

Zonas Arqueologicas De Yucatan

Xcaret means "small inlet" in Mayan. Its name comes from its situation next to a small inlet that in the past served as a strategic location for navigation and commerce for the Maya. The original name of the site was p'ole', from the root p'ol that means "merchandise" or "deal of merchants", which gives an idea of the economical relevance of the site.

Xkipche "Solicita el INAH intervención de la Guardia para resguardar zona arqueológica de Uxmal". "El abandono de las ciudades Puuc en el norte de Yucatán". "Maya Xkipche is an archaeological Maya site located in the Puuc region of Yucatán in Mexico. It is located approximately 9 km south of the ancient Maya city of Uxmal. It developed during the early and late classic period of the Mayan civilization, the site includes a large number of Puuc architectural style buildings and its main structure is a large two-story palace with several rooms

On November 23, 1946, president Miguel Alemán Valdés proposed the creation of the INBA, and it was formally opened on January 1, 1947, as a branch of the Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP). The first head of the INBA was Carlos Chávez, who created a new orchestra for the Conservatory, the current Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional. The peoples and cultures which comprised the Maya civilization spanned more than 2,500 years of Mesoamerican history, in the Maya Region of southern Mesoamerica, which incorporates the present-day nations of Guatemala and Belize, much of Honduras and El Salvador, and the southeastern states of Mexico from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec eastwards, including the entire Yucatán Peninsula. Throughout this region, many hundreds of Maya sites have been documented in at least some form by archaeological surveys and investigations, while the numbers of smaller/uninvestigated (or unknown) sites are so numerous (one study has documented over 4,400 Maya sites) that no complete archaeological list has yet been made. The listing which appears here is necessarily incomplete, however it contains notable sites drawn from several large and ongoing surveys, such as the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions (CMHI) and other sources (see References).

Chichen Itza hotel. The archeological site is located in Tinúm Municipality, Yucatán, Mexico. In 1972, Mexico enacted the Ley Federal Sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas (Federal Law over Monuments and Archeological Chichen Itza was a large pre-Columbian city built by the Maya people of the Terminal Classic period

Bacalar Blanco, and was its second-largest city (locality), after Chetumal. Esta mañana, ciudadanos dieron cuenta Bacalar (Spanish: [baka'lar]) is the municipal seat and largest city in Bacalar Municipality (until 2011 a part of Othón P. In the 2010 census the city had a population of 11,084. Blanco Municipality) in the Mexican state of Quintana Roo, about 40 kilometres (25 mi) north of Chetumal. At that time it was still part of Othón P. llegó en un tren para realizar la supervisión de la zona arqueológica de Ichkabal a principios del mes de septiembre

Xcaret Some of the site's original structures are contained within a modern-day tourism

development, the privately owned Xcaret Park. The site was occupied by the pre-Columbian Maya and functioned as a port for navigation and an important Maya trading center. civilization archaeological site located on the Caribbean coastline of the Yucatán Peninsula, in the state of Quintana Roo in Mexico. The site was occupied Xcaret (Mayan pronunciation: [ʃkaˈret]) is a Maya civilization archaeological site located on the Caribbean coastline of the Yucatán Peninsula, in the state of Quintana Roo in Mexico

Chicanná Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. html Specific "Zona arqueológica Chicanná". Taladoire, E. edu/~sullivanm/mexico/chicanna/chicanna. , Dzul, S. The site was named after its most famous building, Structure II, which means "House of the Serpent Mouth" in Maya. , Chicanná was a Maya city that was built during the Classic period (600 AD to 830 AD). It is one of 45 other ruin sites located within that area. In the Maya language chi means "mouth", can means "serpent" and ná means "house". The site is located two kilometers west of Becán in Calakmul Biosphere Reserve of the Mexican state of Campeche on the Yucatán Peninsula

The ruins of Chichen Itza are federal property... Chichen Itza was one of the largest Maya cities and it was likely to have been one of the mythical great cities, or Tollans, referred to in later Mesoamerican literature. The city may have had the most diverse population in the Maya world, a factor that could have contributed to the variety of architectural styles at the site. The institute includes many departments, artistic ensembles, three national centers for storage of the literary stock, 29 schools and further institutions. The school of design and handicrafts was founded by José Chávez Morado in 1962. == History == One of the important services the institute provides for the nation is to protect, along with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, monuments and buildings deemed cultural patrimony. INAH is entrusted with 'archaeological' (pre-Hispanic and paleontological) and 'historical' (post-Conquest 16th to...

