

Aztec

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The Aztecs David Carrasco 2012-01-26 Illuminates the complexities of Aztec life. Readers meet a people highly skilled in sculpture, astronomy, city planning, poetry, and philosophy, who were also profoundly committed to cosmic regeneration through the thrust of the ceremonial knife and through warfare.

The Aztec Empire 2004 The Aztecs were the Native American people who dominated northern Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest in the early 16th century. A nomadic culture, the Aztecs eventually settled on several small islands in Lake Texcoco where, in 1325, they founded the town of Tenochtitlan, modern-day Mexico City. Fearless warriors and pragmatic builders, the Aztecs created an empire during the 15th century that was surpassed in size in the Americas only by that of the Incas in Peru. The Aztecs are the most extensively documented of all Amerindian civilizations at the time of European contact in the 16th century. Various sources, including those of religious, military, and

social historians left invaluable records of all aspects of life and together with modern archaeological inquiries portray the formation and flourishing of a complex imperial state. The Aztec Empire, organized by Felipe Sol's Olgu'n, the distinguished curator and director of the Museo Nacional de Antropologia in Mexico City, provides not only a thorough representation of Aztec society at the zenith of the empire in the 15th century, but also the context for its development, expansion, and influence. The exhibition features more than 500 archaeological objects and works from Mexico and the United States, including jewelry, works of precious metals, and household as well as ceremonial artifacts. Many of the objects have never been seen outside Mexico, and many will be exhibited with works from the U.S. collections for the first time. This accompanying catalogue includes scholarly essays by foremost Mexican and U.S. authorities from diverse fields and promises to become a major reference on the subject. The essays provide in-depth discussions of

various aspects of the culture, such as the Aztec view of the cosmos; their religion and rituals; daily life of common citizens, as well as the nobility; and ecological and anthropological evaluations. It also provides expanded, detailed catalogue information for each work in the exhibition.

Aztec Gary Jennings 1980 The epic tale of an Aztec survivor of the Spanish conquest and his times as a warrior, scribe, travelling merchant, confidant of Motecuhzoma II, and envoy to the invading Spaniards
The Aztec Empire Elizabeth Raum 2012-07-01 "Describes life during the Aztec Empire. The readers' choices reveal the historical details of life as a worker, a warrior, and a European explorer"--Provided by publisher.

The Aztec Empire: an Enthralling Overview of the History of the Aztecs, Starting with the Settlement in the Valley of Mexico Enthralling History 2021-07-09 If you are curious about how the extraordinary Aztecs lived and ran their empire, then keep reading! The remarkable Aztecs formed a vast, organized empire renown for military prowess, expansive trade, intriguing culture, and ingenious agriculture - all from an island in a swamp. But where was their mysterious homeland of Aztlan? How did they ascend to dominance in the Valley of Mexico? Explore the mesmerizing origins of the Aztecs, discover how a wandering desert tribe came to rule much of present-day Mexico, and investigate the spectacular - albeit somewhat depraved - culture that set their civilization apart. This easy-to-read, comprehensive, and engaging history of the Aztec Empire will unlock the little-known and awe-inspiring stories and culture of a legendary people. This well-researched and authoritative presentation, accompanied by striking

illustrations, brings the Aztec civilization to life. Here are some of the fascinating questions you will explore: What secrets have recent archaeological finds uncovered about the Aztecs and other Mesoamerican cultures? How did the startling cultures that existed before the Aztecs influence them? What made these pre-existing cultures famous? What prophecies propelled the Mexica into their empire-building destiny and formed their self-identity? Why did the Mexica build their astonishing city on an island in the middle of a lake? How did it grow into one of the largest cities in the world at that time? Was their mysterious homeland of Aztlan a real place? If so, where was it? What's this story about an eagle on a cactus eating a rattlesnake? How did the Mexica turn the tables to rule over the tribes that once dominated them? What intrigue led to the coalition armies and the Triple Alliance? How did the Aztecs form their extensive network of power and organize their far-flung city-states? What were their mythology and religion like? Did they actually practice human sacrifice? How did they use their stunning sculptures and brilliant artwork as a type of propaganda? Were they really one of the first civilizations to require education for all classes and both boys and girls? What did they eat? Was it anything like present-day Mexican food? How did the common people live? What did they do for fun? What did the Aztecs do when the Spaniards landed in their territory? How did conquistador Hernán Cortés cunningly form alliances with the Aztecs' enemies? And much, much more! Scroll up and click the "add to cart" button to learn more about the incredible Aztecs!

