

# Cuadro comparativo sobre las culturas prehispanicas

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One consequence of this administration was the collection of tributes, and another very important was the war. Domestically, it was about the construction of cities and administrative, political and religious buildings. Activities: The Mayans used an extensive long-cycle and short cycle of agriculture, Beginning: Year 1250 AD Finished: 1521 AD Place: from the Gulf Coast to the Pacific Ocean and from Baggio to Oaxaca. Religion: The Polytheist, in the Aztec religion, many gods ruled daily life. Among them are Wicklochtli (the god of the Sun) and Kojolxauchi. Government: Monarchic - Theocratic, societies, peoples or groups that live for and for their gods. The gods rule the life of man and man to praise them. Society: The Aztec Emperor wielded unlimited power, encompassing all things and all people. Together with him, soldiers and priests formed the most powerful social group. The warriors were the main support of the emperor and allowed to create a very powerful, but politically isolated empire. There were hardly any intermediate social groups. Activities: agriculture, hunting, fishing and war. For the Aztecs, war was a form of worship, and in their religion human sacrifices were necessary for the renewal of divine powers. The Florid war was fought where prisoners were sacrificed. The direction that turned them into cuauhteca (companion Initiated: year 750 g. N.P. Finished: year 1162 AD Place: south of Hidalgo. Religion: Polytheist, Chief God, Ketzalcoatl. Government: Monarchic - Theocratic, societies, peoples or groups that live for and for their gods. warriors, merchants, artisans and farmers, all with different ranks and Activity: Tolteca means artist. They were famous architects. They filled the region where the pyramids lived. They were great sculptors, using this art to decorate their monuments or model or sculpt free statues and horses. They were good artists, and the remnants of his work give an idea of his great skill of line and color. Finally, they were excellent ceramics, jewelers, licks and embroiderers. This class was also an expert in the art of writing, architecture, astronomy and 2. COMPARATIVE TABLE BETWEEN PRE-HISPANIC CULTURES Author: Erika Vazquez C.I. 19745572 according to the demographic factors to which they were exposed. This practice consisted of clearing large amounts of land in the forest and burning large trees, planting on ash at the beginning of the rainy season. Hunting, onshore fishing and harvesting products complemented the diet of Mayan communities. At that time, the aim was to introduce intensive forms of food production, especially related to agriculture. Culture, art, architecture: The splendor of the Mayan civilization will take place in the classical period, between 1 d. C. and year 1000. Religion and scientific thinking will observe their greatest achievements, achieving important achievements in writing or astronomy, for example. The minimum unit inhabited by the ancient Mayans was a house identified by small mounds of earth and clay stones. These structures no more than 0.50 m high were kept in the past rectangular huts of perishable nature, in which the peasant population lived, whether scattered throughout the landscape or in urban centers. This room can be secluded or connected to others around the yard, forming an apartment complex occupied by extended families. Not all buildings are houses, but there are warehouses, kitchens and houses. Several of these sets are occupied by the line. This is the main system of the Sun). Religious buildings - giant stepped pyramids covered with limestone and brightly colored stucco on which temples were built - dominated the landscape. Culture, art, architecture: In La Venta, more complex forms are found, it has a planned ceremonial center, although with monuments only land and little architectural value. But there are, however, mounds for religious use, stone mosaic floors, a hull surrounded by basalt columns and a large tomb formed from the same columns. Olmeke's sculptures are style; are a means of expression and a visible sign of the era of cultural integration. The forms that make up the style are both a necessary and permanent conglomerate, as they express culture, but are subject to changes in the same cultural process. Olmecas sculpted monumental stone heads (between and 3 meters high) perfect mesmerizing (17 of these full heads are known); rectangular altar arrays; huge statues depicting deformed people, combinations of man and tiger, and other beautiful figures. It is in San Lorenzo, where it is made, the classic style of Olmec, the purest, uncontained, the original model. Mathematics in the systems of measuring calendar and time and interpreting personal or nefarious days and throughout the complex ritual of public and private ceremonies, regulating the life of society. Together with this ruling elite there was a completely separate administrative and bureaucratic apparatus from agricultural and artisanal production, covering different levels and activities. Culture, art, architecture: First they settled in Tulanzino. They captured Tula, expanded it and made it their capital. Near the ancient Teotihuacan, they accepted it as a religious capital. Teotihuacan means the city of God. They built Cholula, the ruins of the old pyramids served as the basis for numerous Christian temples. They finally founded Xochicalco, with their pyramids delicate to God Ketzalcoatl. Tolteca means artist. They were famous architects. They filled the region where the pyramids lived. They were great sculptors, using this art to decorate their monuments or model or sculpt free statues and horses. They were good artists, and the remnants of his work give an idea of his great skill of line and color. Finally, they were excellent ceramics, jewelers, licks and embroiderers. Priests possessed great wisdom, cultivating arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and medicine. They invented three. COMPARATIVE TABLE BETWEEN PRE-HISPANIC CULTURES Author: Erika Vazquez C.I. 19745572 settlement of Mayan centers, with differences in size and scope, but whose kinship and specialization in the functions they played in society, were a factor of cohesion and social integration. When these housing complexes reach a greater degree of difficulty, with larger spaces and more complex buildings, small civic centers are formed, run by local elites. These include overstep the pyramids and large residential buildings for settlement leaders. hieroglyphic writing and composed poems and chants. They had a triple calendar: religious, sunny and the third based on the movements of Venus. Every 52 years their principles coincided and celebrated the feast of a new fire. 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE BETWEEN PRE-HISPANIC CULTURES Author: Erika Vazquez C.I. 19745572 BIBLIOGRAPHY Document Preview Location: Neil's Elefantina. Politics: It was ruled by a pharaoh. Social: Priests, scribes, people and slaves. Writing: Writing and independent literature. Religion: Politeist and Anthropomorphist. Characters Miserino, Kefren, Dynasty, Rahotep, Nofret, Rahotep, Amenafis IV, 18th Dynasty, Nefertiti, Amenafis, Tutankhamun, 18th Dynasty. Location: Tigris and Eufates Rivers. Politics: Babylonians and Assyrians. Social: Free, free and slaves. Writing: Writing on clay tablets. Religion: Political and Mesopotamian. Important characters: Enlil, Ishtar (Inanna), Marduk, Ashur or Assur. Location: Mount Carmelo - Ugaru. Politics: He never represented a nation. Social: Rich merchants. Letter: They wrote on papyrus, parchment or clay tablets. Religion: Politicalists. Important characters: Asarte, Ashman, El, Baal, Anat, Reshef, Chusor, Halad, Melkart, Bes, Daghum, Sadrafa, Paam, Moloch. ... To view the graphics, missing text and other images, you can download the full file: Download Word Share! Share! cuadro comparativo sobre las culturas prehispanicas

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