Ni'Ku' The site was an ancient ceremonial center and pre-Columbian seaside settlement dating back to the Late Postclassic period of the Maya civilization. "Secuestran' zonas arqueológicas en Cancún; se ubican en predios privados". Ni'Ku' (or Ni'Kú) is a Maya archaeological site in the East Coast of Quintana Roo, Mexico, in front of the Caribbean Sea at Punta Cancún (name by which the archaeological site is also known), within the Cancún Hotel Zone. la arquitectura maya en la costa nororiental de la península de Yucatán". Two structures featuring the architectural style of the Quintana Roo East Coast remain are preserved in ruins. The existence of the Ni'Ku' temples was first documented in the 19th century during early archaeological expeditions along the coast of what is now Cancún, following the urban expansion and tourism development the area had between the 1970s and 1980s, the ruins of this ancient Maya ceremonial center ended up within the grounds of a private resort complex so the access to the site is restricted

Gran Museo de Chichén Itzá (Spanish: Gran Museo de Chichén Itzá) is an archaeological museum located near the town of Pisté, in the municipality of Tinum, Yucatán, Mexico. Inaugurated on February 28, 2024, the museum houses a collection of over 1,000 pieces, including 400 original artifacts donated by the Regional Museum of Anthropology of Yucatán, the Gran Museo del Mundo Maya in Mérida, and materials recovered during archaeological

salvage work carried out during the construction of the Maya Train. Inaugurated The Great Museum of Chichén Itzá (Spanish: Gran Museo de Chichén Itzá) is an archaeological museum located near the town of Pisté, in the municipality of Tinum, Yucatán, Mexico

== Etymology == The Ni'Kú archaeological site was an ancient Maya ceremonial center and coastal settlement located on the East Coast of Quintana Roo, its occupation and construction date to the Terminal and Late Postclassic periods of Maya civilization and it was primarily dedicated to maritime trade. Structures facing... Chichen Itza was a major focal point in the Northern Maya Lowlands from the Late Classic (c. 600–900 AD) through the Terminal Classic (c. 800–900 AD) and into the early portion of the Postclassic period (c. 900–1200 AD). The site exhibits a multitude of architectural styles, reminiscent of styles seen in central Mexico and of the Puuc and Chenes styles of the Northern Maya lowlands. The presence of central Mexican styles was once thought to have been representative of direct migration or even conquest from central Mexico, but most contemporary interpretations view the presence of these non-Maya styles more as the result of cultural diffusion.

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura [citation needed] "LEY FEDERAL SOBRE MONUMENTOS Y ZONAS ARQUEOLOGICAS, ARTISTICOS E HISTORICOS". Secretariat of Public Education. Archived The Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura (INBAL, English: National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature), located in the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City, is the Mexican institution in charge of coordinating artistic and cultural activities (both at the political and the educational level) in the country. flamenco dance

== Description ==

Spanish conquest of Yucatán The Spanish introduced a number of Old World diseases previously unknown in the Americas, initiating devastating plagues that swept through the native populations. Spanish weaponry included broadswords, rapiers, lances, pikes, halberds, crossbows, matchlocks, and light artillery. Native resistance to the new nucleated settlements took the form of the flight into inaccessible regions such as the forest or joining neighbouring Maya groups that had not yet submitted to the Spanish. The Spanish engaged in a strategy of concentrating native populations in newly founded colonial towns. Among the Maya, ambush was a favoured tactic. conquest of Yucatán was the campaign undertaken by the Spanish conquistadores against the Late Postclassic Maya states and polities in the Yucatán Peninsula The Spanish conquest of Yucatán was the campaign undertaken by the Spanish conquistadores against the Late Postclassic Maya states and polities in the Yucatán Peninsula, a vast limestone plain covering south-eastern Mexico, northern Guatemala, and all of Belize. The Spanish conquest of the Yucatán Peninsula was hindered by its politically fragmented state. Maya warriors fought with flint-tipped spears, bows and arrows and stones, and wore padded cotton armour to protect themselves

Xkipche was an ancient Maya city in the Puuc region whose initial settlement has been dated to the late Preclassic period, although it reached its greatest development during the Early Classic and Late Classic periods, during which its main buildings were built. Numerous burials and bone remains have been found on the site, which, according to anthropological research, have identified sociocultural differences present in the pre-Columbian inhabitants and society of Xkipche.

== Toponymy == The first encounter with the

Yucatec Maya may have occurred in 1502, when the fourth... Archaeology
 Chicanná was inhabited from the late Preclassic period in the year 300 B.C. to the early Postclassic period in 1100 A.D., but was thought to have reached its peak from 500 to 800 A.D. There is evidence that Chicanná may have been dependent on Becán for much of its existence, since Becán was self-sufficient. Chicanná is one of the most striking examples in the region of the mixing of architectural styles with its stunning detailed buildings. Its buildings have features of the Río Bec, Chenes and even the Puuc style from the north. It does not have large pyramids, but relatively small buildings with great ornateness and high quality of decoration including monumental masks of the god Itzamná in the structures suggests...

List of Maya sites Mexico City: Consejo This list of Maya sites is an alphabetical listing of a number of significant archaeological sites associated with the Maya civilization of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica. ISBN 0-500-28066-5. OCLC 59432778. Zonas Arqueológicas (PDF). Diagnóstico de infraestructura cultural (in Spanish). CONACULTA (2007). "IV

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