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Tamaulipas Tamaulipas Class 3 Entities where Tamaulipas live The entity where I live TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 1 3 23/11/15 12:41 The entity I live in. Tamaulipas. Grade three is coordinated and edited by a federal entity in collaboration with the Undersecretariat for Basic Education Secretariat of Public Education. Secretary of Public Education Aurelio Nuño Mayer Undersecretary of Basic Education Javier Treviño Cantú Director General of Curriculum Development Marcela de la Concepción Santillán Nieto Technical-pedagogical coordination Veronica Arista Trejo, Víctor Avendaño Trujillo Editorial Services Rivers of Ink Coordination of Gisela L. Galicia Review team María Teresa Aranda Pérez, Juan Ramón Ariza Rodríguez, Ivonne Boyer Gómez, Virginia Careaga Covarrubias, Luis Manuel Cruz Flores, Rosaura Carmona Mares, Fidela Cerda Ortiz, Elvia Ofelia Diego Guzmán, Alma Delia Jiménez Nolasco, María Gabriela Mendoza Saldivar, Ruth Olivares Hernández, Alfredo Rutz Machorro, Ana Hilda Sánchez Díaz, Fabiola Villicaña Salas Autores José Carlos Mora García, Francisco Javier Ramos Aguirre, Benito Antonio Navarro González, José Domingo de la Cruz Pérez, Francisco Men doza Pérez Design activities and evaluation Rosalva Ruvalcaba González Editorial direction Patricia Gómez Rivera Editorial coordination Mario Aburto Castellanos Care edition Jessica Susana Ramírez Parra Orthotype reading Karla Verónica Cobb Chew Editorial S. Gabriela Badillo Hernández Formation Víctor Hugo Castañeda Flores Iconography Diana Mayén Pérez , Irene León Coxtinica, Claudia Viridiana Navarro García Ilustración Francisco Tomás de Anda Quezada: p. 42 (ab.); Leonardo Olguín Landa: p. 75; Luxola Art: pp. 62-63 (arr.); 63 (ab. left) based on maps of La Sierra Gorda and Costa del Seno Mexicano, Sierra Gorda de Querétaro and adjacent territories circa 1775, copy of 1792, General National Files; 71, based on information from Inegi; 76; 79 (arr.); 149; 152; Gustavo del Valle: p. 20. Cartography of Ricardo M. Llamas and Mariela Díaz: pp. 12, 14, 18, 20, 26-27, 41, 43, 48, 60, 69, 74, 100, 104, 113, 131. Ríos de Tinta/José Luis Paniagua Torres file: pp. 10-11, 36, 65-66, 85, 99, 117. This edition is based on the first edition of the project (2012) and the next edition, with modifications made by the technical-pedagogical team of the Secretariat of Public Education, according to the evaluation and use of the curriculum in the classroom. Cover Collection Design: Carlos Palleiro Cover Illustration: Juan Gedovius First edition, second edition 2012, third edition 2013, second reprint 2014, 2015 (school year 2016-2017) D. R. © Secretariat of Public Education, Argentina 28, Centro, 06020, Mexico, D. F. ISBN: 978-607-514-769-7 Printed in Mexico Distribution of free-Forbidden sales TAMPS-LEGAL-16-17.indd 2 Entities I live in. Tamaulipas. The third grade was printed on behalf of the National Commission for Free Textbooks, in a workshop with an address in 2015. The pull is made of specimens. In materials for educators, teachers, teachers, mothers and parents of preschool, primary and secondary education, the Secretariat of Public Education (sep) uses the terms: child, adolescent, educator, teacher, teacher and parent who offend both sexes, to facilitate reading. However, these editorial criteria do not diminish the commitments that Sep assumes in any action aimed at consolidating gender equality. Thank you Secretariat of Public Education (sep) thank teachers, education authorities across the country, academic experts for collaborating in the review of different versions of textbooks. La sep expressed special thanks to the Mexican Language Academy for its participation in the revised third edition of 2014. 10/30/15 14:06 La Patria (1962), Jorge González Camarena. This paper depicts the cover of the first textbook. Today we reproduce it here to show you what later became an aspiration: that textbook is one of the legacies that the Fatherland left to its children. The textbook in your hand is prepared by the Ministry of Public Education to help you learn and read it you know more about the people and the world around you. In addition to textbooks, there are other materials designed for you to learn and understand with your family, such as Corner Books. Have you seen that there is a school library in your school? All those books are there so that, as an explorer, you visit their pages and find places and times you might not have imagined. Reading serves to make decisions, to enjoy, but above all it serves to learn. As the class progresses throughout the school year, your teacher will learn about the topics described in this book with the support of audio recordings, videos, or internet pages, and guide you day by day so you can learn for yourself about the things that interest you the most. In this book you will find illustrations, photographs, and paintings that accompany the text and which, by itself, are a source of information. When you look at them, you will see that there are various ways to create images. Maybe you realize what you like. Schools in Mexico and educational materials morphing. Invite your parents to your homework! Talk to them what you did at school and ask them to talk to your teacher about you. Why don't you try reading your book with them? Many parents and teachers participated in its creation, working with editors, researchers, and specialists in a variety of subjects. As you can see, the experience, work, and knowledge of many people allows this book to come to you. But the real life of these pages begins only now, with you. Books are the best travel friends you can have. Success, explorer! Visit our portal at TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 3 23/11/15 12:41 Indic e Know your book 6 1 Block My Entity and its changes 1815 Eastern Internal Provinces. These include Nuevo Santander, Texas, Coahuila and Nuevo León 1750 Colonia del Nuevo Santander. 1824 Free and sovereign State of Tamaulipas. 1780 Province of Nuevo Santander in Intendencia de San Luis Potosí, 1750 1760 1917 Current political barrier. 1848 Texas loss. 1770 1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 19 20 1930 TAMP-3-P-008-035.indd 8-9 08/10/15 11:30 AM BLOCK 1 The daily life of my entity's first resident 45 Natural and social worldviews of pre-Hispanic people. Myths and Legends of the 52 Past that always lived: what do we keep from pre-Hispanic people? 56 Evaluation of 60 Of my Entities and their changes 10 Natural Components of my entity 14 3 Blocks of My Entity, its territory and the boundaries of Conquest, Viceking and Independence in my entity 1522 Conquest of Huasteca by Hernán Cortés. 1617 San Francisco Solano Mission. Characteristics and population activity in my entity 1544 Mission Friar Andrés de Olmos. Mexican independence in 1821. 23 1748 Fundación de Nuevo Santander. American invention of 1492. 1400 Xv Century 1500 Xvi Century 1600 Century XVII 1700 Siglo xviii 1800 Century xix TAMP-3-P-062-091.indd 62-63 My entity territory 27 Entities I have over time changed the 32 Assessment of 36 Blocks 2 The first human group in the Tamaulipas region, 18,000-12,000 years before Christ. 20,000 years before Christ. The first inhabitants of my entity Agriculture began, which supported the emergence of the first villages in the Oriental Sierra Madre. 8,000 years before Christ. 10,000 years before Christ. 1 d.C. Conquest of Huasteca by Mexicas, 1475. The first cities were established in the Sierra de Tamaulipas. Farmer groups breed. 1,400 years before Christ. 1 d C each line represents 1,000 years. TAMP-3-P-038-059.indd 38-39 1-1 000 BC. 1 000 1 000-2 000 AFTER Christ. 2,000 Each line represents 100 years. 08/10/15 11:51 AM BLOCK 2 First residents of my entity First residents entities and spaces where TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 4 40 1900 08/10/15 11:52 BLOCK 3 Conquest, Viceking and Independence in my entity La Conquista, colonization and inequality in my entity 64 New economic activities: changes in landscape and daily life of my entity 77 Governments and communities in villages and cities representative 83 Cultural heritage of the Young King in my entity 96 Life in my entity during the independence movement 88 Evaluation 9 2 11/23/15 12:41 Block Block 4 My entity from 1821 to 1920 entities Mi from 1920 to the beginning of the twenty-first century 1925 Reign of Emilio Portes Gil. 1960-1980 1950 Early Foundation for manufacturing activities in the state. Tamaulipas University. 1824 Creation of the tamaulipas state. 1820 1913 Agricultural distribution 1830 1840 1967 Storm Behaula lashes the entity, in Matamoros. 1848 The border with the United States was established on the Bravo River, through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. French intervention in 1862. 1850 1860 1821 Political Constitution 1882 Tamaulipas State Inauguration. National Railway. 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1900 1920 TAMP-3-P-094-121.indd 94-95 BLOCK 4 1930 1940 1950 1950 1950 1 9501950 1950 195060 1970 1980 1990 2000 08/10/15 11:54 BLOCK 5 My entities from 1821 to 1920 Rural and urban daily life in my entity 1920 TAMP-3-P- 124-145.indd 124-125 08/10/15 11:54 Occurred my entity in the nineteenth and early 20th century 1910 My entity in 1920 at the beginning of the 21st century 96 109 Economic activity and landscape change during Porphyriato 111 Daily life in my entity during the Mexican Revolution 115 Cultural heritage of my entity: from independent Mexico to the Mexican Revolution 120 Evaluation 122 Twentieth Century and now my entity 126 Cultural and natural heritage of my entity : importance and conservation of 135 Environments: the importance of care and conservation of 140 disaster prevention in my entity 143 Evaluation 146 Anthem tamaulipas state 148 Project. Faces of My Entity 149 Bibliography 153 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 5 Iconographic Credits 154 What do you think of your book? 159 23/11/15 12:41 Cone ce your book E ste book presents a tour of the geography and history of Tamaulipas. With it you will know the changing landscape, the distribution of the municipality and the extension of its territory. You will also learn what we still preserve tamaulipecos as the legacy of the first settlers of our entity. 1interesting Block Mi and its changes 1815 New Internal

magazines and newspapers or, if possible, take some species you record on your list. You can also find pictures on the internet. Ask your teacher or adult for help. 3. Stick a white sheet of the image you get and under each write a common name, the place where you live, what weather dominates and if there is a river, sea or lagoon nearby. 4. Create a cover for your album, enter the title, your name, and the group you're in. When you find ready, share it with your teammates and teachers. If one of your colleagues has a different picture, get them to finish your album and share it with your family and friends. MY ENTITY AND ITS CHANGES TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 31

