Pedro Carrasco

Estructura político-territorial del Imperio tenochca

La Triple Alianza de Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco y Tlacopan

Fideicomiso Historia de las Américas
Hacia una nueva historia de México
Estructura político territorial del Imperio tenochca-Pedro Carrasco 1996 En contraste con otros trabajos que, basados en el Códice mendocino, han presentado al imperio tenochca -formado por la Triple Alianza de México-Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco y Tlacopan- desde el punto de vista de la capital tenochca, este libro coordina las fuentes de las tres capitales: desde su fundación hasta su fin, trazando el proceso de expansión bajo los distintos reyes y el crecimiento del predominio tenochca. El autor muestra que la Triple Alianza desarrolló una estructura de dominio que logró integrar en una entidad política la mayor parte de las regiones más desarrolladas de Mesoamérica.

Estructura político-territorial del imperio tenochca-Pedro Carrasco 2016-11-04 En contraste con otros trabajos que, basados en el Códice Mendocino, han presentado al imperio tenochca --formado por la Triple Alianza de México-Tenochtitlan, Tezcoco y Tlacopan-- desde el punto de vista de la capital, este libro coordina...
desde su fundación hasta su fin, trazando el proceso de expansión bajo los distintos reyes y el crecimiento del predominio tenochca.

A Comparative Study of Thirty City-state Cultures-Mogens Herman Hansen 2000

Arqueología- 2004

The Tenochca Empire of Ancient Mexico-Pedro Carrasco 2012-09-24 The most important political entity in pre-Spanish Mesoamerica was the Tenochca Empire, founded in 1428 when the three kingdoms of Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco, and Tlacopan formed an alliance that controlled the Basin of Mexico and other extensive areas of Mesoamerica. In a unique political structure, each of the three allies headed a group of kingdoms in the core of the Empire. Each capital possessed settlements of peasants both in its own domain and in those of the other two capitals; in conquered areas nearby, the three capitals had their separate tributaries. In The Tenochca Empire Pedro Carrasco incorporates years of research in the archives of Mexico and Spain and compares primary sources, some not yet published, from all three of the great kingdoms. Carrasco takes in the total tripartite structure of the Empire, defining its component entities and determining how they were organized and how they functioned.

Siempre!.- 1997
Texcoco-Jongsoo Lee 2014-02-14 Texcoco: Prehispanic and Colonial Perspectives presents an in-depth, highly nuanced historical understanding of this major indigenous Mesoamerican city from the conquest through the present. The book argues for the need to revise conclusions of past scholarship on familiar topics, deals with current debates that derive from differences in the way scholars view abundant and diverse iconographic and alphabetic sources, and proposes a new look at Texcocan history and culture from different academic disciplines. Contributors address some of the most pressing issues in Texcocan studies and bring new ones to light: the role of Texcoco in the Aztec empire, the construction and transformation of Prehispanic history in the colonial period, the continuity and transformation of indigenous culture and politics after the conquest, and the nature and importance of iconographic and alphabetic texts that originated in this city-state, such as the Codex Xolotl, the Mapa Quinatzin, and Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl’s chronicles. Multiple scholarly perspectives and methodological approaches offer alternative paradigms of research and open a needed dialogue among disciplines—social, political, literary, and art history, as well as the history of science. This comprehensive overview of Prehispanic and colonial Texcoco will be of interest to Mesoamerican scholars in the social sciences and humanities.

