

Mesoamerican Ballgame

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Space and Sculpture in the Classic Maya City Alexander Parmington 2011-03-31
Examines how images, texts and architectural form controlled movement of people through the various precincts in Classic Maya cities.
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.

UNBORED Games Joshua Glenn 2014-10-14 UNBORED Games has all the smarts, creativity, and DIY spirit of the original UNBORED ("It's a book! It's a guide! It's a way of life!" -Los Angeles Magazine), but with a laser-like focus on the activities we do for pure fun: to while away a rainy day, to test our skills and stretch our imaginations-games. There are more than seventy games

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here, 50 of them all new, plus many more recommendations, and they cover the full gambit, from old-fashioned favorites to today's high-tech games. The book offers a gold mine of creative, constructive fun: intricate clapping games, bike rodeo, Google Earth challenges, croquet golf, capture the flag, and the best ever apps to play with Grandma, to name only a handful. Gaming is a whole culture for kids to explore, and the book will be complete with gaming history and interviews with awesome game designers. The lessons here: all games can be self-customized, or hacked. You can even make up your own games. Some could even change the world. The original UNBORED has taken its place as a much beloved, distinctly contemporary family brand. UNBORED Games extends the franchise -- also including UNBORED Adventure -- in a new handy flexibound format, illustrated in full color throughout. This is a whole shelf of serious fun the whole family can enjoy indoors,

outdoors, online and offline. *Historical Dictionary of Mesoamerica* Walter Robert Thurmond Witschey 2012 Mesoamerica is one of six major areas of the world where humans independently changed their culture from a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle into settled communities, cities, and civilization. In addition to China (twice), the Indus Valley, the Fertile Crescent of southwest Asia, Egypt, and Peru, Mesoamerica was home to exciting and irreversible changes in human culture called the "Neolithic Revolution." The changes included domestication of plants and animals, leading to agriculture, husbandry, and eventually sedentary village life. These developments set the stage for the growth of cities, social stratification, craft specialization, warfare, writing, mathematics, and astronomy, or what we call the rise of civilization. These changes forever transformed humankind. The *Historical Dictionary of Mesoamerica* covers the history of

Mesoamerica through a chronology, an introductory essay, an extensive bibliography, and over 900 cross-referenced dictionary entries covering the major peoples, places, ideas, and events related to Mesoamerica. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Mesoamerica.

Life in the Aztec Empire

Stanford Mc Krause The Aztecs are the towns that inhabited the Valley of Mexico shortly before the Spanish conquest of Mexico in 1521. This ethnonym joins many tribal groups that spoke the Nahuatl language and exhibited common cultural characteristics. This group was made up of the domains of the Triple Alliance, made up of Texcoco, Tlacopan and México-Tenochtitlan. They formed one of the largest and most important empires of pre-Columbian America in just 200 years. They had aqueducts, palaces, pyramids and temples. By the thirteenth century the Aztecs settled in Chapultepec, from where they were expelled

by a coalition of enemies. After being expelled they constituted their definitive settlement in Tenochtitlan, in 1325.

The Totally Gross History of Ancient Mesoamerica Abbie Mercer 2015-12-15 Bloody sacrifices, disgusting diets, and shocking religious rituals are some of the gruesome aspects of the totally gross history of Mesoamerica. Concise and entertaining, this text covers some of the more nauseating facts about pre-Columbian Mesoamerica (the region spanning Central America). The gruesome details about the Mesoamerican diet, religion, and medicine will shock readers. But beyond the ickiness, this fascinating title also introduces its audience to the significant contributions of this important culture, as well as the tools that historians and archaeologists use to study ancient life.

Society and laws of the Aztec empire Stanford Mc Krause

The Aztec justice system was very complex. It was designed to maintain order in society and maintain respect for

government institutions. Laws revolved around tradition: they were passed down from generation to generation, and a complex system was created on this basis. The Aztec legal system took shape when the great leader of Texcoco, Nezahualcoyotl, wrote a codex of 80 laws aimed at improving the legal system and establishing a greater order in society at that time.

The Aztec Kings Susan D. Gillespie 2016-10-18 Winner of the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Book Award from the American Society for Ethnohistory, The Aztec Kings is the first major study to take into account the Aztec cyclical conception of time and treat indigenous historical traditions as symbolic statements in narrative form. Susan D. Gillespie focuses on the dynastic history of the Mexica of Tenochtitlan. By demonstrating that most of Aztec history is nonliteral, she sheds new light on Aztec culture and on the function of history in society. By relating the cyclical structure of Aztec

dynastic history to similar traditions of African and Polynesian peoples, she introduces a broader perspective on the function of history in society and on how and why history must change.