[Aztec Warrior](#) John Pohl 2012-05-20 According to one popular image, the Aztec army was a ruthless and

efficient war machine, that established an empire by convincingly overwhelming its neighbors, sacrificing thousands to bloodthirsty gods along the way. From a contrasting perspective, its native warriors were no match for the modern warring methods of Cortés' greatly outnumbered Spaniards, who decisively defeated them. The reality of the Aztec warrior's ability and effectiveness lies somewhere between those two extremes, as this title makes clear. By examining the experiences of a hypothetical individual, Cuauhtli, this meticulously researched book shows that the history of Aztec warfare is much richer and far more complex than previously understood, and reveals the close relationship between social and military matters in Aztec society.

Fifth Sun Camilla Townsend 2019 Fifth Sun offers a comprehensive history of the Aztecs, spanning the period before conquest to a century after the conquest, based on rarely-used Nahuatl-language sources written by the indigenous people.

The Cost of Courage in Aztec Society Inga Clendinnen 2010-03-31 How can men be brought to look steadily on the face of battle? Tenochtitlán, the great city of the Aztecs, was the creation of war, and war was its dynamic. In the title work of this compelling collection of essays, Inga Clendinnen reconstructs the sequence of experiences through which young Aztec warriors were brought to embrace their duty to their people, to their city, and to the forces that moved the world and the heavens. Subsequent essays explore the survival of Yucatec Maya culture in the face of Spanish conquest and colonisation, the insidious corruption of an austere ideology translated into dangerously novel circumstances, and the multiple paths to the sacred constructed by 'defeated' populations in sixteenth-

century Mexico. The collection ends with Clendinnen's transition to the colonial history of her own country: a close and loving reading of the 1841 expedition journal of George Augustus Robinson, appointed 'Protector of Aborigines' in the Port Philip District of Australia.

The Aztec Calendar Handbook Randall C. Jiménez 2001 New Book Bridges Ancient Wisdom with Modern Technology! The ancient wisdom ascribed is found behind the creation of a 500-year-old artifact, the Aztec Calendar. To the Natives it was Teoilhuicatl Apaluaztli Ollin Tonal Machiotl meaning the Great and Venerable Mechanism of the Universe. Dr. Randall C. Jimenez, a former San Jose State University educator, and Richard B. Graeber, an engineering documentation specialist, have collaborated to create the first Technical Manual for the Aztec Calendar ever produced. [Note: The Aztec name was given to the Mechican Indians (ch as in chevron; sometimes spelled Mexican) by the writer W. H. Prescott in the early 19th century.] The Aztec Calendar Handbook, involving thousands of man-hours of effort to create, takes a blueprint style approach to a Historical Reference primer. Illustrated with over 150 technical drawings showing enlargement details, cut-away views, and computer-generated art, this new guidebook has been called the "ultimate" Aztec Calendar reference treatise. Distilled from over 240 sources and quoting direct eyewitnesses from the 1500's, it further includes a glossary of over 230 native words. This attractive book is made with parchment paper and has a leather-grained cover, making it resemble an ancient manuscript. The research for writing the Aztec Calendar Handbook was assisted by custom software to convert Native date designators into our modern calendar dating system. In this way, a researcher is able to convert and track the

dates of events from surviving native history books, known as codices. Mountains of information could be processed more efficiently and accurately when correlating indigenous dates. Inversely, a Julian date can also be converted into the Mayan long-count system. It is then possible for the Mexican calendar-labeling scheme to be transposed over the count to generate a person's Aztec tonallos or spiritual name from their birth date. According to Native tradition, our current long-count cycle will be complete on the winter solstice 2012. A long-count cycle, credited to the Olmec/-Maya, is 5125 years and started in the year 3113BC. No one is really sure what will happen when the cycle ends, but the material in this book offers a solid foundation for figuring it out. By looking at myths, legends & history with an Aztec's perception of God, this new Manual provides needed answers to some important questions. Would you like to know about how and when the Maya influenced the design of the Aztec Calendar? Have you ever seen the Hopi version of the Plumed Serpent? Would you like to put the last 12,000 years into perspective? If so, then your library needs the Aztec Calendar Handbook. You will find yourself referring to it over and over again. No stone has been left unturned.