History of the Chichimeca Nation- 2019-10-03 A descendant of both Spanish settlers and Nahua (Aztec) rulers, Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl (ca. 1578–1650) was an avid collector of indigenous pictorial and alphabetic texts and a prodigious chronicler of the history of pre-conquest and conquest-era Mexico. His magnum opus, here for the first time in English translation, is one of the liveliest, most accessible, and most influential accounts of the rise and fall of Aztec Mexico derived from indigenous sources and memories and written from a native perspective. Composed in the first half of the seventeenth century, a hundred years after the arrival of the Spanish conquerors in Mexico, the History of the Chichimeca Nation is based on native accounts but written in the medieval chronicle style. It is a gripping tale of adventure, romance, seduction,
Urban Indians in a Silver City

Dana Velasco Murillo 2016-06-22

In the sixteenth century, silver mined by native peoples became New Spain's most important export. Silver production served as a catalyst for northern expansion, creating mining towns that led to the development of new industries, markets, population clusters, and frontier institutions. Within these towns, the need for labor, raw materials, resources, and foodstuffs brought together an array of different ethnic and social groups—Spaniards, Indians, Africans, and ethnically mixed individuals or castas. On the northern edge of the empire, 350 miles from Mexico City, sprung up Zacatecas, a silver-mining town that would grow in prominence to become the "Second City of New Spain."

Urban Indians in a Silver City illuminates the social footprint of colonial Mexico's silver mining district. It reveals the men, women, children, and families that shaped indigenous society and shifts the view of indigenous peoples from mere laborers to settlers and vecinos (municipal residents). Dana Velasco Murillo shows how native peoples exploited the urban milieu to create multiple statuses and identities that allowed them to live in Zacatecas as both Indians and vecinos. In reconsidering traditional paradigms about ethnicity...
and identity among the urban Indian population, she raises larger questions about the nature and rate of cultural change in the Mexican north.

**Archaeology at the Millennium**-Gary M. Feinman 2007-10-17 In this book an internationally distinguished roster of contributors considers the state of the art of the discipline of archaeology at the turn of the 21st century and charts an ambitious agenda for the future. The chapters address a wide range of topics including, paradigms, practice, and relevance of the discipline; paleoanthropology; fully modern humans; holocene hunter-gatherers; the transition to food and craft production; social inequality; warfare; state and empire formation; and the uneasy relationship between classical and anthropological archaeology.

**The Oxford Handbook of Mesoamerican Archaeology**-Deborah L. Nichols 2012-10-18 The Oxford Handbook of Mesoamerican Archaeology provides a current and comprehensive guide to the recent and ongoing archaeology of Mesoamerica. Though the emphasis is on prehispanic societies, this Handbook also includes coverage of important new work by archaeologists on the Colonial and Republican periods. Unique among recent works, the text brings together in a single volume article-length regional syntheses and topical overviews written by active scholars in the field of Mesoamerican archaeology. The first section of the Handbook provides an overview of recent history and trends of Mesoamerica and articles on national archaeology programs and practice in Central America and Mexico written by archaeologists from these countries. These are followed regional syntheses organized by time period, beginning with early hunter-gatherer societies and the first farmers of Mesoamerica and concluding with a discussion of the Spanish Conquest and frontiers and peripheries of Mesoamerica. Topical and comparative articles comprise the remainder of Handbook. They cover important dimensions of prehispanic societies—from ecology, economy,
and environment to social and political relations—and discuss significant methodological contributions, such as geo-chemical source studies, as well as new theories and diverse theoretical perspectives. The Handbook concludes with a section on the archaeology of the Spanish conquest and the Colonial and Republican periods to connect the prehispanic, proto-historic, and historic periods. This volume will be a must-read for students and professional archaeologists, as well as other scholars including historians, art historians, geographers, and ethnographers with an interest in Mesoamerica.

The Oxford Handbook of Latin American History-Jose C. Moya 2011 This Oxford Handbook comprehensively examines the field of Latin American history.

Storage in Ancient Complex Societies-Linda R. Manzanilla 2016-05-20 The ability to accumulate and store large amounts of goods is a key feature of complex societies in ancient times. Storage strategies reflect the broader economic and political organization of a society and changes in the development of control mechanisms in both administrative and non-administrative—often kinship based—sectors. This is the first volume to examine storage practices in ancient complex societies from a comparative perspective. This volume includes 14 original papers by leading archaeologists from four continents which compare storage systems in three key regions with lengthy traditions of complexity: the ancient Near East, Mesoamerica, and Andes. Storage in Ancient Complex Societies demonstrates the importance of understanding storage for the study of cultural evolution.