* 31 23/11/15 12:42 Is the colony where you live the same as when you were five years old? Have you heard older people tell you what you lived like when you were younger? Have you noticed how you change over time? Do you think places change over time, too? My entity has changed over time Expected Student Learning: Q Recognizes the changing landscape and daily life of the entity over time. amaulipas has undergone environmental changes, caused by the relationship of its inhabitants with its environment. Human activities change the natural environment because natural resources are used to produce products that people need. Thus, in the north, in the landscape of the Bravo River, where animals are used for grazing and nomadic groups live, there are now three major cities whose inhabitants are engaged in trading and working in crops and maquiladoras services. In addition, the river that was previously crossed by the raft now has a large bridge that is passed by millions of cars every year. The most important change is its status as a border between the United States and Mexico since 1848. iNew Laredo is one of the most important cities on the border, having developed a strong commercial relationship with Laredo, Texas, forming the Binational nuevo Laredo-Laredo metropolitan area. Year after year, the population of Tamaulipas grows and changes. In one hundred years, from 1910 to 2010, the population grew from 200,000 to nearly 3,200,000 people. Another major change in the landscape, which you can see across almost the entire state, is the rail and road network. About a hundred years ago, people traveled a little and were transported on foot or by way of a stage train or tram pulled by horses, donkeys or oxen. Burdens, for their part, are carried to cities by people who use donkeys or horses for that purpose; these people are called haceros, who walk on royal paths and crossings or horsehoes. 3.2 TAMAULIPAS population 1900 and 2010, according to the Central Inegi Glossary. That's it. He, where humans relate to nature. Thousands of residents 2.8 2.2 1.9 1.5 Perseverance. Horse-drawn carriage. 1.0 0.7 0.5 0.2 1900 0.2 1910 0.3 1920 0.3 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 32 • Block 1 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 32 23/11/15 12:42 That's right, That's right... The following images come from the Pánuco River in Tampico, taken in different years, comparing them and answering the following questions: does the place change, can you tell the difference? Discuss changes with your colleagues. Write in your notebook the text that explains the most important thing you observe and explain what you think it should be. ii Tampedo's schalán. iiYou can connect Tampico with Veracruz. Throughout history, the tamaulipas region has not been the same, even the name has changed. When you would study in block 2, hundreds of years ago our entity was inhabited by indigenous groups, this place came the Spaniards, who named it costa del Seno Mexicano, located on the Gulf Coast, from the Pánuco River to Florida, in what is now the United States. When the Spaniards conquered and colonized the region, they named it Colonia del Nuevo Santander and established 21 villas, ranging from the Pánuco River to the Nueces River (in today's Texas region). Later, by political order, he joined the Intendencia de San Luis Potosí, retaining its governor and his name was the province of Nuevo Santander. After that, the same region was integrated into another political demarcation: the Eastern Province. This lasted several years, until 1824 when the Free and Sovereign State of Tamaulipas was established. After 20 years, villagers living north of the Bravo River decided to start a rebellion to become independent. At the same time, the United States claimed debt from Mexico, which the Mexican government decided to pay with the territory. So the northern part of our state is gone, between the Bravo and Nueces rivers, an area that currently belongs to Texas. 1780 Province of Nuevo Santander in Intendencia de San Luis Potosí. 1815 Eastern Intendencia. These include Nuevo Santander, Texas, Coahuila and Nuevo León. 1848 Texas loss. 1917 Delimitation of the current politics. 1750 Colonia del Nuevo Santander. 1824 Free and Sovereign State of Tamaulipas. 1750 1770 1790 1810 1830 1850 1870 1890 1910 1930 MY ENTITY AND CHANGES TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 33 • 33 23/11/15 12:42 After some changes, The departments of Tamaulipas and Matamoros were divided south and north respectively, due to decisions made by Maximilian of Habsburg, the second emperor of Mexico. In Block 4 you can read more about this topic. Changes as mentioned have changed the way of life Tamaulipas. For example, when our great-grandfather was a child, they had fun with toys that were very different from the one you used. Muddy marbles and sololy dolls. It is common to live next to animals free range. Children today play with electronics or glass marbles and plastic dolls. Like, some children who used to go to school to learn how to use abacos, the instruments used are getting fewer. It should be noted that today only five out of 100 people aged 15 and over cannot read or write, and that 54 out of 100 have completed primary education. gg Doll Sololy. Sololy Glossary. Celluloid-coated plasters, which are solid, almost transparent and elastic substances, are used in the photography and film industries. Abacus. Wooden boards with wires and balls to teach counting. lbaco, what's going on? (ii) Mud engineering. ii Marbles today. 34 • Block 1 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 34 23/11/15 12:43 According to the way of life, people develop certain customs, many of which are maintained after many years, for example, food. Typical country dishes include dried meat, beef and goat, prepared with recipes dating back to the virreinal era. It is customary to have a machaca breakfast with eggs, tamales and plump sugar. Many steps are accompanied by flour tortillas. ii Huapango or Huasteco is one of the most representative dances of our entity. The man had to wear trousers, a white shirt and a shirt. The woman wearing Tamaulipeca culture has a blouse and skirt with the same material as a leather beard. retains many of the features of the past. Traditional music is huapango, where violins, harp, three-way, jarana and huapanguera guitar are used. It dances on wooden pallets. In the San Carlos area, musicians played pillk with clarinets and drums from the hilltop to announce the start of the festival. To the north, on the other hand, polka and redova dance, both dancing from Europe. In some villages there are celebrations in honor of the saints, called patron saint celebrations, exhibitions and dances with fireworks arranged. An important social event is the Tampico Carnival. Charro celebrations are also held in Matamoros and Virgen de las Nieves in Palimlins in May. What I learned To capture and preserve the most beautiful or exciting moments you have ever had with your family or friends, it is common to take pictures or record videos. Maybe in your family there will be a family album, in which you can see the changes that have occurred over the years. Like your family, your entity has undergone a transformation, which we invite you to record in a photo or image album. Tj In the landscape of a place from time to time can be seen in its natural resources, its streets and buildings, such as the main square, museums, parks, markets, schools, among others. 1. To create your album, ask family members for old and new photos of buildings in your community that have been taken in different years. 2. The whole group will bring their photos into the room and classify them by year or place. 3. The teacher will show you the place in the room where the photo will be placed, as well as how to distribute it so that entity changes can be appreciated at different times. 4. Surely those who lent the photos also told them some anecdotes of the place or how their entity changed, they can tell this anecdote to the whole group. 5. Discuss what similarities and differences you find, whether it resembles what you currently live and know, and why. MY ENTITY AND ITS CHANGES TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 35 • 35 23/11/15 12:43 Evaluación a) 4. Tamaulipas comes from the word Huasteca tamaaholipa, which means: i. Answer the following questions or do as indicated in each of the following points. 1. D aniela must color the state and sea bordering Tamaulipas. Which state and sea should you color? a) United States, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Nuevo León and Golfo de México. b) United States, Sonora, Durango, Coahuila and gulf of California. c) Tabasco, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Guatemala, Campeche and the Pacific Ocean. d) Jalisco, Michoacán and the Pacific Ocean. a) Place hills. b) Place where you travel frequently. c) Place high mountains. d) Place of prayer. 5. To the north and east of Tamaulipas there are no mountains, but: a) Sierras. b) Forests. c) Plains. d) Beach. 6. They are the two most important rivers of Tamaulipas: 2. Help Daniela find and identify the cities that limit you. To do this, color your city limits in the Tamaulipas map below. 3. Mario wants to know how many municipalities of Tamaulipas state. He asked his family and they gave him a different answer: his mother told him that 45, his father 48, his brother 39 and his grandmother 43 municipalities. Who's right? a) Your mother. b) Your father. c) Your sister. d) Your grandmother. a) Bravo and Pánuco. b) Crown and St. Mark. c) Sabinas and Shigue. d) Poles and Mantes. 7. In your notebook, draw up an image in which you represent the main economic activities in which the population of each region is involved. 8. D onde previously travelled on foot, by horse, with duty or tram now travelling more because of: a) Diversity of places to visit. b) Road and rail network. c) The real way. d) Environmental roads. UNITED STATES EC OD LF GO NIA R FFO AL Graph 0 2250 BELICE GOLFO DE MEXICO 4500 km Numeric scale 1 : 22 500 000 OANO PACIFIC Caribe A AL Guatemala 36 • Block 1 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 36 23/11/15 12:43 9. On the map Tamaulipas coloring the area in which it is divided, put their respective names if appropriate. 10. Select a subsection that represents the order of change that our state has made from 1750 to the current one. a : b, d, f, c, a, e, d, b, f, c, a, e, b, d, e, d, b, f, c, a, e, b, c, b, c, d, e, f, a, c, e, a, b, f, f, d, e, f, 11. Read the following situations and find each other's time. a) John was at home when his friends invited him to play, he brought his favorite toys: clay marbles, trumpets and wooden ball bearings. b) Ana plays her new video game with her cousin, when her mother talks to them to eat, they leave the game on pause to continue afterwards. Self-assessment and co-evaluation I. Based on what you learn on the block, evaluate your achievements and learning. If you think you can always do what is mentioned, color three stars. If you can do it sometimes or need support to do it, color two. If you think it's still hard to do, color the stars. From my internship, I discovered the boundaries of the entities and municipalities in which I lived. D I write the distribution of mountains, rivers, lakes, seas, climate, vegetation and fauna entities. I distinguish the population characteristics of the entity and its main economic activities. R I save the entity's representative territory. I found a representative territory on the map. R I save changes in the landscape of my entity and daily life over time. From my attitude, I have an interest in activities suggested by my teacher. Q I articulate with my colleagues to achieve the goals of each activity. I respect others. I'm responsible for the job I have to give you. C I share with others the learning I gained. II. Share your assessment with your colleagues and teachers to let you know what they think of your answer. Ask them to appreciate your performance as well. MY ENTITY AND ITS AMENDMENTS TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 37 • 37 23/11/15 12:43 Block 2 The first group of men in the territory of Tamaulipas, 18 000-12 000 years BEFORE Christ. 20,000 years before Christ. The first inhabitants of my entity Agriculture began, which supported the emergence of the first villages in the Oriental Sierra Madre, 8,000 years before Christ. Farmer groups breed, 1,400 years before Christ. 10,000 years before Christ. Id.C. Each line represents 1,000 years. TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 38 23/11/15 12:43 Conquest by Mexicas, 1475. The first cities were established in the Sierra de Tamaulipas. 1 d.C. C-1 1 000 after Christ. 1 000 1 000-2 000 AFTER Christ. 2,000 Each line represents 1000 years. TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 39 23/11/15 12:43 The first inhabitants of my entity and the space in which they inhabit what Group inhabited in the past the territory that today occupies Tamaulipas? Why is the group said to be nomadic or settled? Are there people who don't settle down much? What legacy do indigenous peoples leave behind? Expected Learning students: Identify the first resident agricultural pre-Hispanic entities. Recognize the characteristics of the places of entities where pre-Hispanic groups were founded. In the previous block you learned what the Tamaulipas region looks like, what its main rivers and mountains look like, its territory and how it has changed over time. On the block you will know the human community that lived in the past in our region. The first inhabitants of Tamaulipas were the first settlers came from the north, chasing the animals that hunted, some 20,000 years before Christ. The fauna inhabiting our territory consists of mammoths, saber-toothed tigers, bears and giant caracaras, among other animals. To find out more... We're looking for... This means: before Christ and after Christ. Timelines help us understand what are the most important facts in space of time. They are read from left to right. These hunters also collect fruits, vegetables and grains they eat. They do not settle anywhere, they simply walk in large areas looking for animals to hunt, lagoons for fishing, or trees and bushes from which they acquire some fruit or seeds. Thousands of years later, humans learn that if some seeds are buried in soil, most soil, after a while plants grow that give fruit or other seeds. Thus, the villagers stopped walking long distances in search of food and began to settle in small communities. ii Since the territory that now occupies our entity always has a lagoon, fishing has become one of the main activities. 