

Peru: culture, food, climate, politics and military forces

[Politics](#)



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Overview

Peru is a wonderful place to be, with the beautiful beaches and very blue water. Peru is considered a tropical country as it is so close to the Pacific Ocean. The country was founded in 1535 by Francisco Pizarro (www.whodiscoveredit.net). Peru is located in Western South America (www.worldatlas.com). The border countries are Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, and Brazil (www.worldatlas.com). Peru's population is 32,771,372 as of January 28, 2019 (www.worldmeters.info). The capital of Peru is Lima which is one of the largest cities in South America (www.tripsavvy.com). Lima is a huge vacation spot in Peru as it lies right on the Pacific Coast (www.tripsavvy.com). Lima has a population of about 9 million (population.city). Peru has many different holidays; Maundy Thursday is one of them. The people of Peru call it Holy Thursday which is the Thursday of Passion Week. On Maundy Thursday they celebrate the Passover of Jesus' disciples which is now known as the Last Supper (www.gotquestions.org). Another Peruvian holiday is St. Rose of Lima and that's when Peru's most famous saint is celebrated (www.tripsavvy.com).

Food

Foods in Peru are some you must try. One very popular food in Peru is guinea pigs. Over 65 million guinea pigs are consumed every year (www.factretriever.com). Some more popular foods in Peru are lomo saltado, rocoto relleno, cuy al horno, rocoto relleno, palta a la reina, aji de gallina, alfajor, and causa. (www.wherewriter.com). Peru's agriculture is huge they

have coffee, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, rice, corn, potatoes, cocoa, plantains, beef, poultry, wool, dairy products, and fish. (worldfacts. us).

Climate

When traveling to Peru the climate varies. When you travel in the summer you better bring your light weight clothes. In the winter you need your winter apparel for some skiing in the mountains (www. worldtravelguide. net). Peru has a lot of natural resources. Peru has gold, copper, silver, timber, fish, coal, potash, natural gas, petroleum, iron ore, phosphate, and hydropower. (www. indexmundi. com).

Politics and National Symbols

Peru's government is a Presidential Republic. This means that they are led by a single President who actively governs the country (www. indexmundi. com). The Current President of Peru is Martin Vizcarra, he was sworn in as president in 2018 (www. indexmundi. com). They also have three branches of government similar to the ones in the U. S. Peru gained its independence July, 28 1821 from Spain. Peru consists of twenty-five administrative regions, Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali, and one providence, which is Lima (www. indexmundi. com). Peru's flag is very beautiful the flag has two red strips running down the side and, in the middle, its white with a logo in it (www. indexmundi. com). Peru's national colors are the same as the flag red and white. The red in the flag represents the blood shed while fighting for independence and

white represents peace (www. indexmundi. com). The national symbol of Peru is the vicuna, which is an animal resembling a llama. The national anthem is ' Himno Nacional del Peru', the song was adopted as the national anthem in 1822 when it won the completion held for a new national anthem (www. indexmundi. com).

Military

Peru has several military branches. These branches are the Army, Navy (including naval air force, infantry, and Coast Guard), and the Air Force (www. indexmundi. com). In Peru a man can serve in the military from ages 18-50 and a woman can serve from ages 18-45 (www. indexmundi. com). These ages are for voluntary service and Peru has no conscription meaning all of their troops are volunteers (www. indexmund).