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If you're looking for a captivating collection of Inca Myths, then keep reading... This book includes four captivating manuscripts: Maya Mythology: Captivating Maya Myths of Gods, Goddesses and Legendary Creatures Aztec Mythology: Captivating Aztec Myths of Gods, Goddesses, and Legendary Creatures Inca Mythology: Captivating Inca Myths of Gods, Goddesses, and Legendary Creatures Central American Mythology: Captivating Myths of Gods, Goddesses, and Legendary Creatures of Ancient Mexico and Central America In the first part of this book, you'll find the following Maya myths and topics covered Two Creation Myths The Downfall of Seven Macaw The Boyhood Deeds of Hunahpu and Xbalanque Ballgames in Xibalba The Deaths and Resurrections of Hunahpu and Xbalanque The Man Who Became a Buzzard How the Sun and Moon Became Man and Wife Rabbit Gets His Drink And many more! In the second part of this book, you'll find the following Aztec myths and topics covered The Legend of the Suns The Deeds of Mixcoatl The Origin of Maize and the Creation of Pulque The Fall of Xochiquetzal The Fate of Souls Huitzilopochtli and the Founding of Tenochtitlan Huemac Plays the Ball Game And many more! In the third part of this book, you'll find the following Inca myths and topics covered Stories of the Gods Inca Political Myths

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Five Andean Folktales and an Inca Play And much, much more! In the fourth part of this book, you'll find the following Central American myths and topics covered Olocupinele Creates the World (Dule/Cuna, Panama) Watakame' and the Great Flood (Wixáritari/Huichol, Mexico) Yomomuli and the Talking Tree (Yoeme/Yaqui, Mexico) How the Sea Was Made (Cabécar, Costa Rica) Mother Scorpion's Country (Miskito, Nicaragua) The Childhood of the Sun and the Moon (qne-a tnya-e/Chatino, Mexico) The Invisible Hunters (Miskito, Nicaragua) The King of the Peccaries (Bribri, Costa Rica) How Opossum Stole Fire (Mazatec, Mexico) Uncle Rabbit and Uncle Tiger (Nicaragua) And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about these four mythologies, click "buy now"!

"Read about the creation of people according to the Popol Vuh, the origin of the sun, moon, world, music, and four other important myths"--Provided by publisher.

Aztec Mythology: A Comprehensive Guide to Aztec Mythology Including Myths, Art, Religion, and Culture

Discusses various Mayan and Aztec myths, including creation stories and tales of principal gods and goddesses.

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading Gilgamesh, Hercules, Aeneas, and Lancelot are instantly recognized as mythological heroes in the West, evoking visions of Persian monsters, ghastly labors, and the founding and glorification of cities, but the names of Mesoamerican gods remain as mysterious as their spelling. Even those who have come across their names when learning about the history of Mesoamerica - particularly the Aztec and various gods' roles in the Spanish conquest of their empire - are often unaware that the Mesoamerican deities have tales that equal any of those in the repertoire of the mythological

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figures mentioned above. As archaeologists quickly learned, there are numerous temples dedicated to gods all across Mesoamerica, from the Olmec and Toltec to the Aztec and Maya. Furthermore, thousands of people still gather in the ruins of Mesoamerican cities, even as researchers learn more about the civilizations that continue to fascinate modern societies. To the Aztec, Huitzilopochtli wore a blue-green hummingbird helmet and was draped in pure white heron feathers. He carried a smoking mirror, an obsidian mirror, a shield, darts, and the serpent Xiuhcoatl that carried with it the fury and might of the sun. Everything about him - from his clothes to his weapons - emanated and defined royalty. His name meant Hummingbird of the South or Hummingbird of the Left (meaning the "Southern Part of the World") in the native language of the Aztec, Nahuatl. In his kingly role he was not only irrevocably intertwined with war and conquest but also with trade, the things most important to the great Aztec Empire. He was as bloodthirsty as he was just, and he was the pillar of Aztec society from its mythical beginnings to its tragic end. The wonderful thing about Huitzilopochtli is that his position in the Aztec pantheon of gods is difficult to define, far more than it would be to define the roles of Zeus, Jupiter, or Odin. Huitzilopochtli was the patron god of the Aztec, but modern scholars tend to think of his importance in terms of scaled growth from (possibly) a mortal man of great acclaim to the god whose temple was at the heart of the Aztec empire. His myth not only formed the basis of some of the more honored and bloody rituals performed by the Aztec, but actually influenced the modern-day Mexican coat of arms that can be found on the national flag. Huitzilopochtli: The History of the Aztec God of War and Human Sacrifice examines the origins of the deity and his place in the pantheon of gods. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Huitzilopochtli like never before.

