Español 2 - Unidad 4 – La cultura – México

Instrucciones: Fill out the following notes sheet based on the cultural activities online. This follows the online activity in order by section. Make sure to hold on to this paper to study, as this information will be part of the exam! This can also be used as a backup should you lose internet connection while working.

Datos generales y geográficos:

- Capital of Mexico: ______________________________
- Currency: ______________________________
- Common languages: _________________________________
- Typical Food: _________________________________
- Country to south: _________________________________
- Some Cities in Mexico: _________________________________

Oaxaca:

- The State of Oaxaca in Mexico has a lot of influence from the ________________ culture as seen in its folk dances and typical foods.
- Monte Albán, located in Oaxaca, was the capital of the ________________ indians and is currently an archaeological site.
- 50 percent of the population in Oaxaca speaks ________________.
- Oaxaca is known for it's archaeological sites, hand-made ________________, fabrics and ceramics such as it's famous black pottery.

El Zócalo:

- La Plaza de la Constitución, also known as el ________________, is the main plaza in Mexico City.
- 500 years ago, el Zócalo was the center of Tenochtitlán, the capital of the ________________ empire.
- On September 15th of each year, people gather in the center of the town or city at midnight to shout “¡Viva México!” in memory of ________________ de la independencia done by Miguel Hidalgo on the original independence day.

Frida y Diego:

- Frida Kahlo was known for her ________________ or autorretratos with fantastical and surrealistic elements.
- Diego Rivera was known for his ________________ which reflected Mexican history and often had political and cultural themes.
• Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, who were married, both used temas folklóricos (folk themes) to affirm their _____________.

**Sitios arqueológicos:**

• In San Juan Parangaricutiro, Mexico, you can see the ruins of a church because the _________________ Paricutín destroyed the city.

• The eruption of Paricutín lasted _____________ years, but everyone was able to escape.

• In Nicaragua, you can see the site of Las Huellas of Acahualinca, which has huellas or _________________ that were preserved in the mud and ashes of a volcano as a group of people walked to a lake.

• The archaeological sites in San Juan Parangaricutiro, Mexico and Las Huellas of Acahualinca, Nicaragua are both located next to _________________.

**El arte:**

• The artist Alfredo Zalce Torres had many paintings that reflect the landscapes, markets and inhabitants of the state of ________________, Mexico.

• Many of Alfredo Zalce Torres’ most famous murals can be found in the _________________ of the government of Michoacán, where his narrates 500 years of the history and indigenous life of Michoacan, the capital of Morelia, Mexico.

**El fuego y el tlacuache:**

• "El fuego y el tlacuache" is a mazateca legend about the origins of _________________.

• Tlacuache is the brave ________________ (hero of the story) who brought the fire to the rest of the village.

**Palabras indígenas:**

• More than one million Mexicans speak náhuatl, the language of the _________________.

• Words like ________________, tomate, and chile come from náhuatl.

• Many place names also come from náhuatl such as el _________________ Ixtaccíhuatl in México, which means "mujer dormida" or sleeping woman.

• The quechua language, which is the most common indigenous language of South America, was the language of the _________________.

• Llama, ________________, and pampa are words that come from quechua.

**Ulama:**

• Juegos de pelota (ball games) have a history of _________________ years in Mexico.

• Ulama is an ancient _________________ that was/is played in México.
• There are ruins of more than 600 ancient __________________ where civilizations such as the Olmecs, the Toltecs, the Mayans, and the Aztecs played juegos de pelota. Most key ancient cities in Mesoamerica had one as part of their ceremonial center.

• In Sinaloa, Mexico, people still play the ancient sport of ulama on teams of three or five. You lose a point if the ball falls or touches ____________________.

**Ancient Civilizations:**

**Mexico:**

**The Zapotecs:**

• The Zapotec civilization was located in the area of __________________, Mexico.

• __________________ was the capital city of the Zapotec.

• La Guelaguetza es una ceremonia ancestral en Oaxaca y viene de la palabra "_________________" en el idioma de los zapotecas.

**The Aztecs:**

• The Aztec Empire, located in central Mexico, had a capital city of ____________________, which is where modern day Mexico City is located.

• The myth of Ixtaccíhuatl and Popocatépetl explains the origins of two ___________________ in Mexico.

• Huitzilopochtli was an Aztec god of war, sun, human sacrifice and of Tenochtitlán.

**The Toltecs:**

• The capital of the Toltec civilization in central México was ________________.

• The stone statues of Tula represent Toltec ________________.

**Ecuador:**

**The Otavalo:**

• The Otavalo are an indigenous group from ________________ that prosper today by selling artesanías.

• The Otavalo celebrate la fiesta ____________________ to honor mother earth.