40 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 40 23/11/15 12:43 For more... According to research by historians, anthropologists and archaeologists, the territory now occupied by the Americans began to be inhabited by humans about 50,000 years ago. They are believed to be from Asia and traveled across the continent after crossing the Bering Strait near Alaska. (ii) The hunters followed the largest animals, the pre-Hispanic culture that inhabited the region that today occupies Tamaulipas as mammoths, until they are cornered or who fall into where they sink into the mud and make it easier to hunt. Due to the invention of agriculture, the villagers began to build the village, which is a group of cottages located near rivers, lakes and lagoons, because with their waters they water the plants. To make their huts, they use leaves or twigs. They place huts in the form of circles, thus preventing some animals from attacking them. UNITED STATES Carrizos Tepemecas Garzas Comecamatos Nuevo León Comecamatos Bocaspristas Cometas Paluehuecas Pasitas Truenos Comecamatos Taguallos Malpucanos Pisones Panaguays Maratines Huastecos Olive Arnetines Mariaguanes GOLFO DE MEXICO Pintos ii San Luis Potosí 0 25 250 1000 Northern Plains La Huasteca Sierra Madre Oriental La Sierra de Tamaulipas 150 km Veracruz First inhabitants of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 41 • 41 23/11/15 12:43 hAsí sports this tribe also inhabits the territory that now occupies the state of Nuevo León, Mexico, and Texas, in the United States. To find out more... Manuel Payón, a Mexican writer who lived in the nineteenth century, described the native carizos as tall, strong, with complex lines of the 9th century and with long hair braided like women. They are wrapped in leather blankets or cybolos, even in winter they do not wear other suits. They use arrows and bows to hunt, and small spears to fish in the northern lagoon. The first settlers grew corn, pumpkins and chili peppers, but were mainly involved in fishing and harvesting fruit. Fossilized remains of these groups have now been found in the Sierra Madre Oriental in a region called La Cueva del Diablo, located to the southwest of our entity, in the Sierra de Tamaulipas and in the Huasteca region. The map on page 41 shows four colored areas, where groups of humans settled, developing in different ways according to the resources provided by this region. a) (b) (c) d) ggAs stops and far as. Glossary of Tz crine. Light brown skin, which in the sun appears yellowish. Cyboto, what's going on? Bison, Northern plains. The Sierra de Tamaulipas. The Sierra Madre Oriental. Huasteca's. In each of these regions they inhabit different tribes or populations, each with its own customs and conducting different activities. For example, the tribes that inhabit the north, carizos, tepemecas and herons, are engaged in hunting and fishing, so the vast plains are not good for cultivation. They are hardened tribes that defend their things with weapons; in addition, they have a nomadic lifestyle; That is, they do not live in a fixed place, they move from one place to another in search of food. 42 • 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 42 23/11/15 12:43 The center of the territory is inhabited by Tejeños, mesquites, light grains, cabinsas, pitas, sauerkrauts (Spaniards call them that because they eat uncooked fish), pancakes, bites (called because their lips are thick and purple), cometas, pasitas and tepemecas. These tribes are also hunter-gatherers, while those living near the Gulf of Mexico and lagoons are fish-man. Most stay and shelter from the rain, heat and cold in the caves, because they are nomadic. Different tribes were developed in the south; for example, thunder, comecamots, taguallos, malpucanos, panguaays, maratines, trampling, janambres, mariaguanes and, especially, olives, aretin and huastecos, the latter being the only culture that cultivates corn; therefore they can settle in one region and find small towns. Huasteca culture is the largest and most important in our state, also scattered throughout the current states of San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Hidalgo and Querétaro, but the most important communities are established between the Pánuco River and the Tamesí-Guayaulejo River, in Tamaulipas, and in the states of Veracruz and San Luis Potosí. Huasteca cultural area (1000 a.C. 1500 a.C.) Presa Ramiro Caballero Dorantes Tamaulipas Presa La Lajilla yola je Tam esi Laguna La Tortuga Ebon Laguna Champayán Laguna Chica ielo Tamuin s r Pánuco Rio Tampaón Ciudad Valles co Rio The name Huastecos or Huastecs also tohu Tohueyo means our neighbor, and panoteca, 'derived from Panutla'. Panutla means 'the place where they pass by the beach or the seashore'. GOLFO DE MEXICO o Pán Tamohí a Río Verde Tamec Veracruz Rio Co and Paso de Piedras Ozuluma a Aquismón oM oc um ud te Tempol Ri Xilitla Población Archaológica site Tamazunchale zum Mocte Goleario Naranjos Tantoyuca to the Archaeological Site of Huejutla Tuxpan. The place where buildings, tools, and objects that use ancient cultures are located. There are special people who help us know the date they were built or deciphered. Hidalgo TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 43 40 km X u T o Castillo de Teayo Tihuatlán a Poza Rica s 20 Ca z o 5 10 a Pachuca n pa Molango Lago Metztlitlán r Río To find out more... Laguna Pueblo Viejo Laguna Cerro Pz M Las Flores Tampico Laguna El Chairel Río or San Luis Potosí Gu Río r Ri Laguna La Salada Laguna Jopoy The first inhabitants of my entity • 43 23/11/15 12:43 Huastecos and other farming villages south of the Huastecos come from the south where they are associated with Olmecas. They call themselves Teenagers, which means 'man here'. The teenagers live in and communities in a fixed way because they know agriculture: they settle. After many years they tried to move north of the territory that today occupies Tamaulipas, but they could not, because the nomadic tribes that inhabit the plains did not allow it. Olmecas Glossary. People living on the coast of the region that today occupies Veracruz and in the current state of Tabasco, during the year 1 500 and 400 C. Settled. He's got a permanent home. Teenagers use the natural resources of the Huasteca region, abundant forests and rivers to build communities. Arid regions and deserts are also inhabited, where cat, meadows small and large abundant. They build small communities that are mainly involved in agriculture and hunting. Over time, people living in the Huasteca region began to specialize in various activities: some engaged in agriculture, others in fishing, others worked with the skins of animals they hunted, others engaged in crafts and ornaments with seashells and stones, such as jade, which rulers and fighters used as a sign of their high social level. After living thousands of years in shacks and small communities, the population increased. More timeless homes are being built for a growing population. They also built pyramids to celebrate some important religious rituals. What I learned To do this activity will require a map of features and colors. Use the maps on pages 18, 27, 41 and view the maps you've set up in previous activity to respond to each point. 1. Draw on a map of the area where the various pre-Hispanic people who inhabited the Tamaulipas region were founded. 2. Write in each region the name of the tribe and the people who live in it. 3. Draw with the most important blue rivers and lagoons in each region. With dark blue it draws a line in the area that is on the waterfront. 4. Draw several plants and animals from each region. 5. As a group and with teacher support: a) C ignore your maps with your peers, and see if they are the same or different and if the information is correct. b) Comment on why in some areas it is possible to form cities and towns, and in other tribes remain nomadic. 6. Write in your notebook the conclusion you agree to. 44 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 44 23/11/15 12:43 Have you ever imagined how the first inhabitants of Tamaulipas lived? What do you think of the people of the nomadic tribe dressed up? Do you assume that everyone and tribe live the same way, why? The daily life of the first occupant of the entity I Expected To Learn Students: Distinguishing daily life of the first inhabitants to settle in the entity. The group of humans living in Tamaulipas do it differently. Each group has different habits depending on whether they live on the beach or in a desert area, or because of the activities they do. The daily life between nomadic nomadic Peoples of the Nomadic Society lives in the northern plains and in most of the Sierra Madre Oriental and sierra de Tamaulipas, mainly dedicated to hunting deer, rabbits and guajolotes. To do this they use bows and arrows and, in some cases, traps made with branches and leaves. They also collect nopales and small ones; in the Sierra Madre Oriental they collect tuna, magueys and lettuce, fishing in rivers and lagoons. To find out more... Mexicas names almost all northern tribes chichimecas, this word means 'barbaric' or 'wild' and also 'people who do not have tongues' or 'stuttering people', because Mexicas finds the language of these people meaningless. Tribes in the northern plains and some sierra de Tamaulipas groups live in caves and camps, moving to where the animals they hunt are. The change from nomadic to sedentary life occurs when these groups begin to grow corn. However, there was a pre-settled era (about 6,700 years .C.) when nomads were no longer only hunted, they were also harvesters of fruits and vegetables. Among the wild varieties they collect are beans, chilies and amaranth. hI Nomadic groups are dressed in the skins of the animals they hunt, such as deer, ocelots, leoncillos, mountain cats and other small mammals. The first resident of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 45 • 45 23/11/15 12:43 Flint Glossary. A very hard stone with weapons and which tools are made. Over time, ancient inhabitants dominated the crop; for example, in the Sierra Madre Oriental, trampling grows corn, chilies, legumes and pumpkins. They used wooden and flint instruments to make arrowheads, punches, mallees and knives. With stones and mud they make the instruments they use to prepare their food. Some groups know how to make palm baskets and clay pots, with which they collect water and mixed seeds. In the Sierra Madre Oriental, after the invention of agriculture, several villages were established, which in the year 50 a. C., because of the growth and needs of the population, became a larger community. In some areas, after 900 .m. C., the products they grow are no longer enough to feed all members of the community, so the chiefs decided to look for other areas, closer to lagoons or wooded areas. The most important nomadic group is carizos, trampled and far away, these are brave warriors who inspire respect for other tribes. (ii) Nomads are hunters; they go out in groups so they can catch more prey. (ii) Some tribes paint their faces to distinguish themselves from others. 