The Aztec Book of Destiny Rick Holmer 2005-07-08 The Aztec Book of Destiny summarizes traditional Mesoamerican beliefs about the spiritual nature of time and its influence on one's personality and fate. The ancient Aztec, Toltec and Maya believed that the day of birth, as defined in their sacred calendar, affects destiny; and this philosophy has guided their daily lives for more than 3000 years. This book condenses the scattered and disparate literature about these beliefs into a fun and informative narrative; but it goes far

beyond what academics and popular authors have published to date. The author presents a unique perspective shaped by the wisdom of a traditional calendar-keeper he met in Mexico in 1973. The book's message is that the calendar is not simply an ancient and forgotten curiosity - it is as relevant today as in ancient times. The majority of the book projects the timeless Mesoamerican philosophy into contemporary Western society encouraging introspection and self-awareness.

Ancient Aztec Technology Emily Mahoney 2016-07-16 Technology is guiding force in all civilizations. Readers discover the role technology played in ancient Aztec life through text designed to reflect essential social studies curriculum topics. Accessible text introduces readers to the technology used by ancient Aztecs, helping them make their own comparisons to the technology available to us today. Colorful photographs and historical images bring readers into the world of the ancient Aztec people. Primary sources are also included to enhance readers' learning experience. What did the Aztec people use to make their tools and weapons? Readers will have fun finding out!

Aztec Designs Wilson G. Turner 2005-09-24 Rich in mythology and art, the Aztec civilization dominated central Mexico during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. This handsome volume contains 42 pages of authentic Aztec designs derived from ceramics, statues, altars, shields, books, and other priceless artifacts. Gods, rulers, warriors, slaves, animals, and activities both secular and sacred are brilliantly rendered by Wilson G. Turner, a skilled artist/archaeologist and a specialist in pre-Columbian archaeology. Brief captions identify each image. Artists, designers, and illustrators will find in Aztec

Designs a wealth of ideas and inspiration for a myriad of projects. Colorists will enjoy adding their own conceptions of color to these ancient motifs.

Deciphering Aztec Hieroglyphs Gordon Whittaker
2021-04-19 A portal to the ancient hieroglyphic script of the Aztec Empire. For more than three millennia the cultures of Mesoamerica flourished, yielding the first cities of the Western Hemisphere and developing writing systems that could rival those of the East in their creativity and efficiency. The Nahuatl-speaking Aztecs reigned over one of the greatest imperial civilizations the Americas had ever seen, and until now their intricate and visually stunning hieroglyphs have been overlooked in the story of writing. In this innovative volume Gordon Whittaker provides the reader with a step-by-step, illustrated guide to reading Aztec glyphs, as well as the historical and linguistic context needed to appreciate and understand this fascinating writing system. He also tells the story of how this enigmatic language has been deciphered and gives a tour through Aztec history as recorded in the richly illustrated hieroglyphic codices. This groundbreaking guide is essential reading for anyone interested in the Aztecs, hieroglyphs, or ancient languages.

The Broken Spears 2007 Revised Edition Miguel León-Portilla 2006-11-15 For hundreds of years, the history of the conquest of Mexico and the defeat of the Aztecs has been told in the words of the Spanish victors. Miguel León-Portilla has long been at the forefront of expanding that history to include the voices of indigenous peoples. In this new and updated edition of his classic *The Broken Spears*, León-Portilla has included accounts from native Aztec descendants across the centuries. These texts bear witness to the

extraordinary vitality of an oral tradition that preserves the viewpoints of the vanquished instead of the victors. León-Portilla's new Postscript reflects upon the critical importance of these unexpected historical accounts.

Ancient Aztec Tim Cooke 2007 Describes the work of archaeologists who have uncovered the artifacts of ancient Aztecs of Mexico.