The Routledge History of Western Empires-Robert Aldrich 2013-12-04 The Routledge History of Western
Empires is an all new volume focusing on the history of Western Empires in a comparative and thematic perspective. Comprising of thirty-three original chapters arranged in eight thematic sections, the book explores European overseas expansion from the Age of Discovery to the Age of Decolonisation. Studies by both well-known historians and new scholars offer fresh, accessible perspectives on a multitude of themes ranging from colonialism in the Arctic to the scramble for the coral sea, from attitudes to the environment in the East Indies to plans for colonial settlement in Australasia. Chapters examine colonial attitudes towards poisonous animals and the history of colonial medicine, evangelisation in Africa and Oceania, colonial recreation in the tropics and the tragedy of the slave trade. The Routledge History of Western Empires ranges over five centuries and crosses continents and oceans highlighting transnational and cross-cultural links in the imperial world and underscoring connections between colonial history and world history. Through lively and engaging case studies, contributors not only weigh in on historiographical debates on themes such as human rights, religion and empire, and the 'taproots' of imperialism, but also illustrate the various approaches to the writing of colonial history. A vital contribution to the field.

Alterna Roma-Claire L. Lyons 2016-12-31 Alterna Roma explores the confrontation of two cultures, European and Amerindian, and two empires, Spanish and Aztec. In an age of exploration and conquest, Spanish soldiers, missionaries, and merchants brought an array of cultural preconceptions. Their encounter with Aztec civilization coincided with Europe's rediscovery of classical antiquity, and Tenochtitlan came to be regarded a "second Rome," or altera Roma. Iberia's past as the Roman province of Hispania served to both guide and critique the Spanish overseas mission. The dialogue that emerged between the Old World and the New World shaped a dual heritage into the unique culture of Nueva Espana. In this volume, ten eminent historians and archaeologists examine the analogies between empires widely separated in time and place and consider how monumental art and architecture created "theater states," a strategy that links ancient Rome, Hapsburg Spain,
preconquest Mexico, and other imperial regimes.

**Universal Empire** - Peter Fibiger Bang 2012-08-16 This book explores the aspiration to universal, imperial rule across Eurasian history from antiquity to the eighteenth century.

**Bridging the Gaps** - Danny Zborover 2015-04-15 Bridging the Gaps: Integrating Archaeology and History in Oaxaca, Mexico does just that: it bridges the gap between archaeology and history of the Precolumbian, Colonial, and Republican eras of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, a cultural area encompassing several of the longest-enduring literate societies in the world. Fourteen case studies from an interdisciplinary group of archaeologists, anthropologists, ethnohistorians, and art historians consciously compare and contrast changes and continuities in material culture before and after the Spanish conquest, in Prehispanic and Colonial documents, and in oral traditions rooted in the present but reflecting upon the deep past. Contributors consider both indigenous and European perspectives while exposing and addressing the difficulties that arise from the application of this conjunctive approach. Inspired by the late Dr. Bruce E. Byland’s work in the Mixteca, which exemplified the union of archaeological and historical evidence and inspired new generations of scholars, Bridging the Gaps promotes the practice of integrative studies to explore the complex intersections between social organization and political alliances, religion and sacred landscape, ethnic identity and mobility, colonialism and resistance, and territoriality and economic resources.