46 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 46 23/11/15 12:43 How does a sedentary society live? The most important sedentary culture is huasteca, consisting of many groups scattered in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, sierra madre oriental and forest areas of huasteca. These groups share the same language and religion, and although each has a different head or ruler, they are united if they are attacked by nomadic groups or fighters from cultures in central Mexico, such as toltecs and Mexicans. During the reign of Moctezuma Ilhuicamina, between 1450 and 1460, the first war between Mexico and Huastecos took place. After many battles, Mexicas defeated Huastecos. That's why some indigenous peoples in the region still speak Nahuatl. (ii) The arrow point used by huastecos and some nomadic tribes. Tribute Glossary. Products and goods that, in Mesoamerica and other parts of the world, the conquerors demanded their enemies be defeated. To find out more... Codex is a manuscript in which pre-Hispanic people record the most representative scenes of their culture and way of life. In the twentieth century the Toltecs, a city in central Mexico, subjugated huastecos, but they retained some autonomy. Mexicos conquered huastecos in the 15th century (around 1400) and forced them to deliver products and food in tribute to them. hBatalla between mexicas (in red boxes) and huastecos (in blue boxes). That's how they drew it on the Xicotecap Codex. TAMP-3-P-038-059.indb 47 The first inhabitant of my entity • 47 20/01/16 13:23 Tamaulipas Brownsville Complex ca main archaeological site. 1200 s. C. ii Huastecos make bells with copper, Aridoamerica which they use for some religious rituals. Catán Complex 900 - 1500 d.C. Abasolo Complex 1900 a. C. - 900 d.C. Sier ra Ma Replent Complex 3100 - 1900 a. C. dre tal Orien in Huasteca, villagers grow corn, chili, pumpkin and cotton. They use tools and tools of stone and wood. In Vista Hermosa, archaeologists found bells, masks and axes made of bronze. They hunt deer and other small mammals for feeding, and use jaguar skins, macaw feathers and eagles to dress. Diablo Complex 1200 a.C. Balcón de Montezuma) GOLFO DE MEXICO Sierra de Tamaulipas) Tula) El Sabinito) Archaeological Site Xicoténcatl S. Antonio Nogalar. Ocampo) To the skin will remain Beautiful View intact, prefer to use a pitcher instead of a bow and 0 25 50 100 arrows. They produce clay figures and blood vessels, as well as ornaments of seashells, cotton fabrics and tanned skin. Look at the maps on the sites where traces of the first group of humans living in our country were found. c te as L u ah a) Las Flores 150 km Mesoamerica Region where several pieces of mud and rock made by the first inhabitants have been found. Bronze Glossary. The metal is made of a mixture of copper and lead. ggStesania huasteca 48 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 48 made with mud. 23/11/15 12:43 PM ICT If you want to know Montezuma Balcony, you can consult the page: <litc>conaculta.gov.mx&t<litc>. Select the status of Tamaulipas and select the Montezuma Balcony option. ggin montezuma balcony you can see a trail of circular embankments where houses and temples are built. Huastecos villages are distributed mainly on open ground, building ceremonial centers surrounded by pyramids, rectangular platforms and residential areas, as well as ball games that they paint with natural pigments. A typical element of Huastecos is total or partial nudity, so it is represented by nahuas who paint codices; The Spanish chronicler defines them as people who like to dress jewelry made with shells and snails, combined with pieces of gold and fine feathers. Some women wore cotton skirts and usually did not cover their bodies, but then, in the 15th century, they brought quechquemel to protect themselves from the cold. Young huastecos used to walk almost naked, wearing loincloth and their bodies painted. In addition, the skull was deformed, teeth were filed and nose and ears pierced to decorate it with objects made with shells, jade and bones. Hair and skin are dyed, wounds are caused to adorn her body with scars. Unlike the people of central and southern Mexico, Huastecos never formed a great alliance or empire with a unique government. However, there are leaders (chiefs), priests, military and traders who lead the community, consisting of craftsmen, peasants and slaves. The village consists of a family of parents and children, the chief can have more than one wife. (ii) Spindle of low stature. They used to deform their heads and brush their teeth. They painted her hair in different colors and tattooed it on her body. In addition, they use many ornaments, such as bracelets and fur ornaments. Her main outfit is a show-off blanket known as Centzonitlancmil. Quechquemel Glossary. Clothes made with cotton and leather covering the chest and back. Chieftain. Boss &litc>conaculta.gov.mx&t<litc> ruler of a community. Filix. Mountain land where houses, temples and other buildings are built. The first resident of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 49 • 49 23/11/15 12:43 To find out more ... Toltec is a thriving culture in the states of Hidalgo, Mexico, Veracruz, part of Puebla and Tlaxcala. As their culture evolved, they dominated almost the entire territory of Mexico today. These groups practice several games such as balls, which have a religious nature, although it also entertains and distracts residents from their daily activities. The game consists of hitting a rubber or leather ball with the hips, in order to pass a pair of stone rings hanging on the wall. In San Andrés and San Antonio Nogalar, in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, there are archaeological remains from several playing fields. hYoung Huastecos use tattoos and piercings on the nose. That's how they're drawn in the Florentine Codex. 50 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 50 23/11/15 12:43 What I learned 1. Re-read the information in this content, then search for the sup word for words related to the expression below. A) They engage in hunting with bows and arrows. They also feed on wild plants and what they fish in rivers and lagoons. b) Brave fighters who do not practice agriculture and are always nomadic. c) The most important occupations inhabiting the Tamaulipas and Madre Oriental mountains. He settled and was formed by several groups who spoke the same language, had different bosses, and came to fend off other cultures. d) Roundabout P is occasionally used by huastecos to cover themselves from the cold. (e) The main activities of nomadic communities. (f) Main activities of people who do not live much. 2. As a group, and with your teacher's guidance, compare your answers. If you don't find all the words, search them all to finish the word soup. 3. Answer the following question: What is the difference between the nomadic way of life and the people who do not settle much? Write the answer in your notebook. A H U A S T E C O S M C K K H S D E X I L H Q U E T A L C O M E L I C J M G G G E C C C A I C A G R I C U T U A E H E N T U P R Q P O S U I C A R I Z O S M I L M M O S S C A P D J Z H Y C H A S T R Q R N U Z E K I A I E R S E V I F L N Z S S S W X G M A W The first occupant of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 51 • 51 23/11/15 12:43 Do you know the history of those pre-Hispanic entities? The ancient inhabitants of our entity, like other pre-Hispanic entities, believed in gods and worshipped through rituals and ceremonies. When a member of the group dies, they perform a ceremony to dismiss him, as his spirit is believed to go to an unknown place. These beliefs and practices, which are also part of the culture, are called religions. What is the religion of nomadic people? Little is known about the nomadic religion. Record research confirms that they practice magical-religious rituals, such as curators or so-called myths. This religious ritual is performed by the community and led by a shaman, who uses natural elements such as plants and animal skins that serve to heal and summon the forces of nature. They accompany the ritual with dances and songs, with which they thank nature or the hunted animals. They don't wear clothes, but they paint their bodies and faces to participate in myths or to go to war with other tribes. (ii) The nomads celebrate religious festivals with dances and songs. hAs they draw Mayahual, goddess maguey, in the Laud Codex. The religion of the sedentary The Huastecos, for example, worships the Sun, Moon, Fire and Wind, represented by various deities, such as Ixcuina, Teteoinan, Xilonen, Tlaylotéotl and Jhaic Tamtze Emlab, who were the rulers of death. When they were conquered by Mexicas, Ixcuina was renamed Tlazotéotl. Huastecos adopted several deities belonging to the culture of southern and central Mexican society; for example, Quetzalcoatl, Ehecatl, Omecuhltli, Xochiquetzal and Mayahual. These gods are revered in temples by a group of priests, as they do in southern and central Mexico. 52 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 52 23/11/15 12:43 iEhécatl is the god of wind and rain. Huastecos associate it with snails, saying they can hear the wind if they put a shell next to their ears. Many Huastecos rituals are very harsh, in some they kill prisoners with arrows or cut off their heads. These religious customs began to be practiced after the Toltecs conquered them. These rituals were justified by priests who were highly valued by youth. Their deaths are buried in their village or city, accompanied by offerings with valuable objects, such as clay pots and shell ornaments. Huastecos have a special way of remembering and telling their past. They think they've come to land they're led by a hero Cuextecat, who was his first ancestor. Another story tells that they arrived from the sea by raft and crossed mountains to a place called Tamoanchan, where they gained knowledge such as calendars and writings. There they stayed until, during the feast, Cuextecat drunk and insulted the gods, so Huastecos was expelled and settled in the Pánuco River region. iEhécatl, god of wind and rain. To find out more... Cuextecat is not the word Huasteca but Nahuatl, a language spoken in central and southern Mexico, whose today it is the state of Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero, part of Oaxaca and the Federal District. It comes from cuextlí, which means 'caracollito'. (ii) Huastecos priests used drinks and food in their ceremonies. That's how they're drawn in the Magliabechiano Codex. The first inhabitants of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 53 • 53 23/11/15 12:43 The ancient settlers of our entity transmitted orally their legends and myths; however, most have been forgotten, only a few have been retained, such as The Legend of the Tacuache and The Myth of the Touyeo Indian. C The legend of tacuache is this story that centuries ago an old woman fishing in the river picked up two children, one was the Sun and the other was the Moon. The old woman raised them as if they were her grandchildren, until one day they asked about their birth parents: Where are our parents? We want to see them. She said, Your parents are not among you, they live in bushes. Do you want to bring them something to eat? Then you can meet them. The lady replied, Yes, come on, because we really want to meet them. If they lady prepares food and tells them where to take it. The kids got lost, but they found a deer. This deer can't be our father. So they killed the deer and took it to a big hill. There's a witch who takes care of everyone's fire. The kids asked him to fire to cook the deer. He refused because the boys would have burned the mountain. So the kids asked tacuache to ask the witch to fire. Tacuache did what the boys asked. When he appeared before her, he kindly said, Mom, I'm freezing. Make me a little place in your light to warm me up. The witch believed him. Suddenly the animal sticks its tail into the light and in this way acquires fire so that the Sun and moon can cook the deer. For that, tacuache was his witch on its tail. (ii) Tacuache is an omnivorous animal that appeared on our planet about sixty million years ago. Source: Free version of the author. • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 54 23/11/15 12:43 Myth touyeo Indian Conquering Toltecs conquer and join them. Pantheas was responsible for the end of the Toltec empire, as one of them fell in love with the daughter of the powerful Toltec ruler Huémac and she decided to marry them despite not being a Tezcatlipoca, who defeated the enemy in battle. To celebrate his victory, the Toltecs invited him to a big party. There, thanks to his music and power, Titalacahuan went mad for the Toltecs, who jumped into the Texcallahuco River near Veracruz. Source: Free version of the author. Tik Foreign Glossary. It came from somewhere else. To learn more about Huasteca culture, you can see the following electronic page: <tww.tamaulipas.gov.mx tamaulipas/historia&t<gt;. What I learned 1. Write in your notebook a story about the first settlers of our entity. Ask one of your classmates to read it. Ask if you found any errors and fixed them as needed. Give your text to your teacher for review. If you have any observations, correct what you were told and clean up. 2. Share your stories with your classmates and, with the support of teachers, comment on what's different about, what they look like, and why. 3. Share your story with friends, neighbors, and friends. 