The significance of food and feasting to Pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cultures has been extensively studied by archaeologists, anthropologists and art historians. For example, the book "Teotihuacan" by Michael C. Coe provides a comprehensive overview of the city and its impact on Mesoamerican cultures. Coe discusses the role of Teotihuacan in the formation of political and social hierarchies, and its influence on Later Classic Mesoamerica. The book also explores the significance of Teotihuacan's religious symbolism, particularly the role of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl in the creation of a cosmological framework for Mesoamerican thought. Additionally, the book examines the role of Teotihuacan in the development of Mesoamerican art and architecture, and its influence on later cultures such as the Aztecs and the Maya. Coe's book is an essential resource for anyone interested in understanding the significance of Teotihuacan in Mesoamerican history. Other books that provide additional context and analysis include "Teotihuacan: The Triple Alliance" byAnthony Andrews and "Teotihuacan: The City of the Gods" by Susan K. Shaw. These books provide in-depth analysis of the city's political, social, and religious significance, and the role of Teotihuacan in shaping later Mesoamerican cultures. It is important to note that the study of Teotihuacan continues to evolve as new discoveries are made and new insights are gained into the city and its role in Mesoamerican history. As a result, the significance of Teotihuacan is likely to continue to be a topic of research and discussion for many years to come.
The Teotihuacan Trinity

Memory Traces This volume collects eight recent and innovative studies spanning the breadth of Mesoamerica, from the Early Classic metropolis of Teotihuacan, to Tenochtitlan, the Late Postclassic capital of the Aztec, and from the and central Mexican highlands in the west to the humid Maya lowlands in the east.

The Cambridge World History 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.”

Visual Culture and Indigenous Agency in the Early Americas

Ancient Complex Societies Recently, scholars of Olmec visual culture have identified symbols for umbilical cords, bundles, and care-wombs, as well as a significant number of women portrayed on monuments and as figurines. In this groundbreaking study, Carolyn Tate demonstrates that these subjects were part of a major emphasis on gestational imagery in Formative Period Mesoamerica. In Reconsidering Olmec Visual Culture, she identifies the presence of women, human embryos, and fetuses in monuments and portable objects dating from 1450 to 400 BC and originating throughout much of Mesoamerica. This highly original study sheds new light on the prominent roles that women and gestational beings played in Early Formative societies, revealing female shamanic practices, the generative concepts that motivated caching and bundling, and the expression of feminine knowledge in the 260-day cycle and related divinatory and ritual activities. Reconsidering Olmec Visual Culture is the first study that situates the unique hollow babies of Formative Mesoamerica within the context of prominent females and the prevalent imagery of gestation and birth. It is also the first major art historical study of La Venta and the first to identify Mesoamerica’s earliest creation narrative. It provides a more nuanced understanding of how later societies, including Teotihuacan and West Mexico, as well as the Maya, either rejected certain Formative Period visual forms, rituals, social roles, and concepts or adopted and transformed them into the enduring themes of Mesoamerican symbol systems.

Portraying the Aztec Author and award-winning scholar-professor Fred Kleiner continues to set the standard for art history textbooks, combining impeccable and authoritative scholarship with an engaging approach that discusses the most significant artworks and monuments in their full historical and cultural contexts. The most widely read and respected history of art and architecture in the English language for over 85 years, the 15th edition of GARDNER'S ART THROUGH THE AGES: A GLOBAL HISTORY, VOLUME I includes nearly 200 new images, new pedagogical box features, images that have been upgraded for clarity and color-fidelity, revised and improved maps and architectural reconstructions, and more. More than 40 reviewers -- both generalists and specialists -- contributed to the accuracy and readability of this edition. GARDNER'S has built its stellar reputation on up-to-date and extensive scholarship, reproductions of unsurpassed quality, the consistent voice of a single storyteller, and more online resources and help for students and instructors than any other art survey text. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

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