

Life/ Levels 3-4

Reading practice

The Easter Island statues

How did the Easter Island statues move? Archaeologists are still trying to work out how—and what their story really means.

On a winter night last June, José Antonio Tuki, a 30-year-old artist on Easter Island, sat on Anakena beach and stared at the enormous human statues there—the *moai*. The statues are from 4 feet tall to 33 feet tall. Some weigh more than 80 tons. They were carved a long time ago, with stone tools, and then they were moved up to 11 miles to the beach. Tuki stares at their faces and he feels a connection. “This is something that was produced by my ancestors,” he says. “How did they do it?”

The first Polynesians arrived at Rapa Nui (Easter Island), probably by canoe, hundreds of years ago. The island is 2,150 miles west of South America and 1,300 miles east of its nearest inhabited neighbor, Pitcairn. Nowadays, 12 flights arrive every week from Chile, Peru, and Tahiti. In 2011, 50,000 tourists—ten times the island’s population—flew to Easter Island. Almost all of the jobs on Easter Island depend on tourism. And the tourists go there for only one thing: the *moai*.

People around the world became curious about the statues after the Norwegian adventurer Thor Heyerdahl made Easter Island famous, and there are different theories about how the statues were moved to the beach. Many researchers think the statues were pulled along the ground using ropes and wood.

Pulitzer Prize winner Jared Diamond has suggested that many people were needed to build and move the *moai*. As a result, the island’s trees were cut down for wood and to create farming land. This open land was fragile and it was soon eroded by the strong winds, so it was very difficult to grow food. The situation was an early example of an ecological disaster, according to Diamond.

On the other hand, archaeologists Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii, and Carl Lipo of California State University, Long Beach have a more positive view of the island’s history. They suggest that the inhabitants actually pioneered a type of sustainable farming—they built thousands of circular stone walls, called *manavai*, and grew food inside them. And their theory

about how the *moai* were moved is that they were “walked” along using a system of only ropes and a few people.

As José Tuki contemplates these enormous statues, he doesn’t mind that there are no definite answers about the history of his island. “I want to know the truth,” he says, “but maybe knowing everything would take its power away.”

Keywords

carve (v) to make an object by cutting it out of a substance such as wood or stone

curious (adj) interested in something and wanting to know more about it

erode (v) to be damaged or destroyed by natural forces (water, wind, ice)

fragile (adj) easily broken or damaged

inhabitant (n) a person who lives in a place or region

land (n) an area of ground, rather than the sea or the air

power (n) the ability to have a strong effect on things or people

stare (v) to look at someone or something for a long time

tool (n) a simple piece of equipment that you use to do a particular kind of work

weigh (v) to have a particular weight (how heavy something is)