4. Collect all your stories in folders and integrate them into the library in the room, so you can read them whenever you want. The first inhabitant of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 55 • 55 23/11/15 12:43 The ever-living past: what do we keep from pre-Hispanic people? Expected Student Learning: Identify the importance of cultural heritage of pre-Hispanic groups and cultural entities. Do you know the cultural archaeological site of Huasteca? Do you consider that some pre-Hispanic customs and traditions are maintained today? You learn from the above content that nomadic tribes and people who don't settle much have different ways of representing natural phenomena and interpreting reality. In this content you will learn what we keep from these tribes and cultures and how we can learn more from them. The cultural heritage of indigenous peoples who inhabit the area that currently occupies Tamaulipas is not lost, their culture still survives, but they have adapted to modern life. There are currently no nomads in Tamaulipas; however, many of its customs remain and are part of the Tamaulipeca culture; for example, some rituals <tww.tamaulipas.gov.mx&t<gt; <tww.tamaulipas.gov.mx&t<gt;. Where throbbing and other drinks made with tuna are consumed. Over time, some traditions were mixed with spanish people, such as Dance La pitoca, which was associated with dances performed by residents of the Sierra de Tamaulipas so that it rained and they could water their crops. The pillit is decorated with bare feet, women wear quilted fabric dresses decorated with flowers and shells. ICT On the Internet, on the video channel HUAUTECA TV, search for videos Huasteca TV-Arte Religiosa Indígena Juan Carlos Soni, so you learn a little more about the Huasteca traditions that we preserve in our entity and how this is mixed with the religious practices of the Spanish people. You can also search for video Huasteca TV-Así somos -Don Manuel Pérez Morales, it shows how in our time Huastecos made handicrafts with palm fronds, sowed corn and played traditional music at the Congregation of Fortines, the former city of Morelos. Niños huastecos in our time. 56 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 56 23/11/15 12:43 A leather drum called huéhuét was used in pre-Hispanic times; they now also deal with wind instruments such as clarinets. This tradition began in the mountains, because there people began to cultivate, then occurred in Villa de San Carlos, where indigenous groups fleeing the Spanish colonizers took refuge. Food is also an important legacy; for example, corn stew eaten in the San Carlos region or typical huasteca tamales. In addition, since Shrimp II is found all over the world, both in freshwater the first settlers are excellent and in brine. This dish is called crockery shrimp. fishermen, in our day enjoyed a variety of dishes made with fish and seafood, such as jaiba and shrimp. Previously, farmers living on the Plains of the Gulf of Mexico and in the Sierra de Tamaulipas ate raw jaiba and its shells used to make ornaments. Now, we can enjoy some jaiba dishes, shrimp and fish, cooked to perfection and accompanied by elote and pumpkin salad. Let's explore 1. Write in your notebook all the words from Huasteco you know. They can be the name of the city, the people, and the things you use every day. 2. Once you have the list, look for its meaning. You can do it online, in the school library, or ask the seniors around you. 3. Share the results with your colleagues and together with teachers write a small Dictionary of English-Huasteco with all the words they include in their list. Try it in the library in the living room. In addition to dance and food, also a few words; for example, those we named several cities in our state: Tampico, Tamaatán, Tamazunchale and Tamaulipas, which tamaholipa first wrote. All words that begin with Tam; for example, Tampico comes from tam-piko and means 'hot place'. In Tamaulipas there are various museums where you can learn more about the pre-Hispanic culture that inhabits the region that today occupies our entity; for example, the Tamaulipas Regional History Museum, located in Victoria City. There are also several archaeological sites that show how these villages live. The first inhabitant of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 57 • 57 23/11/15 12:43 El Cañón del Diablo, in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, is an archaeological site where traces of hunter-gatherer evolution were found until the formation of a sedentary agricultural community. These range from 12,000 years to C. until 1748 d.C. El Sabinito was a set of ruins in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, built between 1 and 900 A.D.C. Some historians claim that it was founded by the pre-Huastecos village that inhabited the Sierra Madre Oriental. It's in the municipality of Soto la Marina. Montezuma balconies are built between 400 and 1500 s. C., for the people of the central state that conquered Huastecos. Located in the municipality of Victoria today. 58 • Block 2 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 58 23/11/15 12:43 Tammappu is located in the valley of the municipality of Tula and is inhabited between 250 and 1000 s. C. by different groups of Huastecos. Fossilized remains of these animals have been found in the Mammoth Xicoténcatl Valley for more than 50 years. It is inhabited by several hunter-gatherer tribes. There is almost no architectural construction, but there are fossil tools and weapons. What did I learn With the guidance of your teacher, as a group, comment: 1. What caught their attention the most from the first settlers of Tamaulipas? 2. Do you consider that the customs of these people are still maintained in their dwellings? If you think so, give some examples. 3. Search school libraries, city libraries, or your acquaintances and friends for books with pre-Hispanic legends or myths. Preferably, related to the first village to inhabit Tamaulipas. 4. A for with your teacher, choose a legend or myth to read aloud. 5. At the end of the reading, comment on whether you can identify some aspects of the life and culture of the people where history resed. First inhabitant of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 59 • 59 23/11/15 12:43 Evaluación a) 4. Tamaulipas comes from the word Huasteca tamaaholipa, which means: a) Tamal and Huéhuét. c) Pulque and Tomitan. b) Mitote and Tampico. d) Verbena and tomatoes. Self-assessment and co-evaluation I. Based on what you learn on the block, evaluate your achievements and learning. If you think you can always do what is mentioned, color three stars. If you can do it sometimes or need support to do it, color two. If you think it's still hard to do, coloring stars. From my internship, I denied the first residents and pre-Hispanic culture of my entity. R I keep the characteristics of the places of my entity where pre-Hispanic groups were founded. D istingo characteristics of the daily life of the first inhabitants who settled in my entity. R I keep the natural and community vision of my pre-Hispanic entities. I deny the importance of the group's cultural heritage and the pre-Hispanic culture of my entity. From my attitude, I have an interest in activities suggested by my teacher. Q I articulate with my colleagues to achieve the goals of each activity. I respect others. I'm responsible for the job I have to give you. C I share with others the learning I gained. II. Share your assessment with your colleagues and teachers to let you know what they think of your answer. Ask them to appreciate your performance as well. The first inhabitant of my entity TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 61 • 61 23/11/15 12:44 3 Block La Conquista, Vice King and Independence in my entity 1522 Conquest of Huasteca by Hernán Cortés. 1617 San Francisco Solano Mission. Friar Andrés de Olmos mission 1544. American invention of 1492. 1400 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 62 62 Siglo xv 1500 Siglo XVI 1600 Siglo XVII 1700 Siglo XVIII 1800 Siglo XIX 1800 Siglo XX 1900 Siglo XXI 2000 Siglo XXII 2000 Siglo XXIII 2000 Siglo XXIV 2000 Siglo XXV 2000 Siglo XXVI 2000 Siglo XXVII 2000 Siglo XXVIII 2000 Siglo XXIX 2000 Siglo XXX 2000 Siglo XXXI 2000 Siglo XXXII 2000 Siglo XXXIII 2000 Siglo XXXIV 2000 Siglo XXXV 2000 Siglo XXXVI 2000 Siglo XXXVII 2000 Siglo XXXVIII 2000 Siglo XXXIX 2000 Siglo XL 2000 Siglo XLI 2000 Siglo XLII 2000 Siglo XLIII 2000 Siglo XLIV 2000 Siglo XLV 2000 Siglo XLVI 2000 Siglo XLVII 20

virreinal population on the Tamaulipeque coast was the Spanish mission and the ports of Tampico and Santiesteban, which were governed by encomenderos, the Spaniards who controlled the products made in every small town or mission. Tamaoholpa's mission is the most important; However, in 1720 the Chichimecas from the plains removed it. The religious and political conquest of the country was not achieved until the eighteenth century, in 1748, when José de Escandón of Spain proposed that in the region that currently occupies the Spanish population of Tamaulipas and not only the mission, so that the young king would help the Spaniards to dominate the natives. 70 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 70 23/11/15 12:44 The Viceroyalty After 200 years of military struggle and the foundation of religious missions, Spain already dominates most of the territory currently occupying Mexico and parts of the United States. However, on the tamaulipeque coast there are still tribes that are not dominated. The King of Spain was worried that other European countries, such as France, would be interested in colonizing them, so it was important to control the land located between the Pánuco and Nueces rivers. In 1748, it was decided that the proposal of José de Escandón should be accepted, which traveled from Querétaro, where he had established several cities and missions, Beach. After the expedition, José de Escandón drew on a map what populations might integrate the new colonies, so that wealthy Spaniards could choose where they wanted to live. In 1748, in mid-Christmas, he founded the first town as Villa de Lera in honor of his wife, Mrs. Josefa de Lera y Bayas. In the following years he established other cities. The system of completion and construction of houses is similar to other populations of viceroyalty; that is, a painting is drawn on the ground where they will settle, the square is built in the middle and there is room for the construction of a church for the parish. Public buildings are also built around the square for the administration of established villages, towns or towns. ii Ancient map of tamaulipeque beach, 1744. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 71 • 73 23/11/15 12:44 That's right, it's true... 1. Look at the picture. 2. Discuss with your colleagues the similarities and differences you find in these images. How did the lives of indigenous groups change during the mission? 3. With the support of your teacher, discuss as a group what changes your observing and discussing. 4. Write in your notebook the conclusions you reach. The Colonia Nuevo Santander Foundation in May 1748, in Mexico City, a government council decided to colonize and establish a town and villa in the northern province of Pánuco. The board was chaired by the Vice President, Juan Francisco de Goemes y Horcasitas. Glossary Valley. Land with few slopes located between hills or near rivers. In 1748, Escandón began colonizing the so-called Sine region of Mexico. He first descended from the Sierra Madre Oriental into the Guayalejo-Tamesí River valley, where he founded Villa de Lera, which was the first town in Colonia del Nuevo Santander. In the table on the next page appears the year in which the main villas of Colonia del Nuevo Santander were established, some changed their names and others retained them. 72 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 72 23/11/15 12:44 PM City, village or villa Foundation date 1749 1750-1753 After 1753 Goemes Dolores Cruzillas Padilla Soto The Royal Marina of Mines of San Carlos Santander (now Jiménez) Aguayo (today Ciudad Victoria) Villa de Croix Burgo Revilla (today Guerrero) Presas del Rey (today Aldama) Camargo Escandón (now Xicoténcatl) San Fernando San Antonio de los Llanos Altamira Villa de Mier Ciudad de Horcasitas (today González) Santillana (now Abasco) Santa Bárbara Mier and Laredo Hoyos (now Hidalgo) Real de los Infantes To defeat indigenous groups that refuse who lived in the new Kingdom of Nuevo León, peasants from Michoacán and Jalisco, and some indigenous peoples, such as olives and tlaxcaltecas. Among the families arriving at Nuevo Santander are several homeless and convicted criminals who they paid in their original place in exchange for dedicating themselves to the job of colonizing Escandón. It is said that after the arrival of these people, some New Spanish officials referred to The New Santander as portugetale of New Spain, a name that has people from Spain where criminals take refuge. They were all promised land and economic benefits. José de Escandón was the first governor of Colonia del Nuevo Santander. He ruled for 18 years and lived in Villa de Santander (in the territory that currently occupies the municipality of Jiménez), near Cerrito del Aire. In this place, Escandón built a house with cannons that he used to scare the indigenous people. Nomadic groups, especially janaberos, stormed the streets and attacked the villages, requiring that the land on which they hunted and fished be returned to them. Conquest, viceroyalty and independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 73 • 73 23/11/15 12:44 Vila Colonia del Nuevo Santander Texas Rio Nueces La provincia Coahuila or Nueva Extremadura Laredo as Vill N del Lampazos Revilla Monterey and ort Monclova Bahia de Corpus Christi Mier Camargo Refugio Burgos San Nicolás Real de Borbón Jaumave Palimilas Tula Santa Bárbara San Luis Potosí 0 25 50 100 San Fernando Cruzillas Gulf of Mexico San Carlos Santo Domingo de Hoyos Padilla Goemes Aguayo Real de los Infantes Barra del Rio Bravo Reynosa Reino de Nuevo León Saltillo Brazos of Santiago150 km Santander Barra de Santander Santillana Soto La Marina Croix Lera Escandón Presas del Rey Horcasitas Baltazar Boundary between the province of Villas and the main towns of Altamira Barra de Tampico Intendencia de Veracruz To find out more ... The first stone of Nuevo Santander's first home was laid on December 25, 1748, in Lera, where more than 260 people lived. 