Aztec Art Esther Pasztor 1983 Discusses Aztec architecture, stone sculpture, codices, mosaics, wood sculpture, ceramics, and featherwork and covers the historical and cultural background of the works

Aztec Archaeology and Ethnohistory Frances F. Berdan 2014-04-21 This book provides an up-to-date synthesis of Aztec culture, encompassing topics of history, economy, social life, political relations, and religious beliefs and ceremonies. It offers an integrated view of Aztec life, grappling with thorny issues such as human sacrifice and the controversial role of up-and-coming merchants. The book meshes data, methods, and theories from a variety of disciplines including archaeology, ethnohistory, ethnography, and art history.

Aztec Imperial Strategies Frances F. Berdan 1996 "Based on a ten-week working seminar in 1986, offers new interpretations of the extent, organization, and imperial strategies of the Aztec empire. Analyzes data from the major chroniclers and from individual towns and places throughout the empire. Informa

City of Sacrifice David Carrasco 2000-12-08 At an excavation of the Great Aztec Temple in Mexico City, amid carvings of skulls and a dismembered warrior goddess, David Carrasco stood before a container filled with the decorated bones of infants and children. It was the site of a massive human sacrifice, and for Carrasco

the center of fiercely provocative questions: If ritual violence against humans was a profound necessity for the Aztecs in their capital city, is it central to the construction of social order and the authority of city states? Is civilization built on violence? In *City of Sacrifice*, Carrasco chronicles the fascinating story of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, investigating Aztec religious practices and demonstrating that religious violence was integral to urbanization; the city itself was a temple to the gods. That Mexico City, the largest city on earth, was built on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, is a point Carrasco poignantly considers in his comparison of urban life from antiquity to modernity. Majestic in scope, *City of Sacrifice* illuminates not only the rich history of a major Mesoamerican city but also the inseparability of two passionate human impulses: urbanization and religious engagement. It has much to tell us about many familiar events in our own time, from suicide bombings in Tel Aviv to rape and murder in the Balkans.

Aztec Philosophy James Maffie 2014-03-15 In *Aztec Philosophy*, James Maffie shows the Aztecs advanced a highly sophisticated and internally coherent systematic philosophy worthy of consideration alongside other philosophies from around the world. Bringing together the fields of comparative world philosophy and Mesoamerican studies, Maffie excavates the distinctly philosophical aspects of Aztec thought. *Aztec Philosophy* focuses on the ways Aztec metaphysics—the Aztecs' understanding of the nature, structure and constitution of reality—underpinned Aztec thinking about wisdom, ethics, politics, and aesthetics, and served as a backdrop for Aztec religious practices as well as everyday activities such as weaving, farming, and

warfare. Aztec metaphysicians conceived reality and cosmos as a grand, ongoing process of weaving—theirs was a world in motion. Drawing upon linguistic, ethnohistorical, archaeological, historical, and contemporary ethnographic evidence, Maffie argues that Aztec metaphysics maintained a processive, transformational, and non-hierarchical view of reality, time, and existence along with a pantheistic theology. *Aztec Philosophy* will be of great interest to Mesoamericanists, philosophers, religionists, folklorists, and Latin Americanists as well as students of indigenous philosophy, religion, and art of the Americas.

The Aztec Economic World Kenneth G. Hirth 2016-06-01 The first discussion of Aztec economy to include cross-cultural comparisons with other ancient and premodern societies around the world.

Aztec History and Culture Mary A. Stout 2012-08-01 Traces the history of the Aztecs in North America, describing the traditions and culture of the Native American group, examining their interactions with other groups of Native Americans, European settlers, and explorers, and discussing their lives in the early twenty-first century.

Aztec & Maya Charles Phillips 2008 *Aztec & Maya: The Complete Illustrated History* uncovers the rise and fall of the many different empires of Mexico and Central America—their political and military campaign, their legends and myths, and their art, architecture and social history. Ground plans and detailed photographs explore over 20 magnificent and vitally important World Heritage sites, including Teotihuacán, Tenochtitlán, Chichén Itzá, Palenque, Tikal and Monte Albán. The author also surveys the region's mythology, including

tales of creation, earth and sky; legends of the gods, goddesses and heroes; and stories of fertility, harvest and the afterlife.