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Aztec creation myths - Tales of the Aztec gods - Maya creation myths - Tales of the hero twins. Discover the mythology of the Aztec civilization The Aztec civilization of Central Mexico consisted of several communities with distinct cultures and languages. The Nahuatl-speaking tribes were the most popular and celebrated rituals based on their own version of myths and stories. While the Mesoamerican cultures shared many stories, rituals, and myths with the Aztecs, they were recognized as a separate community. The Aztecs were believed to come from the regions around Lake Texcoco and the Anahuac Valley. These regions collectively form the modern Mexico City we know today.

"Fascinated by the history and cultures of three highly developed ancient societies--the Mayans, followed by the Aztecs in Mesoamerica and the Incas farther south--Ferguson examines their artifacts and those of the Spanish conquistadors, in relation to the traditions preserved today by their many descendants...Part anthropological study, part history and part folklore... distills a huge amount of information to present a clear, uncluttered and rich resource."--Publishers Weekly. "Fun, inspiring, educational, and all in all, a great read."--The New Times.

Read for FREE with Kindle Unlimited!Aztec Mythology: A Comprehensive Guide to Aztec Mythology including Myths, Art, Religion, and CultureDo you want to learn about Aztec Mythology? The Aztecs, who were originally known as a nomadic tribe in northern Mexico, arrived in Mesoamerica around the beginning of the 13th century. From their magnificent capital city, Tenochtitlan, the Aztecs emerged as the dominant force in central Mexico, developing an intricate system of government and a highly organized society.

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that brought the city-states under their control by the 15th century. Invaders led by the Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés overthrew the Aztecs by force and captured Tenochtitlan in 1521, bringing an end to the last great Mesoamerican civilization. The origins of the Aztecs are uncertain, but they are believed to have begun as a nomadic tribe of hunter-gatherers whose members came from that part of their homeland, Aztlan (the "White Land"). The Aztecs were also known as the Tenochtitlan (from which the name of their capital city, Tenochtitlan, was derived) or the Mexica (the origin of the name of the city that would become Tenochtitlan, as well as the name for the entire country). The Aztecs lived in Mesoamerica as the dominant region of pre-Columbian Mexico in the early 13th century. Their arrival came just after or shortly after the fall of the dominant Mesoamerican civilization, the Toltecs. Here Is A Preview Of What You'll Learn... Aztec Gods and Goddesses Aztec Calendar? Creation Myth Water Deities Fire Deities Death Deities Much, much more! ACT NOW! Click the orange BUY button at the top of this page! Then you can begin reading Aztec Mythology: A Comprehensive Guide to Aztec Mythology including Myths, Art, Religion, and Culture on your Kindle device, computer, tablet or smartphone.

Like other Mesoamerican cultures, Aztec myths explained life and death by linking them to the earth, sky and sea in a grand cosmic scheme. This collection explores the history, gods, calendar and tales of this people, from the war god Huitzilopochtli to the

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supreme deity Tezcatlipoca; from migration legends to the origin myth of the Five Suns. This book discusses the origins of Aztec myths and how some of these myths have been manipulated over time. The book details the major gods found within the mythology along with some of the most memorable tales, such as creation of the world and the making of humanity. Readers learn how Aztec myths have penetrated popular culture.