Riches Hidden in Secret Places

Thorkild Jacobsen 2002 Providing a scholar's salute to a teacher, colleague, and friend, the contributors of this new volume honor the memory of Thorkild Jacobsen with essays on Mesopotamian history, culture, literature, and religion. Contributors include: Tzvi Abusch, John Huehnergard, Bendt Alster, Jeremy Black, Miguel Civil, Jerrold S. Cooper, M. J. Geller, Stephen A. Geller, Samuel Greengus, William W. Hallo, Wolfgang Heimpel, Jacob Klein, W. G. Lambert, Jack M. Sasson, Ake W. Sjoberg, Piotr Steinkeller, H. L. J.

Vanstiphout, and Claus Wilcke. The Mesoamerican Ballgame Vernon L. Scarborough 1993-01-01 The Precolumbian ballgame, played on a masonry court, has long intrigued scholars because of the

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magnificence of its archaeological remains. From its lowland Maya origins it spread throughout the Aztec empire, where the game was so popular that sixteen thousand rubber balls were imported annually into Tenochtitlan. It endured for two thousand years, spreading as far as to what is now southern Arizona. This new collection of essays brings together research from field archaeology, mythology, and Maya hieroglyphic studies to illuminate this important yet puzzling aspect of Native American culture. The authors demonstrate that the game was more than a spectator sport; serving social, political, mythological, and cosmological functions, it celebrated both fertility and the afterlife, war and peace, and became an evolving institution functioning in part to resolve conflict within and between groups. The contributors provide complete coverage of the archaeological, sociopolitical, iconographic, and ideological aspects of the game, and offer new information on the

distribution of ballcourts, new interpretations of mural art, and newly perceived relations of the game with material in the Popol Vuh. With its scholarly attention to a subject that will fascinate even general readers, *The Mesoamerican Ballgame* is a major contribution to the study of the mental life and outlook of New World peoples.

Houses in a Landscape Julia A. Hendon 2009-01-01 In *Houses in a Landscape*, Julia A. Hendon examines the connections between social identity and social memory using archaeological research on indigenous societies that existed more than one thousand years ago in what is now Honduras. While these societies left behind monumental buildings, the remains of their dead, remnants of their daily life, intricate works of art, and fine examples of craftsmanship such as pottery and stone tools, they left only a small body of written records. Despite this paucity of written information, Hendon contends that an

archaeological study of memory in such societies is possible and worthwhile. It is possible because memory is not just a faculty of the individual mind operating in isolation, but a social process embedded in the materiality of human existence. Intimately bound up in the relations people develop with one another and with the world around them through what they do, where and how they do it, and with whom or what, memory leaves material traces. Hendon conducted research on three contemporaneous Native American civilizations that flourished from the seventh century through the eleventh CE: the Maya kingdom of Copan, the hilltop center of Cerro Palenque, and the dispersed settlement of the Cuyumapa valley. She analyzes domestic life in these societies, from cooking to crafting, as well as public and private ritual events including the ballgame. Combining her findings with a rich body of theory from anthropology, history, and geography, she explores how

objects—the things people build, make, use, exchange, and discard—help people remember. In so doing, she demonstrates how everyday life becomes part of the social processes of remembering and forgetting, and how “memory communities” assert connections between the past and the present.

Wonders of the Sky Tamra Andrews 2004 Students are encouraged to appreciate the magic in myth and science, as well as the commonality of all human experience with nature. Grades 4-8.

Encyclopedia of the Ancient Maya Walter R. T. Witschey 2015-12-24 Encyclopedia of the Ancient Maya provides an A-to-Z overview of the ancient Maya culture from its inception to the Spanish Conquest. Exploring Maya society, celebrations, and achievements, as well as new insights into Maya culture and collapse, this is a sophisticated yet accessible introduction suitable for students and general readers.

The Ancient Maya of Mexico

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Geoffrey E. Braswell
2014-10-14 The archaeological sites of Mexico's Yucatan peninsula are among the most visited ancient cities of the Americas. Archaeologists have recently made great advances in our understanding of the social and political milieu of the northern Maya lowlands. However, such advances have been under-represented in both scholarly and popular literature until now. 'The Ancient Maya of Mexico' presents the results of new and important archaeological, epigraphic, and art historical research in the Mexican states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo. Ranging across the Middle Preclassic to the Modern periods, the volume explores how new archaeological data has transformed our understanding of Maya history. 'The Ancient Maya of Mexico' will be invaluable to students and scholars of archaeology and anthropology, and all those interested in the society, rituals and economic organisation of the Maya region.