74 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 74 23/11/15 12:44 For 18 years (1748-1766), José de Escandón was responsible for arresting and punishing the nomads, some with death and others with imprisonment. However, he did not force indigenous peoples to practice Christianity, because the land monasteries living in the reign of the vice president refused to learn their language and never found a way to preach Christianity among the nomadic people; for this reason, Nuevo Santander still has indigenous groups practicing their native religion. hJosé de Escandón, Count of Sierra Gorda (1700-1770). He was born in the Spanish province of Soto la Marina. That's why he baptized one of the villas the name. The conqueror favored his friends by giving them land and indigenous peoples to serve as slaves: However, not all Spaniards agreed with him, because in trying to find the port of Soto la Marina he found opposition from traders in Mexico City (former Mexico City-Tenochtitlan) and Veracruz, as they controlled two of the most important ports to date: Acapulco and Veracruz. Escandón was replaced in 1767 by Juan Fernando de Palacio, who, as governor, forced the inhabitants of Nuevo Santander to pay taxes for the first time in history. By order of the King of Spain, this governor joined the Vice-King for the General Command of the Eastern Province. In 1786, Nuevo Santander and other Eastern Provinces joined the Intendencia de San Luis Potosí, the largest region ruled by a mayor who reported directly to the vice-king. To find out more... Tlaxcaltecs negotiated an alliance with Hernán Cortés to fight Mexicas. They quickly began practicing Christianity, so they did not pay tribute and could ride horses. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMP -3-P-062-091.indb 75 • 75 24/11/15 18:01 Although colonist del Nuevo Santander retains a governor, its colony status is changed to a province and is part of another existing province: Coahuila, the New Kingdom of these three provinces and the province of New Santander forming the so-called Eastern Internal Province. Then they are part of a wider region called Intendencia de San Luis Potosí, with upstream in this same city. Despite this, the entity that is now Tamaulipas has created an element of regional identity, since the inhabitants of Colonia del Nuevo Santander are called novosantanderinos. iScudo of Joseph of Escandón. What I learned 1. As a team, the images on tamaulipas map the first mission established in our region. Lean on the map on page 69 to do so. 2. Circle the established near rivers, lagoons or seas. To resolve this, see the map you created in the activity on page 19 of Block 1. 3. Enter the name of the city that is currently at the same point where these missions exist. 4. Share your work with other teams and, with your teacher's support, comment: (a) Do you consider that the proximity of rivers, lagoons, or seas is important in building this mission? Why? b) Which one is preserved and becomes the city we know today? 5. Share answers with your classmates and teachers. Let's all come to a conclusion. 76 • Block 3 16-17.indb 76 23/11/15 12:44 New economic activities: changing landscape and daily life of my entry What do you think mission occupants are involved in? Do you think indigenous people are involved in the same activities as the Spanish? Do you consider that all residents of new cities live the same way? Expected Student Learning: Recognizing the changing landscape and daily lives of entities from the merging of new economic activities at Viceroyalty. Upon arrival in America, the Spaniards adopted local products, such as guajolote, tomatoes, chili, chia, pumpkin, cotton, tobacco and even corn. However, as the Spanish population grows it is necessary to bring what they use and consume; for example, horses, cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, and some agricultural products, such as oranges, bananas and especially wheat whose bread is made. The horse was very basic for the Spaniards and the indigenous people living in Colonia del Nuevo Santander, it became the most important means of transportation; it allows them to cross mountains and rivers with low water, and it is also very useful to load and pull carts where they transport their products. To find out more... 1. 2. Many nomadic groups adopt horses: Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and black legs, who live in the great plains of North America. With these animals they can bring their families where bison or buffalo livestock are located, where they feed and dress. 3. 4. 5. (i) The Spaniards brought wheat (1), cinnamon (2), carrots (3). With wheat, indigenous peoples and Spaniards made flour with which bread was made (4 and 5). Conquest, ugliness and independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 77 • 77 23/11/15 12:44 iWhen horses began to be used for trading, several paths were created; To build it, trees are cut down and cut down in the mountains. What do novosantanderinos do? Glossary aqueduct. Construction of canals that allow water to be transported to cities, from rivers and lagoons. The Spaniards promoted some of the activities already carried out by indigenous peoples, such as agriculture; However, they introduced new techniques for cultivating land. Indigenous people respect nature and maintain balance in the environment. The Spaniards used water from rivers and lagoons into the water. To distribute water in some cities they built waterways and small canal systems. In some cases, they drain the river to build roads. Nuevo Santander far from Mexico City, rural neighborhoods dominate, nothing nor is it important government buildings are built. During the 17th and 18th centuries there was some economic activity. Agriculture is practiced only in some populations; for example, in the villas of Santa Bárbara, Jaumave, Aguayo and Santo Domingo de Hoyos. Planting is temporary, as it rains only for this period of the year and corn, beans, sugar cane, wheat, cotton and cabbage are harvested, with indigenous peoples growing corn, using only an instrument called cao, which helps sow seeds on land. To find out more... Between 1771 and 1778, the villas of Horcasitas and Santa Bárbara were regional barns, where almost all the corn and bean seeds consumed at Nuevo Santander were obtained. 78 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 78 23/11/15 12:44 P.M. Mining In the Sierra Madre Oriental found small silver deposits, exploited by Spaniards. On a not very high mountain, located near the Gulf of Mexico, metal deposits were found, around them established the nobles of San Jose and San Nicolás Croix. In addition to silver, miners extract zinc and copper. Later, others were found in Real de Borbón (now Villagrán), Real de los Infantes (now Bustamante) and Real de San Nicolás, in the latter there were also copper and major mines. Salt is extracted in mines near the lagoon. This is a traditional activity since the 16th century. (ii) Mining is essential in communities living near mountains, such as the Royal Bourbon and Royal Infants. Livestock is the most important activity among novosantanderinos. They are specifically dedicated to the maintenance of sheep and cows; however, there is no regional market for selling the meat and skins of these animals. The exchange venue is an annual exhibition established in Saltillo. The derivatives are transported to Mexico City or the Port of Veracruz. Because of this activity, the landscape of Nuevo Santander began to change, when cattle ate pastures and polluted river and lagoon water. (iii) Important livestock in Nuevo Santander. During this time, Nuevo Santander has a communication network consisting of real roads and crossings (or horsehoses), these can only transit by foot and are not very safe. There are several tribes still involved in hunting and gathering, however, many of its members and sold to wealthy Spaniards who forced them to do so, like who tasks in their homes, such as cleaning and caring for horses. Barter Glossary. Exchange of products where money is not involved; for example, exchanging a bag of seeds for chicken. Fat. Animal fats are dense and hard, which when melted serves to make wax, soap and other products. Agriculture and animal husbandry are gradually becoming more important. There are major haciendas, such as El Cojo, in Horcasitas (now the municipality of González). The barter is made with San Luis Potosí, Veracruz and Nuevo Reino de León, in cities and for haciendas, wool, sugar and salt are exchanged. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 79 • 79 23/11/15 12:44 That's right, it's true... 1. Pay close attention to the picture and discuss with your colleagues the similarities and differences you find in it. 2. With the support of your teacher, comment as a group about the most important changes you see and the advantages of transportation and roads today. What does daily life look like during the virreinal period? Throughout New Spain, society is divided into social classes. The most powerful group is the Spaniards, who have mines, farms and livestock. Then there is Creole, which holds several public offices and is the most important trader. The largest group is mestizos: farmers, foremen, small traders or craftsmen. (ii) The foreman walks on horseback and watches all workers perform their functions. Indigenous peoples do not have the privileges or good jobs, are involved in caring for livestock, sowing or working in mines. Some diseases carried by Spain, such as smallpox and scarlet fever, cause the death of many of them, since they are more susceptible to them than Creole and Spanish. 80 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 80 23/11/15 12:44 The family's way of life depends on the economic activity in which they are active and the area where they live. It's not the same on the beach as in the villa. On the beach, people engage in two main activities: salt and fishing. The first activity is very difficult, as it involves extracting salt from the lagoon and this greatly affects the health of the workers. Fishermen, in turn, depend on the tides, abundance of fish and other species, such as shrimp, crabs and jaiba. iPeñascadores on tamaulipeque beach. In the villas of Nuevo Santander, on the other hand, people are involved in agriculture and livestock. In it they live the family of the landowner with his workers. The products obtained are used for survival; Yes something, sold in missions and in some villages in the region. In these places the Church organizes weddings, searches for newborns and the deceased, and performs various Christian ceremonies. hIn the kitchen novosantanderin there is clay and bronze pots, as well as stone or wood utensils. Conquest, ugliness, and independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 81 • 81 23/11/15 12:44 Unlike the major cities of New Spain, such as Mexico City, Puebla or Guanajuato, in Nuevo Santander some schools were established. Perhaps some natives learn to read and write on farms and in cities like Tula, San Carlos and Tampico, as taught by the monasteries. gg Religious processions on the streets of Colonia del Nuevo Santander. The religious calendar determines the type of social activities carried out in the village of Colonia del Nuevo Santander; for example, religious festivals are held every year, and on Christmas the pastors are held in churches. Important events, such as the coronation of King Charles III, were sometimes celebrated in 1759. iPersons gather in a square in Nuevo Santander. What I learned 1. Read this lesson again and, with your teacher's support, comment with your group: a) Which of the activities at Colonia del Nuevo Santander are still being done in Tamaulipas and which ones are being done where you live? b) What products are obtained from these activities and which of them continue to be produced? c) What activities are carried out in Tamaulipas that do not exist in the virreinal era? d) What are the similarities and differences between the Way of Life of Novosantanderins and the current inhabitants of Tamaulipas? 