Do you know that the Mayans believed that the Earth was flat with four poles supporting the sky? Or that the Inca Emperors were thought to be the direct descendant of the sun god himself? The early Mesoamericans were a mysterious bunch. In this book we will dive deep into their world of Myths and captivating stories of the creation of the world, adventures of heroes and even love stories between goddess and mortal. Some of the stories in this book are: Classic Mayan Myths including: the Great Giants of the Earth the Defeat of the Great Crocodile the Origin of the Maize and People the Hummingbird Suitor and More Fascinating Incan Myths including: Myth of Creation the Flooding of the New World the Shepherd and the daughter of the Sun the Rod of Gold and more Captivating Aztec Myths including: Origin of Heaven and Earth the Birth of Huitzilopochtli the Restoration of the Sky and Earth the Creation of the Fifth Sun and more Get this book and indulge yourself in the fascinating world of the Ancient Mesoamerican Mythology today!

A highly accessible and authoritative popular history of Mesoamerica and its ancient

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peoples, fully illustrated with over 500 photographs.

The myths of the Aztec and Maya derive from a shared Mesoamerican cultural tradition. This is very much a living tradition and many of the motifs and gods mentioned in early sources are still evoked in the lore of contemporary Mexico and Central America.

One of the great documents of colonial Mexico, the Codex Chimalpopoca chronicles the rise of Aztec civilization and preserves the mythology on which it was based. Its two complementary texts, Annals of Cuauhtitlan and Legend of the Suns, record the pre-Cortésian history of the Valley of Mexico together with firsthand versions of that region's myths. Of particular interest are the stories of the hero-god Quetzalcoatl, for which the Chimalpopoca is the premier source. John Bierhorst's work is the first major scholarship on the Codex Chimalpopoca in more than forty years. His is the first edition in English and the first in any language to include the complete text of the Legend of the Suns. The precise, readable translation not only contributes to the study of Aztec history and literature but also makes the codex an indispensable reference for Aztec cultural topics, including land tenure, statecraft, the role of women, the tribute system, warfare, and human sacrifice.

Learn the history, geography, and life of Aztecs and use these tools to investigate Aztec religions, myths, and rituals. Check out maps, sidebars, and more!

To the ancient Aztecs, these practices seemed fitting, necessary, and honorable, helping to connect the world of humans to the divine world of the gods, a universe that

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in Aztec myth took shape in cycles of creation, destruction, and rebirth.

The ancient Aztecs dwelt at the center of a dazzling and complex cosmos. From this position they were acutely receptive to the demands of their gods. The Fifth Sun represents a dramatic overview of the Aztec conception of the universe and the gods who populated it—Quetzalcoatl, the Plumed Serpent; Tezcatlipoca, the Smoking Mirror; and Huitzilopochtli, the Southern Hummingbird. Burr Cartwright Brundage explores the myths behind these and others in the Aztec pantheon in a way that illuminates both the human and the divine in Aztec life. The cult of human sacrifice is a pervasive theme in this study. It is a concept that permeated Aztec mythology and was the central preoccupation of the aggressive Aztec state. Another particularly interesting belief explored here is the "mask pool," whereby gods could exchange regalia and, thus, identities. This vivid and eminently readable study also covers the use of hallucinogens; cannibalism; the calendars of ancient Mexico; tlachtli, the life-and-death ball game; the flower wars; divine transfiguration; and the evolution of the war god of the Mexica. A splendid introduction to Aztec religion, *The Fifth Sun* also contains insights for specialists in ethnohistory, mythology, and religion.

Looks at the gods, myths, and legends of the Aztecs and the Mayas.

Briefly describes the history of Mesoamerican cultures, explains concepts found within their folklore and mythology, and presents several myths.