**Pueblos within Pueblos** - Benjamin Johnson 2018-02-07 Focusing on the specific case of Acolhuacan in the eastern Basin of Mexico, Pueblos within Pueblos is the first book to systematically analyze tlaxilacalli history.
over nearly four centuries, beginning with their rise at the dawn of the Aztec empire through their transformation into the “pueblos” of mid-colonial New Spain. Even before the rise of the Aztecs, commoners in pre-Hispanic central Mexico set the groundwork for a new style of imperial expansion. Breaking free of earlier centralizing patterns of settlement, they spread out across onetime hinterlands and founded new and surprisingly autonomous local communities called, almost interchangeably, tlaxilacalli or calpolli. Tlaxilacalli were commoner-administered communities that coevolved with the Acolhua empire and structured its articulation and basic functioning. They later formed the administrative backbone of both the Aztec and Spanish empires in northern Mesoamerica and often grew into full and functioning existence before their affiliated altepetl, or sovereign local polities. Tlaxilacalli resembled other central Mexican communities but expressed a local Acolhua administrative culture in their exacting patterns of hierarchy. As semiautonomous units, they could rearrange according to geopolitical shifts and even catalyze changes, as during the rapid additive growth of both the Aztec Triple Alliance and Hispanic New Spain. They were more successful than almost any other central Mexican institution in metabolizing external disruptions (new gods, new economies, demographic emergencies), and they fostered a surprising level of local allegiance, despite their structural inequality. Indeed, by 1692 they were declaring their local administrative independence from the once-sovereign altepetl. Administration through community, and community through administration—this was the primal two-step of the long-lived Acolhua tlaxilacalli, at once colonial and colonialist. Pueblos within Pueblos examines a woefully neglected aspect of pre-Hispanic and early colonial Mexican historiography and is the first book to fully demonstrate the structuring role tlaxilacalli played in regional and imperial politics in central Mexico. It will be of interest to students and scholars of Latin American ethnohistory, history, and anthropology.

The Conquest All Over Again-Susan Schroeder 2010 “Historical research and writing on the native peoples
of Mesoamerica have been transformed over the past two decades by the increasing use of native language documents, prepared by native communities and individuals. This has been an especially rich resource for writing the colonial history of Nahua, Maya, and Mixtec peoples. The Nahua peoples in colonial Mesoamerica continued to write and paint their histories and lives, often without any mention of the foreigners in their midst. Their accounts took the form of annals, chronicles, religious treatises, tribute accounts, theatre pieces, and wills. Thousands of documents were produced, almost all of which served to preserve Nahua ways of doing things. In this path-breaking volume, Susan Schroeder and her colleagues 'unpick' this native cultural treasury and historiography, and thereby reveal the indigenous perspective on the Spaniards' invasion of America through what they themselves recorded."

David Cahill, University of New South Wales, series editor of First Nations and the Colonial Encounter

The Spaniards typically portrayed the conquest and fall of Mexico Tenochtitlan as Armageddon, while native peoples in colonial Mesoamerica continued to write and paint their histories and lives often without any mention of the foreigners in their midst. Their accounts took the form of annals, chronicles, religious treatises, tribute accounts, theatre pieces, and wills. Thousands of documents were produced, almost all of which served to preserve indigenous ways of doing things. But what provoked record keeping on such a grand scale? At what point did precontact sacred writing become utilitarian and quotidian? Were their texts documentaries, a form of boosterism, even ingenious intellectualism, or were they ultimately a literature of ruin? This volume seeks to address key aspects of indigenous perspectives of the conquest and Spanish colonialism by examining what they themselves recorded and why they did so. Susan Schroeder is France Vinton Scholes Professor of Colonial Latin American History at Tulane University. She is the author of numerous books, book chapters, and articles about intellectualism, religion, resistance, society, politics, and women in colonial Nahua Mesoamerica. She is the co-editor and co-translator (with Arthur J.O. Anderson) of the Codex Chimalpahin and general editor of the Series Chimalpahin.
Visions of Paradise—Robert Stephen Haskett 2005 Cuernavaca, often called the “Mexican Paradise” or “Land of Eternal Spring,” has a deep, rich history. Few visitors to this modern resort city near Mexico City would guess from its Spanish architecture and landmarks that it was governed by its Tlalhuican residents until the early nineteenth century. Formerly called Cuauhnahuac, the city was renamed by the Spanish in the sixteenth century when Hernando Cortés built his stone palacio on its main square and thrust Cuernavaca into the colonial age. In Visions of Paradise, Robert Haskett presents a history of Cuernavaca, basing his account on an important body of late-seventeenth-century historical records known as primordial titles, written by still unknown members of the Native population. Until comparatively recently, these indigenous-language documents have been dismissed as “false” or “forged” land records. Haskett, however, uses these Nahuatl texts to present a colorful portrait of how the Tlalhuicas of Cuernavaca and its environs made intellectual sense of their place in the colonial scheme, conceived of their relationship to the sacred worlds of both their native religion and Christianity, and defined their own history. Surveying the local history of Cuernavaca from precontact observations by the Aztecs through postclassic times to the present, with a concentration on early colonial times, Haskett finds that the Native authors of the primordial titles crafted a celebratory history proclaiming themselves to be an enduringly autonomous, essentially unconquered people who triumphed over the rigors of the Spanish colonial system.