Kingship, Ritual, and Royal Ideology in Western Zhou China Paul Nicholas Vogt
2022-10-31 The book shows how the kings of the Western Zhou period used ritual to create and hold onto their power.

Pre-Columbian Landscapes of Creation and Origin John Staller
2008-03-12 Pre-Columbian Andean and Mesoamerican cultures have inspired a special fascination among historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, as well as the general public. As two of the earliest known and studied civilizations, their origin and creation mythologies hold a special interest. The existing and Pre-Columbian cultures from these regions are particularly known for having a strong connection with the natural landscape, and weaving it into their mythologies. A landscape approach to archaeology in these areas is uniquely useful shedding insight into their cultural beliefs, practices, and values. The ways in which these

cultures imbued their landscape with symbolic significance influenced the settlement of the population, the construction of monuments, as well as their rituals and practices. This edited volume combines research on Pre-Columbian cultures throughout Mesoamerica and South America, examining their constructed monuments and ritual practices. It explores the foundations of these cultures, through both the creation mythologies of ancient societies as well as the tangible results of those beliefs. It offers insight on specific case studies, combining evidence from the archaeological record with sacred texts and ethnohistoric accounts. The patterns developed throughout this work shed insight on the effect that perceived sacredness can have on the development of culture and society. This comprehensive and much-needed work will be of interest to archaeologists and anthropologists focused on Pre-Columbian studies, as well as

those in the fields of cultural or religious studies with a broader geographic focus.

The Global Art of Soccer

Richard Witzig 2006

Ethnographic Encounters in

Southern Mesoamerica Victoria

Reifler Bricker 1989

The Sport of Life and Death E.

Michael Whittington 2001 The

Mesoamerican ballgame was

no ordinary sport. Played by

the Olmecs, Maya and Aztecs,

from at least 1200 BC to the

Spanish Conquest in the 16th

century AD, it was both a

contest of breathtaking athletic

skill and a ritual spectacle in

which the struggle between the

opposing forces of day and

night, good and evil, life and

death was enacted by the

teams on the ballcourt. "The

Sport of Life and Death", the

most comprehensive work ever

on the Mesoamerican

ballgame, brings together a

range of these works of art, of

striking beauty, vivacity and

power, from tiny jade carvings

of the Olmecs depicting their

player kings to the ring-shaped

stone goals that once stood in

Aztec ballcourts. Essays by

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leading authorities on Mesoamerican art and culture discuss all aspects of the ballgame, such as the natural history of rubber, the magnificent architecture of the ballcourts, the extraordinary equipment worn by the players, the complex religious symbolism and ritual elements of the games and descriptions of versions that are still played today in Mexico.

Blood and Beauty Rex Koontz 2009-12-31 Warfare, ritual human sacrifice, and the rubber ballgame have been the traditional categories through which scholars have examined organized violence in the artistic and material records of ancient Mesoamerica and Central America. This volume expands those traditional categories to include such concerns as gladiatorial-like boxing combats, investiture rites, trophy-head taking and display, dark shamanism, and the subjective pain inherent in acts of violence. Each author examines organized violence as a set of practices grounded in cultural understandings, even

when the violence threatens the limits of those understandings. The authors scrutinize the representation of, and relationships between, different types of organized violence, as well as the implications of those activities, which can include the unexpected, such as violence as a means of determining and curing illness, and the use of violence in negotiation strategies.

[American Indians and Popular Culture \[2 volumes\]](#) Elizabeth DeLaney Hoffman 2012-02-22 Americans are still fascinated by the romantic notion of the "noble savage," yet know little about the real Native peoples of North America. This two-volume work seeks to remedy that by examining stereotypes and celebrating the true cultures of American Indians today. • Contributions from 47 distinguished scholars, writers, performers, and curators—both Native and non-Native—from the United States and Canada • Photos of contemporary powwows, historical figures, indigenous architecture, and

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contemporary and historical art
• A comprehensive bibliography at the end of each chapter

Encyclopedia of World Sport

David Levinson 1999 Contains essays concerning various sports or sports topics, from acrobatics to yachting, giving both American and international coverage

The Mesoamerican Ballgame Vernon L.