Many leading deities of the Aztec pantheon were worshipped by previous

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Mesoamerican civilizations, gods such as Tlaloc, Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, who were venerated by different names in most cultures throughout the history of Mesoamerica. For the Aztecs especially important deities were the rain god Tlaloc, the god Huitzilopochtli-patron of the Mexica tribe-as well as Quetzalcoatl the feathered serpent, wind god, culture hero, and god of civilization and order, and elusive Tezcatlipoca, the shrewd god of destiny and fortune, connected with war and sorcery. Embark On a Unique Historical Journey and Learn More about Aztecs, Their Culture, Gods, And Mythology! One of the most magnificent journeys you can undertake is embarking on a historical adventure to discover the fascinating cultures of an ancient civilization - that is precisely what this overview of Aztec culture and mythology offers. Through captivating narrative, Aztec Mythology: Gods, Heroes, Legends, and Myths of the Aztec People by Jim Barrow, will take you all the way back to the year 1325 and even before - it will be like you have your personal time machine, perfect for any history lover out there. How Aztecs founded their city, Tenochtitlan, which would later go on to become one of the largest empires in the American region? How they managed to build such a rich and interesting culture? Who were the gods that they worshipped and prayed to? What are the stories that they passed on through generations? You will find the detailed descriptions, answers to these questions, and answers to many other questions you may have about Aztecs. Here are some of the topics that this Mesoamerican mythology guide covers: The early Aztec history - where did they come

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from, and how they settled The blossoming Aztec society - all about their politics, art, economy, agriculture Fascinating Aztec religion explained - Complete Aztec pantheon with major and lesser deities Captivating Aztec culture and customs - main legends and myths; breakthroughs in medicine and science What happened to Aztecs and what is left of them today And much more! If you want to quench your thirst for knowledge and learn more about the magnificent culture of Aztecs, let this book take you on a unique historical journey where you will get all of that and much more. So what are you waiting for? Scroll up, click on "Buy Now with 1-Click," and Get Your Copy Now!

This book is dedicated to exploring the gods and goddesses that the Aztec people on the pre-Columbian American continent worshiped, and within the pages you will find subtopics like: The origins and influences on Aztec beliefs, or in other words: Where they got it all from. The most important themes in Aztec mythology. Gods and goddesses, and their background stories, from Aztec mythology. Aztec myths about the creation of the world. Details about the Aztec empire, their art, religion, and more. Legends about Aztec women who became goddesses after they died from childbirth. Aztec mythology is intricate, complex, and the ideals behind some of their mythological beliefs were often intertwined with real life events. This book will examine how both myth and fact contributed to the culture and traditions of the Aztecs, and how these influences and some stories continue to live on throughout the centuries. Add this book to cart now.

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Have you ever wondered about the Aztecs, the Incas, the Inuit, or the Polynesians and their beliefs? Did they have myths like the ancient Greek civilization? Were there spirits, gods, or supernatural creatures they believed in? These are the topics of this elaborate guide. The false notions about these peoples will be outlined and debunked. The confusion will be done away with, as you read through these explanations about how all these stories all fit together. Many of us don't know much about mythological stories from these regions, and it is my pleasure and privilege to educate you on the intricate details that lie within them. That's why I have also provided some fascinating facts and historical background about each of these peoples. Creation myths, legacies, the sacrificing of children, the empires, and their wars are all mentioned and touched on in this book. So, go ahead and sit back in a comfortable chair, relax, and read or listen to the peculiar, occult, or sometimes even gruesome and dark, controversial legends from these American and Oceanic areas.

A collection of narratives from Aztec Indian lore.