Beyond Alterity—Paula López Caballero 2018-04-17 The concept of “indigenous” has been entwined with notions of exoticism and alterity throughout Mexico’s history. In Beyond Alterity, authors from across disciplines question the persistent association between indigenous people and radical difference, and demonstrate that alterity is often the product of specific political contexts. Although previous studies have usually focused on the most visible aspects of differences—cosmovision, language, customs, resistance—the contributors to this volume show that emphasizing difference prevents researchers from seeing all the social
phenomena where alterity is not obvious. Those phenomena are equally or even more constitutive of social life and include property relations (especially individual or private ones), participation in national projects, and the use of national languages. The category of “indigenous” has commonly been used as if it were an objective term referring to an already given social subject. Beyond Alterity shows how this usage overlooks the fact that the social markers of differentiation (language, race or ethnic group, phenotype) are historical and therefore unstable. In opposition to any reification of geographical, cultural, or social boundaries, this volume shows that people who (self-)identify as indigenous share a multitude of practices with the rest of society and that the association between indigenous identification and alterity is the product of a specific political history. Beyond Alterity is essential reading for anyone interested in understanding indigenous identity, race, and Mexican history and politics. Contributors Ariadna Acevedo-Rodrigo Laura Cházaro Michael T. Ducey Paul K. Eiss José Luis Escalona-Victoria Vivette García Deister Peter Guardino Emilio Kourí Paula López Caballero Elsie Rockwell Diana Lynn Schwartz Gabriela Torres-Mazuera

**Insignia of Rank in the Nahua World**-Justyna Olko 2014-06-15 This significant work reconstructs the repertory of insignia of rank and the contexts and symbolic meanings of their use, along with their original terminology, among the Nahuatl-speaking communities of Mesoamerica from the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries. Attributes of rank carried profound symbolic meaning, encoding subtle messages about political and social status, ethnic and gender identity, regional origin, individual and community history, and claims to privilege. Olko engages with and builds upon extensive worldwide scholarship and skillfully illuminates this complex topic, creating a vital contribution to the fields of pre-Columbian and colonial Mexican studies. It is the first book to integrate pre- and post-contact perspectives, uniting concepts and epochs usually studied separately. A wealth of illustrations accompanies the contextual analysis and provides essential depth to this critical work. Insignia of Rank in the Nahua World substantially expands and elaborates on the themes...
of Olko's Turquoise Diadems and Staffs of Office, originally published in Poland and never released in North America.