Scarborough 1993-01-01 The Precolumbian ballgame, played on a masonry court, has long intrigued scholars because of the magnificence of its archaeological remains. From its lowland Maya origins it spread throughout the Aztec empire, where the game was so popular that sixteen thousand rubber balls were imported annually into Tenochtitlan. It endured for two thousand years, spreading as far as to what is now southern Arizona. This new collection of essays brings together research from field archaeology, mythology, and Maya hieroglyphic studies to illuminate this important yet puzzling aspect of Native

American culture. The authors demonstrate that the game was more than a spectator sport; serving social, political, mythological, and cosmological functions, it celebrated both fertility and the afterlife, war and peace, and became an evolving institution functioning in part to resolve conflict within and between groups. The contributors provide complete coverage of the archaeological, sociopolitical, iconographic, and ideological aspects of the game, and offer new information on the distribution of ballcourts, new interpretations of mural art, and newly perceived relations of the game with material in the Popol Vuh. With its scholarly attention to a subject that will fascinate even general readers, The Mesoamerican Ballgame is a major contribution to the study of the mental life and outlook of New World peoples.

Classic Maya Political Ecology Jon C. Lohse

2013-12-31 Data spanning the Archaic to Early Postclassic are presented, with particular

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analytical focus given to the end of the Early Classic through the Late and Terminal Classic and the geopolitical tumult that defined this period. Cast in the framework of political ecology, together these studies not only shed light on specific class histories of the region. They also advance a theory for understanding the contributions of non-elites to political growth and change over time. Classic Maya Political Ecology opens a window into pre-Columbian political processes grounded in environmental productivity and a mutual interdependence that defined class relations in northwestern Belize. This volume also outlines a theoretical approach that defines commoners and elites alike as political actors, people who contributed to the long term success and adaptability of local and regional political communities and the networks that sustained them.

Sports and Violence Craig Hovey 2017-03-07 Sports and Violence is an edited collection

arising out of the 2016 Sports and Violence Conference, hosted at the Ashland Center for Nonviolence at Ashland University, Ohio, USA. This volume contains 11 essays authored by a range of scholars reflecting on the confluence of violence within organized sports. The three sections of the book (history, theory, and practice) create a full-scale exploration of this topic. The authors not only detail past phenomena of sports violence, but also offer ethnographic and sociological explorations alongside philosophical treatments of sports violence. Crucial to the volume's treatment of a wide range of phenomena associated with sports violence is not only how it addresses violence within sport, but also how it considers the ways that sport fosters and mitigates violence outside of sports, and how audiences and spectators contribute to, and are shaped by, the practice of sports.

Ritual, Play, and Belief in Evolution and Early Human Societies Colin Renfrew 2018

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This book presents unique new insights into the development of human ritual and society through our heritage of play and performance.

Secrets in Stone Edwin M. Shook 1996

Mesoamerican Ritual

Economy E. Christian Wells 2007 "Exploring the intersection of spirituality and materiality, Mesoamerican Ritual Economy will be of interest to all scholars studying how worldview and belief motivate economic behavior."-- Jacket.

Latin American Sport Joseph Arbena 1999 Provides access to the impressive amount of literature on Latin American sport published in the past decade.

Sport and Art Andrew Edgar 2016-04-08 Sport and Art explores relationship of sport to art. It does not argue that sport is one of the arts, but rather that sport and art hold common ground. Both are ways in which humans confront philosophical challenges, though they do this through very different media. While art

deploys sensual media such as paint or sound, sport is the pursuit of a physical challenge at which the athlete may fail. This is to propose, in an argument that has its roots in Hegel's aesthetics, that sport may be interpreted as a way of reflecting upon metaphysical and normative issues, such as the nature of human freedom, fate and chance, and even our sense of space and time. This argument is developed by proposing the concept of a 'sportworld', an 'atmosphere of theory' and a 'knowledge of history' through which an event is interpreted and thereby constituted as sport. Ultimately, Sport and Art argues that in order to be truly appreciated, sport must be understood within a modernist aesthetics. That is to say that sport is not about beauty, but rather about the struggle to find meaning in sporting triumph and crucially sporting failure. This book was published as a special issue of Sport, Ethics and Philosophy.

Organization of the Aztec

Empire Stanford Mc Krause

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Aztec society was divided into twenty clans called calpullis, where religion exerted a predominant influence, which consisted of groups of people connected by kinship, territorial divisions, the invocation of a particular god and continuation of ancient families linked by a kinship bond. biological and religious that derived from the cult of the titular god. Each clan had lands, a temple and a chief or calpullec. They were divided into three classes; Nobles, ordinary people and slaves.