2. Write a short text with the most important ideas discussed in the group and give it to your teacher for review. 82 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 82 23/11/15 12:44 Government and communities in cities Expected to learn Students: Describe the characteristics of community and government entities during the King's WarTime. Who rules the virreinal cities? Do all New Spain residents have the same rights? An important government position reserved for Spaniards, also known as peninsulars, they are representatives and governors. Creoles can hold small government positions, such as encomenderos, which are responsible for collecting taxes or taxes imposed by the young king. Encomenderos is so called because the king handed them indigenous people on the commission, so encomendero has someone who worked for him in exchange for teaching them Catholicism. For their part, half the race has no right to hold government positions and is primarily involved in trade. Indigenous peoples are also unable to hold government positions, they are involved in a variety of trades, such as pottery and shoemaking. The New Spanish government is divided into the following four groups. a) Government officials. They ran New Spain for the benefit of the King of Spain. His position is the most important charge. The highest is the vice-king and represents the king; lives in Mexico City. Then there are the governors of each colony or province, such as Nuevo Santander; live in the most important city of the mayor's office or province. iLamina shows the products collected by encomenderos. That's how they drew it on the Osuna Codex. hThe Marquis Carlos Francisco de Croix was vice-king and ruled New Spain for six years, from 1765 to 1771. In Nuevo Santander a villa with his name was established. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMP -3-P-062-091.indb 83 • 83 24/11/15 18:02 b) Consulate. Association of Spanish traders, Creole and peninsulars. Only this association can sell products from Spain to novohispanos. c) Catholic Church. He resolved intergroup conflicts in the Novohispana community. d) Indigenous chiefs. They ruled their communities under the supervision of Catholic priests and king officials. The head or governor is the vice-king, appointed by the king of Spain. It was supported by a court called Real Audiencia, which resolved the conflict that emerged in New Spain. The vice-president was also tasked with leading the military and directing collectors and administrators of the Royal Treasury. The governor runs the province. It is divided into major mayors and corrections formed by various people. At the base of the pyramid is the town hall, which rules the most important towns and cities. The reign of Nuevo Santander iAntonio de Mendoza (1490–1552) was the first representative of New Spain. Before José de Escandón founded Colonia del Nuevo Santander, every Spanish villa on the banks of the Mexican Sine was ruled by the captain who had led the first explorers. (ii) The silhouette highlighted in red corresponds to Nuevo Santander, around 1815. These regions are so far from the center of New Spain that they need special authorities to protect them from the enemy countries of Spain and from nomadic Indians who attack the breeders of the northern provinces. These provinces consist of the regions of Texas, New Mexico, California, New York, Nueva Extremadura (all of Coahuila, part of Nuevo León and Texas, today), Nuevo Reino de León and Nuevo Santander. For this reason, in 1776, Nuevo Santander was incorporated into a special province called Comandancia General de las Provincias Internas de Oriente. 84 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 84 23/11/15 12:44 Intendencias y provincias de Nueva España, Nueva California Province Of New Mexico Rio de vo Ilo Bra Go Arizpe li Ca San Luis Potosí n Gulf de México Old California intendencias Intendencias de Nueva España (1786) Graphic scale 0 2250 Guanajuato Guadalajara Valladolid de Michoacán México Government Tlaxcala Veracruz Mérida Mar Caribe Puebla Oaxaca 4500 km Pacific Ocean Numerical scale 1 : 22 500 000 in 1786. The King of Spain ordered a change of form of government of all new Spanish representatives. The vice-king remained in charge, but the Territory of New Spain was divided into 12 quartermasters, each led by a quartermaster. To find out more... In the late eighteenth century, in addition to the mayor of San Luis Potosí, there were others: Arizpe, Durango, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Valladolid de Michoacán, Mexico, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca and Mérida. The mayor is an administrator who commands in the military, politics and everything related to housing; I have to collect taxes and maintain order. Where the mayor already exists, the mayor replaces the governor. However, in the province of Nuevo Santander the governor who received orders from the vice-king and not the mayor was retained. What I learned 1. Copy the following chart into your notebook. Write in the right column the position that each social class mentions. The position of the government that occupies 2. With the guidance of your teacher, the Spanish peninsula commented with your colleagues Criollos why you consider that only the Spanish Mestizos peninsula occupies the position of the most important customary government. Conquest, Dissidity and Self-Reliance in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 85 • 85 23/11/15 12:44 Your customs or traditions of locality are the heritage of the young king's community? In the municipality where you live, were there any buildings built during the Time of the Vice-King? Young King cultural heritage in my entry Expected Student Learning: Recognizing in the Viceroyalty heritage traits of cultural identity within the entity. Previous topics studied what the daily lives of Nuevo Santander residents were like, what their homes were like and what they were doing. In this topic you will learn which of its customs and buildings are preserved today. What does tamaulipas leave behind in the virreinal period? Cultural heritage is everything inherited by one community from another; E.g traditions and artistic manifestations, such as paintings, short stories, parties, buildings, etc. One of the most important virreinal legacies preserved is the name of several municipalities; for example, San Carlos, Camargo or Laredo. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries the Spaniards built missions and cities, which over time changed; However, the division of streets and some buildings is still maintained, such as the Basílica of Our Lady of refuge in Ciudad Victoria, the churches of Palimilas de Tula, Jiménez and Burgos, next to the house where José de Escandón lived in the old town of Santander, which is currently the municipality of Jiménez. iBasílica from Our Lady of Refuge, in Victoria City. jSantuario del Chorrito, in the municipality of Hidalgo. In the 17th century, some residents of Mexico City began to fill the villas and colonies of Nuevo Santander. This led to the worship of some religious figures, such as the Virgin of Guadalupe. In the municipality of Hidalgo today lies the sanctuary of Chorrito, inside the cave where the image of the virgin is located. Today it is visited by thousands of believers every year. 86 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 86 23/11/15 12:44 Let's explore the mix between Spaniards and indigenous peoples creating new communities with their own customs and traditions. However, aspects derived from both cultures are still preserved. Can you identify any of today's aspects? and write down in your notebook the answers that concern you the most. 2. Prepare a wall newspaper to share your results with the school community. They can draw or paste photos with aspects they consider most important. 1. Together with your teacher and your classmates answering the question of Virreinal cuisine is probably the most important cultural heritage, not only in Tamaulipas, but throughout the region that understands New Spain, because Spaniards use fruits, vegetables and animal meat that eat indigenous people (Huastecos, especially) and combine it with the food they bring from Europe, such as beef and pork. For example, some of the traditional tamales in Huasteca cuisine are filled with pork and bathed in tomato sauce, an American fry. iCarne baked into tampiqueña. Beef dishes, such as cecina, machaca, and pork stew, are also cultural heritage of novohispana people. The Spaniards brought the first horses to America, so Creole, mestizos and some natives made long-distance trips mounted on them. To raise these animals and other animals, breeders, almost all of them, take horses, cows, sheep and goats to exhaustion, which is widespread land where animals can eat and drink water. When cattle escape, breeders, on horseback, must find it; To catch him, they used a rope with which they placed it. This activity is very important, because it ensures that livestock are brought together. Currently there are competitions and public presentation techniques used to lazar and collect livestock. What I learned 1. Accompanied by adults, tours of the square and the surroundings of your area. Write down whether one of these places has monuments, houses, or statues of historical importance. 2. If possible, take some pictures of the places you think are most important. 3. Discuss with your group your notes and photos, and with the support of teachers try to identify which buildings are part of the Young King's legacy. iIn Tamaulipas, charería is a sport of tradition and pride. Conquest, Sacredness and Self-Reliance in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 87 • 87 23/11/15 12:45 Life in my entry during the Student Expected Learning Freedom movement: Explaining changes in the daily lives of entities due to the Independence movement. How did the Novosantanderins go about the Independence Movement? What role does Nueva Santander play in this movement? D urante a time when New Spain was part of the Spanish Empire, the alienation between Spain and America led to a lack of kingship in these lands. Young kings and governors can make decisions they think are best, as long as they hold the king accountable. What is the Independence Movement? In the 18th century, the Spanish kings ordered the representatives of the people to donate more money to Spain, so that all the authorities began to impose more taxes on Creole, mestizos and indigenous peoples. It affects them all. In 1767, the Jesuits were expelled from the empire because they rebelled under Spanish orders and were considered unreal to the king. Creole is the most irritating, because they think they deserve a government position held by the peninsula. iFernando VII was the son of Charles IV and was king of Spain for several months in 1808, and then from 1814 until death, which occurred in 1833. In the early years of the 19th century, France invaded Spain. This led to the organizing of the Governing Council in Spain and New Spain, proposing plans to free and restore King Ferdinand VII to the throne and thus dismiss José Bonaparte, who was imposed by his brother Napoleon Bonaparte, the emperor who conquered more than half of Europe. In America, young kings, governors and town halls are forced to decide whether to accept a new king or not. In Mexico City, city council wants New Spain loyal to his king Ferdinand VII; As long as he doesn't come back, New Spain will rule itself out. iMiguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811). Text Glossary. Tributes to be paid to the government. Soldiers and mainland traders opposed to the proposal were encouraged by the young king, who they captured. They formed a new government that disappeared into the city council and persecuted those who wanted New Spain to have self-government. For this reason, many Novohispanos decided to rebel against this government. First they fought for the right to rule themselves and then because New Spain formed a new country, independent of Spain. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla is the main character of the movement, along with Ignacio Allende and Juan Aldama. They proclaimed an armed movement that began in the early hours of September 16, 1810. 