft items
 - Earrings
 - Necklaces
 - Gold nose and eye coverings (face made of gold to cover face)