In the Footsteps of Manuela Ttito Condori -- Memory and Forgetting: Participation of the Canchina Woman During the First Independence Movement in Peru

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The problem of research arises from remote education – Aprendo en Casa (I learn at Home), in the area of Social Sciences, taking into account the curricular educational competence "Builds historical interpretations" and in the framework of the celebrations of the Bicentennial of the proclamation of the independence of Peru. The direct participation of Andean women acquires special relevance, mainly from the native of Cusco Manuela Ttito Condori, during the first independence movement of Peru, initiated by José Gabriel Túpac Amaru and continued by her husband Diego Cristóbal Túpac Amaru. One of the main heroines who has remained anonymous and in complete oblivion for her people and for history, and throughout the history of humanity, in general, women have been seen in a lower rank compared to men. Methodologically and technically, the research is part of a qualitative study of a Historical-Descriptive nature. The research method of the social sciences used for its development was the HEURISTIC METHOD; the collection of bibliographic information and the HERMENEUTICAL METHOD. With this method, the process was to select, order and analyze all the bibliographic information obtained, reaching the conclusion that the Canchina woman Manuela Ttito Condori, faithfully cooperated and helped during the revolutionary struggle led by her husband and companion Diego Cristóbal Túpac Amaru, after the arrest and execution of JOSE GABRIEL Túpac Amaru. Because of this participation this heroine suffered repression, imprisonment and exile; in the most cruel and inhuman way.

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