**Legacies of Space and Intangible Heritage**-Fernando Armstrong-Fumero 2017-03-01 Legacies of Space and Intangible Heritage is an interdisciplinary exploration of the intersections between the study and management of physical sites and the reproduction of intangible cultural legacies. The volume provides nine case studies that explore different ways in which place is mediated by social, political, and ecological processes that have deep historical roots and that continue to affect the politics of heritage management. Spaces of human habitation are both historical records of the past and key elements in reproducing the knowledge and values that define lives in the present. Practices, knowledge, and skills that communities recognize as part of their culture—and that a range of legal statutes define as protected intangible heritages—are threatened by increased migration, the displacement of indigenous peoples, and limits on access to culturally or historically significant sites. This volume addresses how different physical environments contribute to the reproduction of cultural forms even in the wake of these processes of displacement and change. Case studies from North and South America reveal a pattern of abandonment and reestablishment of settlements and show how collective memory drives people back to culturally meaningful sites. This tendency for communities to return to the sites that shaped their collective histories, along with the growing importance granted to intangible heritage, challenges archaeologists and other heritage workers to find new ways of incorporating the cultural legacies that link societies to place into the work of research and stewardship. By examining the politics of cultural continuity through the lenses of archaeology and ethnohistory, Legacies of Space and Intangible Heritage demonstrates this complex relationship between a people’s heritage and the landscape that affects the making of "place." Contributors: Rani Alexander, Hannah Becker, Minette Church, Bonnie Clark, Chip Colwell, Winifred Creamer, Emiliana Cruz, T. J. Ferguson, Julio Hoil Gutierrez, Jonathan
Estructura Politico-Territorial Del Imperio Tenochca: La Triple Alianza De Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco Y Tlacopan

Ciudadanía política y formación de las naciones-Hilda Sábato 1999 En los últimos años, el tema de la ciudadanía política ha pasado a ocupar un lugar central en el lenguaje político latinoamericano. Los procesos de democratización iniciados en los ochenta dieron lugar a la revaloración de un concepto clásico de la teoría política liberal que estuvo prácticamente ausente del debate público en las décadas de 1960 y 1970. En este volumen se aborda la cuestión en perspectiva histórica, ya que fue a lo largo del siglo XIX, cuando la creación de una ciudadanía política constituyó un aspecto central en la formación de nuestras naciones.

Pueblo a orilla del mar-Nahui Ollin Vázquez Mendoza 2013

A Comparative Study of Thirty City-state Cultures-Mogens Herman Hansen 2000

Revista española de antropología americana- 2006

In the Palace of Nezahualcoyotl-Eduardo de J. Douglas 2012-10-03 Around 1542, descendants of the Aztec rulers of Mexico created accounts of the pre-Hispanic history of the city of Tetzcoco, Mexico, one of the imperial capitals of the Aztec Empire. Painted in iconic script ("picture writing"), the Codex Xolotl, the Quinatzin Map, and the Tlohtzin Map appear to retain and emphasize both pre-Hispanic content and also pre-Hispanic form, despite being produced almost a generation after the Aztecs surrendered to Hernán Cortés in 1521. Yet, as this pioneering study makes plain, the reality is far more complex. Eduardo de J. Douglas offers a detailed critical analysis and historical contextualization of the manuscripts to argue that colonial economic, political, and social concerns affected both the content of the three Tetzcocan pictorial histories and their archaizing pictorial form. As documents composed by indigenous people to assert their standing as legitimate heirs of the Aztec rulers as well as loyal subjects of the Spanish Crown and good Catholics, the Tetzcocan manuscripts qualify as subtle yet shrewd negotiations between indigenous and Spanish systems of signification and between indigenous and Spanish concepts of real property and political rights. By reading the Tetzcocan manuscripts as calculated responses to the changes and challenges posed by Spanish colonization and Christian evangelization, Douglas's study significantly contributes to and expands upon the scholarship on central Mexican manuscript painting and recent critical investigations of art and political ideology in colonial Latin America.