*Includes pictures *Includes Spanish accounts of the Aztec's human sacrifices

*Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading "They strike open the wretched Indian's chest with flint knives and hastily tear out the palpitating heart which, with the blood, they present to the idols...They cut off the arms, thighs and head, eating the arms and thighs at ceremonial banquets. The head they hang up on a beam, and the body is...given to the beasts of prey." - Bernal Diaz, a Spaniard who described the

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Aztec's human sacrifice From the moment Spanish conquistador Hernan Cortés first found and confronted them, the Aztecs have fascinated the world, and they continue to hold a unique place both culturally and in pop culture. Nearly 500 years after the Spanish conquered their mighty empire, the Aztecs are often remembered today for their major capital, Tenochtitlan, as well as being fierce conquerors of the Valley of Mexico who often engaged in human sacrifice rituals. Ironically, and unlike the Mayans, the Aztecs are not widely viewed or remembered with nuance, in part because their own leader burned extant Aztec writings and rewrote a mythologized history explaining his empire's dominance less than a century before the Spanish arrived. While the Mayans are remembered for their astronomy, numeral system, and calendar, the Aztecs have primarily been remembered in a far narrower way, despite continuing to be a source of pride to Mexicans through the centuries. As a result, even though the Aztecs continue to interest people across the world centuries after their demise, it has fallen on archaeologists and historians to try to determine the actual history, culture, and lives of the Aztecs from the beginning to the end, relying on excavations, primary accounts, and more. That said, more is known about Aztec religious practices than any other aspect of their culture, mostly because the major element in the public ceremonies was focused on human sacrifice. The rituals were apparently so gruesome that they horrified even the Spanish, who were not exactly known for their gentility when it came to war and religious fervor. A Spaniard named Bernal Diaz described what

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happened at one religious ceremony: "They have a most horrid and abominable custom which truly ought to be punished and which until now we have seen in no other part, and this is that, whenever they wish to ask something of the idols, in order that their plea may find more acceptance, they take many girls and boys and even adults, and in the presence of these idols they open their chests while they are still alive and take out their hearts and entrails and burn them before the idols, offering the smoke as sacrifice. Some of us have seen this, and they say it is the most terrible and frightful thing they have ever witnessed." Naturally, Cortés and other Spaniards depicted the Aztecs as savages greatly in need of conversion to Catholicism. The Spanish used the Aztec's religious practices as a justification for Cortés' conquest, but even though the Spanish attempted to burn as much as they could, plenty of information about Aztec mythology also survived. The *Mythology and Religion of the Aztec* examines the history and legacy of the religion practiced by the famous Mesoamerican empire. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about Aztec religion and mythology like you never have before, in no time at all.

Text and illustrations provide an introduction to the myths and legends of the Aztec and Mayan peoples.

Who is Itzamna? What is Xolotl? Why are myths so important in our lives? Myths are a rich source of history. People use them to make sense of our world. Even before myths were written down, people told and retold the stories of the gods and goddesses of their

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homeland. Readers of Mayan and Aztec Mythology will learn the history of myths, as well as their deeper meaning. From the Aztec feathered serpent god Quetzalcoatl to the Mayan rain god Chac, this book helps kids understand the myths that shape and direct people's lives. Abdo & Daughters is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO. David Carrasco draws from the perspectives of the history of religions, anthropology, and urban ecology to explore the nature of the complex symbolic form of Quetzalcoatl in the organization, legitimation, and subversion of a large segment of the Mexican urban tradition. His new Preface addresses this tradition in the light of the Columbian quincentennial. "This book, rich in ideas, constituting a novel approach . . . represents a stimulating and provocative contribution to Mesoamerican studies. . . . Recommended to all serious students of the New World's most advanced indigenous civilization."—H. B. Nicholson, Man