The Art of Mesoamerica: From Olmec to Aztec (World of Art) Mary Ellen Miller 2019-12-31 Mary Ellen Miller's rich visual and scholarly survey of pre-Hispanic art and architecture, including the most recent archaeological finds. Expanded and revised in its sixth edition, The Art of Mesoamerica surveys the artistic achievements of the high pre-Hispanic civilizations of Central America—Olmec, Maya, Teotihuacan, Toltec, and Aztec—as well as those of their lesser-known contemporaries.

Providing an in-depth examination of central works, this book guides readers through the most iconic palaces, pyramids, sculptures, and paintings. From the Olmec colossal head 5 recovered from San Lorenzo to the Aztec calendar stone found in Mexico City's Zocalo in 1790, this book reveals the complexity and innovation behind the art and architecture produced in pre-Hispanic civilizations. This new edition incorporates fifty new lavish color images and extensive updates based on the latest research and dozens of recent discoveries, particularly in Maya art, where excavations at Teotihuacan, the largest city of Mesoamerica, and Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztecs, have yielded new sculptures.

People and Things James M. Skibo 2008-03-07 The study of the human-made world, whether it is called artifacts, material culture, or technology, has burgeoned across the academy. Archaeologists have for centuries led the way, and today offer investigators

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myriad programs and conceptual frameworks for engaging the things, ordinary and extraordinary, of everyday life. This book is an attempt by practitioners of one program - Behavioral Archaeology - to furnish between two covers some of our basic principles, heuristic tools, and illustrative case studies. Our greater purpose, however, is to engage the ideas of two competing programs - agency/practice and evolution - in hopes of initiating a dialog. We are convinced that there is enough overlap in goals, interests, and conceptions among these programs to warrant guarded optimism that a more encompassing, more coherent framework for studying the material world can result from a concerted effort to forge a higher-level synthesis. However, in engaging agency/practice and evolution in Chap. 2, we are not reticent to point out conflicts between Behavioral Archaeology and these programs. This book will appeal to archaeologists and anthropologists as well as

historians, sociologists, and philosophers of technology. Those who study science-technology- society interactions may also encounter useful ideas. Finally, this book is suitable for upper-division and graduate courses on anthropological theory, archaeological theory, and the study of technology.

The Routledge History of American Sport Linda J.

Borish 2016-10-04 The Routledge History of American Sport provides the first comprehensive overview of historical research in American sport from the early Colonial period to the present day. Considering sport through innovative themes and topics such as the business of sport, material culture and sport, the political uses of sport, and gender and sport, this text offers an interdisciplinary analysis of American leisure. Rather than moving chronologically through American history or considering the historical origins of each sport, these topics are dealt with

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organically within thematic chapters, emphasizing the influence of sport on American society. The volume is divided into eight thematic sections that include detailed original essays on particular facets of each theme. Focusing on how sport has influenced the history of women, minorities, politics, the media, and culture, these thematic chapters survey the major areas of debate and discussion. The volume offers a comprehensive view of the history of sport in America, pushing the field to consider new themes and approaches as well. Including a roster of contributors renowned in their fields of expertise, this groundbreaking collection is essential reading for all those interested in the history of American sport.

Wealth and poverty: Aztec standard of living Stanford Mc Krause In the sixteenth century, in the eyes of the ruling class, land, arable land, remained the basis of all prosperity. As the dignitary rose in rank, he acquired the rights to more and larger areas

of real estate. Theoretically, nobody was the owner of the land. The land belonged to the collective owner, *calpulli*, to public institutions such as temples, or to the city itself. There was no private ownership of the land, there was collective ownership with individual right of use.

Lightning Gods and Feathered Serpents Rex Koontz

2010-01-01 El Tajín, an ancient Mesoamerican capital in Veracruz, Mexico, has long been admired for its stunning pyramids and ballcourts decorated with extensive sculptural programs. Yet the city's singularity as the only center in the region with such a wealth of sculpture and fine architecture has hindered attempts to place it more firmly in the context of Mesoamerican history. In *Lightning Gods and Feathered Serpents*, Rex Koontz undertakes the first extensive treatment of El Tajín's iconography in over thirty years, allowing us to view its imagery in the broader Mesoamerican context of rising capitals and new elites during

