**Work sheet 1**

In July of 1911, a 35-year-old Yale graduate and professor set out from his rainforest camp with his team. After ( ) and ( )from his brow, he described what he saw ( ) him. He saw rising from the dense rainforest foliage this incredible interlocking maze of structures built of granite, beautifully put together.

What's amazing about this project is that it was the first ( ) by National Geographic, and it ( ) the front cover of its magazine in 1912. This professor used state-of-the-art photography equipment to record the site, forever changing the face of exploration.

[1:30] We will do nothing less than use ( ) technology to map an entire country. This is a dream started by Hiram Bingham, but we are ( ) it to the world, making archaeological exploration more open, inclusive, and at a scale simply ( ).

This is why I am so excited to share with you all today that we will begin the 2016 TED Prize platform in Latin America, more specifically Peru.

We will be taking Hiram Bingham's impossible dream and turning it into an amazing future that we can all share in together.

( ). It has absolutely stunning jewelry, like what you can see here. It has amazing Moche pottery of human figures. It has the Nazca Lines and amazing ( ). So as part of the TED Prize platform, we are going to ( ) with some ( ), first of all with DigitalGlobe, the world's largest provider of high-resolution commercial satellite imagery. They're going to be helping us build out this amazing crowdsourcing platform they have. Maybe some of you used it with the MH370 crash and search for the airplane. Of course, they'll also be providing us with the satellite imagery. National Geographic will be helping us with ( ) and of course ( ). As well, they'll be providing us with rich content for the platform, including some of the archival imagery like you saw at the beginning of this talk and some of their ( ) We've already ( ) and ( ), and I'm just so excited.

So here's the cool part. My team, headed up by Chase Childs, ( ) at some of the satellite imagery. Of course, what you can see here is 0.3-meter data. This is site called Chan Chan in northern Peru. It dates to 850 AD. It's a really amazing city, but let's zoom in. This is the type and quality of data that you all will get to see. You can see individual structures, individual buildings. And we've already begun to find ( ). What we can say already is that as part of the platform, you will all help discover thousands of previously unknown sites, like this one here, and this potentially large one here. Unfortunately, ( ), like what you see here. So many sites in Peru are threatened, but the great part is that all of this data is going to be shared with ( ) on the front lines of protecting these sites.

Our ( ) partner who will be helping us with education( ), ( ) site preservation components, is the Sustainable Preservation Initiative, led by Dr. Larry Coben. Some of you ( ) that some of the world's poorest communities coexist with some of the world's most well-known archaeological sites. What SPI does is it helps to ( ) these communities, in particular women, with new economic approaches and business training. So it helps to teach them to create beautiful ( ) which are then sold on to tourists. This empowers the women to treasure their ( ) and take ownership of it. I had the opportunity to spend some time with 24 of these women at a well-known archaeological site called Pachacamac, just outside Lima. These women were unbelievably inspiring, and what's great is that SPI will help us transform communities near some of the sites that you help to discover.

Worksheet2

**KEY WORDS**

1. National Geographic
2. State-of-the-art
3. Exploration
4. Stat-of-the-art
5. Nazca Lines
6. Satellite
7. Crowdsourcing
8. The MH370
9. Large-scale looting
10. On-the-ground
11. Empower
12. Cultural heritage

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| https://www.ted.com/talks/sarah\_parcak\_hunting\_for\_peru\_s\_lost\_civilizations\_with\_satellites/transcript?language=en |