Aztec Medicine, Health, and Nutrition Bernard Ortiz de Montellano 1990 Why were a handful of Spaniards able to overthrow the Aztec Empire? The dramatic destruction of the Aztecs has prompted historians, anthropologists, demographers, and epidemiologists to look closely at the health and nutrition of the Valley of Mexico. If the Aztecs were overcrowded, living at the edge of starvation, and incapable of treating disease effectively, then their decimation by the Europeans becomes much easier to understand. Bernard Ortiz de Montellano argues that such hypotheses do not hold up. Rather, at the time of the Conquest, the Aztecs were a thriving, well-nourished, healthy people. The swift, brutal success of the conquistadors cannot be explained by the prior ill-health or medical incompetence of their victims. To support his case, Ortiz de Montellano uses an astonishing array of evidence gained from many disciplines. Ortiz de Montellano presents the most comprehensive and detailed explanation of Aztec medical beliefs available in English. -- From publisher's description

The Aztec Empire Ellis Roxburgh 2015-07-15 The Aztecs developed an amazing culture unknown to the Western world. Their religion, language, and accomplishments have made them some of the most well known empires of history. Learn about the rise and fall of the Aztecs in this exciting book full of primary sources.

Aztec Blood Gary Jennings 2002-08-19 The third volume in Gary Jennings' historical epic that began with *Aztec* and *Aztec Autumn*. In this colorful and exciting era of swords and cloaks, upheaval and revolution, a young

beggar boy, in whose blood runs that of both Spanish and Aztec royalty must claim his birthright. From the torrid streets of the City of the Dead along the Veracruz Coast to the ageless glory of Seville in Old Spain, Cristo the Bastardo connives fights, and loves as he seeks the truth—without knowing that he will be the founder of a proud new people. As we follow the loves and adventures of Cristo and experience the colorful splendor and barbarism of the era, a vanished culture is brought back to life in all its magnificence. “This exotic, sensuous novel works on many levels. It is at once history, mystery, and a coming-of-age novel all permeated by the teeming world of seventeenth century Mexico as seen through the eyes of a teenage boy.” -- Library Journal
At the Publisher's request, this title is being sold without Digital Rights Management Software (DRM) applied.

The Aztec Empire Sunita Apte 2010 Describes the history, geography, culture, and people of the Aztec empire, including information on the city of Tenochtitlân.

Music in Aztec & Inca Territory Robert Stevenson 1968-01-01 Robert Stevenson's book is a comprehensive, expert and readable study on Aztec and Incan music. He examines the musical cultures at the time of first contact with Europeans and also Mesoamerican and Andean highland musical traditions up to 1800.

The Aztec William Caper 2011-01 Find out about the powerful Aztec empire who ruled Mexico and built temples toward the sky. (Set of 6 with Teacher's Guide and Comprehension Question Card)

The Aztec Diet Dr. Bob Arnot 2013-02-12 Lose weight fast, boost energy levels, and improve overall well-being by eating the healthy, delicious foods that once nourished the ancient Aztecs with this high protein,

low-fat diet that features the miraculous chia seed as its cornerstone. While poor nutrition and disease abounded in medieval Europe, a civilization across the Atlantic built a vast empire throughout Central America, sustaining themselves on ancient grains during long journeys and frequent battles. Crucial to their high-protein, low-fat diet was a superfood called chia. These remarkable little seeds are packed with 8 times the omega-3's of salmon, 6 times more calcium than milk, 3 times more iron than spinach, 15 times more magnesium than broccoli, 4 times more selenium than flax, and 5 grams of fiber in just 70 calories, making them nutritive dynamite. In this highly readable, easy-to-follow diet book, Dr. Bob Arnot shows readers how to lose weight, boost their energy levels, and improve their sense of well-being by eating the healthy, delicious foods that nourished the ancient Aztecs. With chia at its center, this diet features foods with few fats and oils, no refined sugars, no wheat, and foods that are high in protein. Readers will not only reset their metabolism and drop pounds, but they will also feel more energized and clear-headed. The three phase plan allows readers to jump-start their weight loss with a two-week chia smoothie quick-start. The second phase, with a mix of chia smoothies and solid meals, will leave readers feeling revitalized and still shedding pounds. The final phase shows readers how to flexibly sustain a new, healthy lifestyle. We've all heard the dangers of the modern Western diet-obesity, heart disease, diabetes. But Dr. Bob Arnot points out that it leads to so much more, such as raging internal inflammation and wild fluctuations in our blood sugar that affect our mood, energy levels, and sense of wellbeing on a daily basis. Arnot presents an easy, delicious, and flexible