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a period of fundamental historical transformations. Koontz focuses on three major architectural features—the Pyramid of the Niches/Central Plaza ensemble, the South Ballcourt, and the Mound of the Building Columns complex—and investigates the meanings of their sculpture and how these meanings would have been experienced by specific audiences. Koontz finds that the iconography of El Tajín reveals much about how motifs and elite rites growing out of the Classic period were transmitted to later Mesoamerican peoples as the cultures centered on Teotihuacan and the Maya became the myriad city-states of the Early Postclassic period. By reexamining the iconography of sculptures long in the record, as well as introducing important new monuments and contexts, *Lightning Gods and Feathered Serpents* clearly demonstrates El Tajín's numerous iconographic connections with other areas of Mesoamerica, while also exploring its roots in

an indigenous Gulf lowlands culture whose outlines are only now emerging. At the same time, it begins to uncover a largely ignored regional artistic culture of which Tajín is the crowning achievement.

[Aztec Codices: What They Tell us About Daily Life](#) Lori

Boornazian Diel 2020-04-30

From the migration of the Aztecs to the rise of the empire and its eventual demise, this book covers Aztec history in full, analyzing conceptions of time, religion, and more through codices to offer an inside look at daily life. This book focuses on two main areas: Aztec history and Aztec culture. Early chapters deal with Aztec history—the first providing a visual record of the story of the Aztec migration and search for their destined homeland of Tenochtitlan, and the second exploring how the Aztecs built their empire. Later chapters explain life in the Aztec world, focusing on Aztec conceptions of time and religion, the Aztec economy, the life cycle, and daily life.

The book ends with an account

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of the fall of the empire, as illustrated by Aztec artists. With sections concerning a wide variety of topics—from the Aztec pantheon to war, agriculture, childhood, marriage, diet, justice, the arts, and sports, among many others—readers will gain an expansive understanding of life in the Aztec world. Provides an overview of life in the Aztec world and takes as its starting point the books created by Aztec peoples themselves. Explores different topics related to Aztec history, culture, and daily life by first studying and providing a reading of a page from a codex. Elucidates daily aspects of Aztec life such as diet, religion, calendars, economic systems, clothing and adornment, and more. Allows students to gain both an understanding of the Aztec pictorial system of writing and of how the Aztecs lived their lives.

The Taking and Displaying of Human Body Parts as Trophies by Amerindians Richard J.

Chacon 2007-08-21 This edited volume mainly focuses on the

practice of taking and displaying various body parts as trophies in both North and South America. The editors and contributors (which include Native Peoples from both continents) examine the evidence and causes of Amerindian trophy taking. Additionally, they present objectively and discuss dispassionately the topic of human proclivity toward ritual violence. This book fills the gap in literature on this subject.

Fanning the Sacred Flame

Brian D. Dillon 2012-03-15

Fanning the Sacred Flame:

Mesoamerican Studies in

Honor of H. B. Nicholson

contains twenty-two original papers in tribute to H. B.

"Nick" Nicholson, a pioneer of

Mesoamerican research. His

intellectual legacy is

recognized by Mesoamerican

archaeologists, art historians,

ethnohistorians, and

ethnographers--students,

colleagues, and friends who

derived inspiration and

encouragement from him

throughout their own careers.

Each chapter, which presents

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original research inspired by Nicholson, pays tribute to the teacher, writer, lecturer, friend, and mentor who became a legend within his own lifetime. Covering all of Mesoamerica across all time periods, contributors include Patricia R. Anawalt, Alfredo López Austin, Anthony Aveni, Robert M. Carmack, David C. Grove, Richard D. Hansen, Leonardo López Luján, Kevin Terraciano, and more. Eloise Quiñones Keber provides a thorough biographical sketch, detailing Nicholson's academic and professional journey.

Imagining the Fetus Vanessa R Sasson 2009-03-26 In contemporary Western culture, the word "fetus" introduces either a political subject or a literal, medicalized entity. Neither of these frameworks does justice to the vast array of religious literature and oral traditions from cultures around the world in which the fetus

emerges as a powerful symbol or metaphor. This volume presents essays that explore the depiction of the fetus in the world's major religious traditions, finding some striking commonalities as well as intriguing differences. Among the themes that emerge is the tendency to conceive of the fetus as somehow independent of the mother's body — as in the case of the Buddha, who is described as inhabiting a palace while gestating in the womb. On the other hand, the fetus can also symbolically represent profound human needs and emotions, such as the universal experience of vulnerability. The authors note how the advent of the fetal sonogram has transformed how people everywhere imagine the unborn today, giving rise to a narrow range of decidedly literal questions about personhood, gender, and disability.