## Teacher Answer Key

### Case Study

1. The academic audience judges her methodology and data; it is a professional evaluation within established rules. The community audience judges whether she has honored a relationship of trust, whether she has used their knowledge and labor appropriately, and whether the findings serve people who have a personal stake in the site. That kind of accountability — to people whose ancestors are literally the subject of the research — carries a different weight than peer review.

2. Dr. Flores treats community members as partners with equal claim to the research findings rather than as research subjects or field labor. The challenge is that the two audiences have different needs, languages, and measures of success. Meeting both demands parallel processes and genuine respect for both contexts — a workload and a balancing act that researchers without community ties do not face.

### Multiple Choice

1. C
2. D
3. B

### Matching

1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C

### Fill-in-the-Blank

1) 6-9, 2) local landscape/local, 3) deterioration

### Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Nahuatl is spoken by 1.5 million people in Mexico today. Quechua has 6-9 million speakers across South America. These are not symbolic remnants but large living communities maintaining languages, cultural practices, and connections to ancestral territories. Calling the Aztec and Inca purely 'ancient' erases the continuity of these communities and misrepresents the reality that their heritage is a current political and cultural matter, not just a historical one.

Q2: Indigenous archaeologists face pressure from academic institutions to maintain 'scientific objectivity' that may conflict with community interests, and pressure from communities that expect them to prioritize those interests over publication timelines. They also navigate the tension between sharing research findings with communities (who have a right to know) and academic norms that prioritize peer-

reviewed publication before public release. Neither set of obligations can be fully satisfied without compromising the other.

Q3: Historical documents were largely produced by Spanish conquerors and colonizers with political motives that shaped what they recorded, exaggerated, and omitted. Archaeology provides physical evidence that is not filtered through that political lens. Descendant community perspectives provide cultural knowledge, oral traditions, and continuity of meaning that neither documents nor physical objects alone can supply. Combining all three gives the most complete and honest picture of these civilizations and their legacy.