set of healthy swaps, meal plans, and superfood additions to combat this dangerous cycle of poor diet, health problems, and low energy that will make you look and feel like an entirely new person.

Reasons for the Fall of the Aztec Empire Stasy Adams
2011-02 Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,0, University of Paderborn (Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: Chicano and Chicana Literature and Culture, language: English, abstract: The capital of Mexico, Mexico City, is located on the remains of an old city. This city, which was once big and gorgeous and was called Tenochtitlan, was razed to the ground in a very short period of time and in a very cruel manner by foreign invaders on August 13th, 1521. Once Tenochtitlan was a capital city of the Aztecs (or how they called themselves Mexica), which they founded in the year 1325. In the course of only few centuries they managed to establish an immense empire, which is known as the Aztec empire today. The Mexica/Aztecs mark the beginning of the Mexican culture. Thus, in this term paper I will be dealing with the Chicano culture at its very beginning. Who were the Aztecs? What does Aztec mean? Where did they come from? And how did they manage to establish such a big and powerful empire? Why Tenochtitlan has been destroyed? This term paper works with these questions. In order to answer them, a little journey through the history has to be done. Hence, this term paper also offers an overview of the most important events that occurred at that time. But my primary concern will be to find out how the European invaders managed to overthrow the Aztec empire. Or how could the Aztec empire fall to a small group of Spanish invaders? How is it possible? In other words, I would like to find

out the reasons for the fall of the Aztec empire. A paper about the history, and especially the Ancient history, is a hard venture. Because of a great variety of secondary literature and accordingly of the different opinions and views of the authors of this books relating to this theme one can quickly lose track of things. The analysis is getting even more difficult because we have only few source documents from the Aztecs today, so t

The Rise and Fall of the Aztec Empire Joan Stoltman 2017-12-15 Students are taught that the Aztecs were destroyed by Hernán Cortéz, the conqueror of Mexico. However, there is much to learn about who the Aztec people were before they were conquered. The native Mexicans were part of a rich and vibrant culture that spanned hundreds of years. To understand this complicated society, readers are provided with an engaging main text and colorful photographs and historical images. Informative sidebars throughout detail the long history, and sudden defeat, of the Aztec Empire.

Moctezuma: Aztec Ruler Wendy Conklin 2007-01-05 Moctezuma was the most famous ruler of the powerful Aztec empire. Readers will learn about Moctezuma in this fascinating biography that features vibrant photos, stunning facts, engaging sidebars, and supportive text. Along with details of Moctzeuma's life, readers will also learn about the Aztec Empire, Eagle Warriors, Jaguar Warriors, Incas, Mayans, and the city of Tenochtitlón. A table of contents, glossary, and index are featured to help readers better understand the content.

Handbook to Life in the Aztec World Manuel Aguilar-Moreno 2007 Since its violent dissolution in 1521, the Aztec Empire of Mexico has continually intrigued us.

Recent discoveries resulting from the excavation of the Templo Mayor in the heart of Mexico City have taught us even more about this fascinating culture. The increasing recognition that the achievements of Mesoamerican civilizations were among the most sophisticated of the ancient world has led to a demand for introductions to the basic methods and theories of scholars working throughout the region. Handbook to Life in the Aztec World gathers the results from recent archaeological discoveries and scholarly research into a single accessible volume. Organized thematically, the handbook covers all aspects of life in the Aztec world: Mesoamerican civilizations and Aztec archeology; evolution of Aztec civilization; geography of the Aztec world; society and government; religion, cosmology, and mythology; funerary beliefs and customs; Aztec art; Aztec architecture; Nahuatl literature; the calendar, astronomy, and mathematics; economy, industry, and trade; daily life; the Aztec after conquest and today. Each chapter includes an extensive bibliography, and more than 165 original line drawings, photographs, and maps complement the text. Handbook to Life in the Aztec World provides all the essential information required by anyone interested in Aztec history or culture.