The Oxford Handbook of the Aztecs-Deborah L. Nichols 2017 The Oxford Handbook of the Aztecs, the first of its kind, provides a current overview of recent research on the Aztec empire, the best documented prehispanic society in the Americas. Chapters span from the establishment of Aztec city-states to the encounter with the Spanish empire and the Colonial period that shaped the modern world. Articles in the Handbook take up new research trends and methodologies and current debates. The Handbook articles are divided into seven parts. Part I, Archaeology of the Aztecs, introduces the Aztecs, as well as Aztec studies
today, including the recent practice of archaeology, ethnohistory, museum studies, and conservation. The articles in Part II, Historical Change, provide a long-term view of the Aztecs starting with important predecessors, the development of Aztec city-states and imperialism, and ending with a discussion of the encounter of the Aztec and Spanish empires. Articles also discuss Aztec notions of history, writing, and time. Part III, Landscapes and Places, describes the Aztec world in terms of its geography, ecology, and demography at varying scales from households to cities. Part IV, Economic and Social Relations in the Aztec Empire, discusses the ethnic complexity of the Aztec world and social and economic relations that have been a major focus of archaeology. Articles in Part V, Aztec Provinces, Friends, and Foes, focuses on the Aztec's dynamic relations with distant provinces, and empires and groups that resisted conquest, and even allied with the Spanish to overthrow the Aztec king. This is followed by Part VI, Ritual, Belief, and Religion, which examines the different beliefs and rituals that formed Aztec religion and their worldview, as well as the material culture of religious practice. The final section of the volume, Aztecs after the Conquest, carries the Aztecs through the post-conquest period, an increasingly important area of archaeological work, and considers the place of the Aztecs in the modern world.

Los aztecas en el centro de Veracruz-Agustín García Márquez 2005

San Lorenzo Huipulco entrada a los pueblos del sur- 2007

Cultivadores libres, estado y crisis de la esclavitud en Brasil en la época de la revolución industrial-Guillermo Palacios 1998
presente estudio muestra cómo, durante el siglo XVIII, inicia y se desarrolla una crisis general del sistema esclavista que, combinada con el impetuoso crecimiento de la demanda del mercado mundial por materias primas, permite y estimula la emergencia de un sector campesino compuesto por cultivadores libres y pobres. Esta obra analiza el nacimiento de ese segmento campesino, sus complejas relaciones con el Estado colonial y su subordinación final por las medidas represivas impuestas por el gobierno portugués.

**Espacios mexicanos contemporáneos**-Claude Bataillon 1997 En Espacios mexicanos contemporáneos el lector encontrará explicada con nitidez la incesante actividad humana que a lo largo del tiempo ha transformado los ambientes naturales de nuestro país. El libro es fruto de una excelente combinación de instrumentos de análisis modernos y muestra una articulación eficiente con las ciencias sociales contemporáneas. Así, la historia, la antropología, la sociología y el urbanismo son los grandes temas de esta obra.

El Acontecimiento Guadalupano está íntimamente unido al proceso histórico de la formación de la conciencia católica en el continente americano. Casi 500 años después de aquel 1531, fecha del «encuentro de la Virgen de Guadalupe y Juan Diego», el Acontecimiento Guadalupano continúa siendo un hecho eficaz hoy, en cada uno de sus elementos y de sus personajes, incluso con la fuerza y debilidades de los antiguos personajes. Los documentos antiguos, empezando por el Nican Mopoha, han llamado al indio Juan Diego «el mensajero de Santa María»; él, a pesar de haber estado en la penumbra de los documentos históricos, continúa cumpliendo con su misión. Por ello el papa Juan Pablo II lo canonizó el 31 de julio de 2002, proponiéndolo como «evangelista y profeta» de aquel Acontecimiento, el Guadalupano, que está en el origen del proceso histórico evangelizador del Nuevo Mundo.

El primer volumen de esta obra presenta las dimensiones estructurales de la evolución americana. Los autores introducen al lector en los procesos básicos que conforman el espacio geohistórico, proponen las formas que adoptaron los componentes económicos y sociales y señalan las transformaciones que ocurrieron en el ámbito de la cultura material y de los imaginarios colectivos.
Estructura Politico-Territorial Del Imperio Tenochca: La Triple Alianza De Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco Y Tlacopan

Amérindia- 1996
Yeah, reviewing a book *Estructura Político-Territorial del Imperio Tenochca: La Triple Alianza de Tenochtitlan, Tetzcoco y Tlacopan* could amass your close friends listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, achievement does not recommend that you have astonishing points.

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