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Citlalatonac, Opochtli, Chiconahuiehecatl, Cochimetl, William H. Prescott, Xalapa, Itzpapalotl, Huehuetotl, Xochimilco, Mexico City Metropolitan Cathedral, Human sacrifice in Aztec culture, Fall of Tenochtitlan, Malinalco, Mexico State, Templo Mayor, Aztec religion, Bernardino de Sahagun, Nahuatl dialects, Pulque, National Palace, Charles Etienne Brasseur de Bourbourg, Aztlan, Calixtlahuaca, Aztec cuisine, Classical Nahuatl grammar, History of the Aztecs, The Indian Emperour, Nacional Monte de Piedad, Child sacrifice in pre-Columbian cultures, Dogs in Mesoamerican folklore and myth, Tenayuca, Five Suns, Nahuatl orthography, Aztec Triple Alliance, Aztec use of entheogens, Francesco Quinn, Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora, Pastwatch: The Redemption of Christopher Columbus, Aztec writing, Gemelli Careri, Alonso Valiente, Classical Nahuatl language, Elizabeth Hill Boone, Teopanzolco, The Indian Queen, Marcos E. Becerra, The massacre in the Main Temple, Qualpopoca, Lisa Sousa, Pochteca, Fernando de Alva Cortes Ixtlilxochitl, Cerro de la Estrella, Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, Ross Hassig, Toxcatl, Castillo de Teayo, Tzompantli, Manuel Gamio, Lorenzo Boturini Bernaducci, Texcoco, Flower war, Double-headed serpent, Diego Duran, Museo de la Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico, Jacques...

A highly readable, authoritative history of Mesoamerica and its many peoples, from the Olmecs and Maya to the Toltecs and Aztecs ... Discover Mesoamerican myths and legends from creation tales to stories of the gods and goddesses, and the mythology of fertility, harvest and the afterlife"--P. [4] of cover.

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Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 46. Chapters: Ahuiateteo, Atlahua, Aztec mythology, Aztec religion, Black Sun (mythology), Centzonhuitznahua, Centzonmimixcoa, Chalchiuhtlatonal, Chalchiuhtlicue, Chaneque, Chantico, Child sacrifice in pre-Columbian cultures, Cihuatecayotl, Cihuateteo, Cinteteo, Citlalatonac, Citlalicue, Cochimetzl, Coxcox, Dogs in Mesoamerican folklore and myth, Feathered Serpent (deity), Five Suns, Huehueteotl, Huitztlampaehecatl, Human sacrifice in Aztec culture, Itzpapalotl, Ixtlilton, List of Aztec deities, Lords of the Day, Lords of the Night, Mesoamerican creation myths, Mexitli, Mictlanpachecatl, Nagual, Nanahuatzin, New Fire ceremony, Opochtli, Piltzintecuhtli, Pipilzintzintli, Pulque, Quinametzin, Tecciztecatl, Tepoztecatl, Tezcatlipoca, The Stinking Corpse, Tianquiztli, Tlalocayotl, Toci, Tonalamatl, Tonal (mythology), Tonantzin, Toxcatl, Xelhua, Xiuhcoatl, Xochipilli, Yolteotl, Zacatzontli.

For many years, the Aztecs have captured our imaginations. Stories from the original European invaders combined with unique, awe-inspiring ruins and legends that speak of palaces of gold create an image of Aztec society defined by grandeur, wealth, and splendor.

Originally published: London: British Museum Press, 2006.

Bigchalk.com, inc. presents information related to the study and teaching of the mythology of the Aztecs, who lived in Mexico. This information is intended to

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provide curriculum enrichment for middle school classes. Bigchalk includes information on Aztec deities.

One of the great documents of colonial Mexico, the Codex Chimalpopoca chronicles the rise of Aztec civilization and preserves the mythology on which it was based. Its two complementary texts, Annals of Cuauhtitlan and Legend of the Suns, record the pre-Cortésian history of the Valley of Mexico together with firsthand versions of that region's myths. Of particular interest are the stories of the hero-god Quetzalcoatl, for which the Chimalpopoca is the premier source. John Bierhorst's work is the first major scholarship on the Codex Chimalpopoca in more than forty years. His is the first edition in English and the first in any language to include the complete text of the Legend of the Suns. The precise, readable translation not only contributes to the study of Aztec history and literature but also makes the codex an indispensable reference for Aztec cultural topics, including land tenure, statecraft, the role of women, the tribute system, warfare, and human sacrifice.

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