The Aztecs Michael E. Smith 2013-03-01 The Aztecs brings to life one of the best-known indigenouscivilizations of the Americas in a vivid, comprehensive account ofthe ancient Aztecs. A thorough examination of Aztec origins and civilizationincluding religion, science, and thought Incorporates the latest archaeological excavations and researchinto explanations of the Spanish conquest and the continuity ofAztec culture in Central Mexico Expanded coverage includes key topics such as writing, music,royal tombs, and Aztec predictions of the end of

the world

Tenochtitlan José Luis de Rojas 2012-12-04 An accessible overview of archaeological knowledge of the seat of the Aztec empire, Tenochtitlan.

Aztec Thought and Culture Miguel León-Portilla

2012-11-28 For at least two millennia before the advent of the Spaniards in 1519, there was a flourishing civilization in central Mexico. During that long span of time a cultural evolution took place which saw a high development of the arts and literature, the formulation of complex religious doctrines, systems of education, and diverse political and social organization. The rich documentation concerning these people, commonly called Aztecs, includes, in addition to a few codices written before the Conquest, thousands of folios in the Nahuatl or Aztec language written by natives after the Conquest. Adapting the Latin alphabet, which they had been taught by the missionary friars, to their native tongue, they recorded poems, chronicles, and traditions. The fundamental concepts of ancient Mexico presented and examined in this book have been taken from more than ninety original Aztec documents. They concern the origin of the universe and of life, conjectures on the mystery of God, the possibility of comprehending things beyond the realm of experience, life after death, and the meaning of education, history, and art. The philosophy of the Nahuatl wise men, which probably stemmed from the ancient doctrines and traditions of the Teotihuacans and Toltecs, quite often reveals profound intuition and in some instances is remarkably "modern." This English edition is not a direct translation of the original Spanish, but an adaptation and rewriting of the text for the English-speaking reader.

Aztec Warfare Ross Hassig 1988 In exploring the pattern

and methods of Aztec expansion, Ross Hassig focuses on political and economic factors. Because they lacked numerical superiority, faced logistical problems presented by the terrain, and competed with agriculture for manpower, the Aztecs relied as much on threats and the image of power as on military might to subdue enemies and hold them in their orbit. Hassig describes the role of war in the everyday life of the capital, Tenochtitlan: the place of the military in Aztec society; the education and training of young warriors; the organization of the army; the use of weapons and armor; and the nature of combat.

Aztec Code (Band 2) Stephen Cole 2017-05-02 Fünf Jugendliche, fünf außergewöhnliche Talente, ein Auftrag und ein verborgener Tempel ... Jonah gerät unter Druck! Von seiner Fähigkeit, schnell und fehlerfrei Codes zu knacken, hängt einiges ab: die Suche nach dem vermissten Schwert des Cortés, die Lösung des Rätsels um die seltsame Gruppe "Die Sechste Sonne" und nicht zuletzt die Rettung eines entführten Gruppenmitglieds. Doch war es überhaupt eine Entführung? Oder trüben Jonahs Gefühle seinen sonst messerscharfen Verstand? Die fünf Jugendlichen, werden auf eine harte Loyalitätsprobe gestellt! Denn Gut und Böse, Falsch und Richtig sind auch bei diesem Auftrag kaum zu unterscheiden ... Eine atemberaubende Action-Jugendbuchreihe mit viel Witz und Spannung – Fans von James Bond und Indiana Jones werden voll auf ihre Kosten kommen! "Aztec Code" ist der zweite Band einer Trilogie. Der Titel des ersten Bandes lautet "Snakeroot".

When My Brother was an Aztec Natalie Diaz 2012 A fast-paced debut that draws upon reservation folklore, pop culture, fractured gospels, and her brother's addiction to methamphetamine