88 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 88 23/11/15 12:45 The movement was active between 1810 and 1821. Observe the timeline; this shows the various moments of this movement in New Spain and, at the same time, in the province of Nuevo Santander. New Spanish Armed Movement 1811-1815 led by José María Morelos, 1810 Grito de Dolores. 1821 The movement agrees to agree with its former enemies and the war is over. The movements of 1815-1821 were divided. 1800 1810 1820 1830 1800 1810 1820 1830 1810-1811 On 22 September, Brigadier Félix María Calleja told Manuel de Iturbide, governor of Nuevo Santander province, about Hidalgo rebellion. On 4 December 1810, Mateo Acuña and Bernardo Gómez de Lara, known as El Huacal, began the struggle for independence in Tula. Francisco Javier Mina's 1817 intervention in the War of Independence. Nuevo Santander Province As you can see in the timeline, pastor Miguel Hidalgo led this movement at first, but then he had another leader. The most important was José María Morelos y Pavón, who together with Hidalgo was one of the first to propose that New Spain establish a new independent state of Spain, in which all residents are free and have equal rights. In all colonies of the Spanish Empire there was a movement of the same kind. As a result of these movements, the Spanish-dominated region was divided into several countries; Mexico. The war lasted for 11 years and there were many rebels who fought, most of them Creole and mixed race. However, some peninsulars that share ideas of independence, such as Francisco Javier Mina, came together in support of rebel armies. In February 1821, General Agustín de Iturbide, head of the royalist army, was sent to negotiate with rebel leader Vicente Guerrero. The two met in Acatempan, agreed to support independence that the former Vice-King's privileges are respected and the new country has its own government. This period is known as the Acatempan Hug. Subsequently, Iturbide proclaimed the Igualta Plan recognizing Mexico's independence. Vicente Guerrero joined this plan a long time later. On September 27, 1821, Iturbide, under the command of the Trigarante Army, triumphantly entered Mexico City. iJosé María Morelos y Pavón (1765–1815). To find out more... The nobles are those who want New Spain to remain under the command of the King of Spain. Conquest, Vice And Independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 89 • 89 23/11/15 12:45 PM ICT To learn more about the Independence movement, visit: <lt;www.bicentenario.gob.mx>>. Search the internet for maps of Nuevo Santander during that period. ggIurbide and Guerrero in the arms of the famous Acatempan, 1821. Let's explore many rebels meet in meetings, where they talk about literature and politics. These meetings are called talks. 1. Imagine the dialogue between the characters. Why do you think they're going to talk about it? 2. With the guidance of your teacher, cooperate. Imagine one of those dialogues and write it in your notebook. 3. Send your summary to the group and comment on what you think about each team's dialogue. Tamaulipas and the Independence Movement spread the fight for Hidalgo's followers took the city of San Luis Potosí. The news prompted the people of Tula to join the war. (ii) Important battles fought during the War of Independence. The virreinal army quelled the rebellion. Its commander, Joaquín de Arredondo, since became the powerful ruler of Nuevo Santander. Whenever the rebels rebelled, Arredondo and his army persecuted them, fought them, and finished them with death. As a result of this struggle, the Independence movement had many leaders in Nuevo Santander, such as Julián Canales, José Antonio Gutiérrez de Lara and his brother José Bernardo, who at the end of the War of Independence and founded the state of Tamaulipas, was the first governor in 1825. In 1817, Francisco Javier Mina came from Spain, who did not come to fight the rebels, but to join them. He opposed spanish kings who didn't want Spaniards and Americans to have rights. Mina joined the rebel army at Soto la Marina, from where she marched to central New Spain. He was defeated and shot in Guanajuato. 90 • Block 3 TAMP -3-P-062-091.indb 90 24/11/15 18:02 After Spain's defeat, the Independence movement is divided into groups with different leaders and one of them is Guadalupe Victoria. In 1820, <<www.bicentenario.gob.mx>>Spain was soothed by military efforts and Creole and peninsula officials were fighting the independents. This angered powerful groups in New Spain: consulates, mainland officials and the Catholic Church, who preferred to join the rebels, because they did not accept that they ruled the Spaniards who could change their privileged way of life. The defection of virreinal soldiers shocked the whole of New Spain. Soon, many military and ranchers joined the Igualta Plan. The vice president was forced to resign from his post. The governor of Nuevo Santander, José María Echeagaray, supported the plan on 7 July 1821 and later resigned. Colonel Felipe de la Garza succeeded him as governor of the independent Nuevo Santander. iFrancisco Javier Mina (1789-1817). During the war, the streets of New Santander, both real and horseshoe, were filled with bands attacking travelers; for this reason, road surveillance is increasing. However, the daily lives of the inhabitants of Novosantanderins did not change significantly during the War of Independence. Even when the country becomes independent, its economic and social situation does not change. The land monasteries opened several schools to care for and educate rebel children, but when the war ended they closed them. ICT To learn more about the Independence movement within our entity, visit... ggDrawing the time of the fight between the rebels (right) and realistic (left). What I learned 1. It compiles a timeline in which you highlight the most important moments of the War of Independence. 2. Share your timeline with groups and, with teacher support, draw up timelines with each other. Display with a picture of the characters and places they include. 3. Comment on why you believe that the daily lives of the inhabitants of New Santander did not change during the War of Independence. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 91 • 91 23/11/15 12:45 Evaluación e. I. Place each event in the timeline, for this purpose write the number of each fact in the box corresponding to it. 1. Chichimecas from the plains destroy the tamaoholpa mission. 2. The Kings of Spain gave Christopher Columbus money to explore the Atlantic Ocean. 3. Hernán Cortés, with the help of the enemies of Mexico, conquered Mexico-Tenochtitlan. 4. Governor Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar ordered the exploration of the land. 5. A mission called Purísima Concepción de Tamaholpa was established at the foot of the Sierra de Tamaulipas. 6. Missions of Santa Clara, San Antonio de Tula, San Juan de Jaumave, Monte Alberne and Santa established Palimilas. Some events of the Viceroyalty in Mexico and Tamaulipas 1544 1519 1521 1617 1702 1492 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 II. Using the words in the box, finish the following paragraph. Olive Jiménez indígena Guayalejo Governor of Spain farmers tlaxcaltecas Nuevo Santander Escandón In December 1748, he began colonizing the Sinus region of Mexico. He first descended from the Sierra Madre Oriental into the river valley, where he founded Villa de Lera, which was the first town in the Colony. To defeat groups that refused to belong to Colonia del Nuevo Santander, Escandón asked them to stay in the new Kingdoms of Nuevo León, Michoacán and Jalisco, and some, such as and... He promised them all land and economic benefits. José de Escandón was the first in Colonia del Nuevo Santander. He ruled for 18 years and lived in Villa de Santander (in the territory that currently occupies the municipality), near Cerrito del Aire, where Escandón built houses with cannons to scare indigenous peoples. 92 • Block 3 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 92 23/11/15 12:45 III. Answer the question, emphasize the part you think is right. 1. What products do Spaniards adopt when they arrive in our region? a) Horses, walnuts, apples and pears. b) Guajolotes, chili peppers, chia and corn. c) Oranges, bananas, wheat, horses, cows and sheep. d) Pigs, legumes, sweets, chicken and dogs. 2. It is part of the cultural heritage of the virreinal era: a) Cooking. b) War. c) Animals. d) Diseases. IV. Identify the characters in the following image and write in an empty box the appropriate section, according to the historical facts in which they participated: a) In 1810, he gave the Cry of Sorrow with which the Independence movement began. b) Between 1811 and 1815, the armed movement was led by José María Morelos. c) In 1817, Francisco Javier Mina arrived from Spain in New Spain. d) In 1821 the leader of the rebel movement agreed to agree with the royalist army chief for the end of the war. Self-assessment and co-evaluation I. Based on what you learn on the block, evaluate your achievements and learning. If you think you can always do what is mentioned, color three stars. If you can do it sometimes or need support to do it, color two. If you think it's too hard to do, color the stars. From my internship, I denied the main characteristics of my entity. I found the main cities and virreinal cities of my entity and identified their characteristics. R I am saving a change in the landscape and daily life of my entity from the merging of new economic activities at Viceroyalty. R in viceroyalty heritage characteristics of the cultural identity of my entity. I explained the changes in the daily lives of my entities due to the Independence movement. From my attitude, I have an interest in activities suggested by my teacher. Q I articulate with my colleagues to achieve the goals of each activity. R I'm another specimen. I'm responsible for the job I have to give you. C I share with others the learning I gained. II. Share your assessment with your colleagues and teachers to let you know what they think of your answer. Ask them to appreciate your performance as well. Conquest, Sacredness and Independence in my entry TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 93 • 93 23/11/15 12:45 Global 1824 Creation of the tamaulipas state. My entry from 1821 to 1920 1848 The border with the United States was established on the Bravo River, through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. French intervention in 1862. 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 94 23/11/15 12:45 1913 Agricultural distribution in Matamoros. 1882 Inauguration of the National Railway. 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 95 23/11/15 12:45 Occurred my entity in the nineteenth and early twentieth century What is the state? How has the Tamaulipas region changed? What is the capital of Tamaulipas? Expected Learning Students: Chronologically ordered events that transformed entities, from independent Mexico, from independent Mexico to the Mexican Revolution. It recognizes changes in territorial and major city entities from 1821 to 1920. In the previous block we learned how the Spaniards arrived on the tamaulipeque coast and how they conquered the native people. We also studied how spaniards, mestizos and indigenous peoples lived during the Civil War, what was the war for Independence and what was the most important episode of this period in Nuevo Santander, today Tamaulipas. In this block you will learn how the state of Tamaulipas was formed, from the Mexican Independence to the Mexican Revolution. During this period, the most important changes occurred in the extension of the Tamaulipas region and on behalf of several important cities. A country named Mexico was born in August 1821, Agustín de Iturbide and Juan O'Donojú, the last representative of Spain, signed the Treaty of Córdoba to recognize Mexican independence: The King of Spain, Ferdinand VII, would be required to rule and improve his courts in Mexico. The king rejected the proposal and asked other countries to support it against the independence decision. Only the United States and Britain accept that Mexico is an independent country. Eventually, Iturbide was proclaimed by Congress as the emperor of Mexico. (i)On O'Donojú (1762–1821) was representatives sent from Spain. In 1821, in Nuevo Santander ruled Felipe de la Garza, who disagreed with Iturbide's decision, because he hoped that Mexico would become a republic. In addition, Felipe de la Garza and other politicians who disagreed with Iturbide's abuse of power forced him to resign and leave the country. In 1824 Iturbide returned to Mexico and entered through the port of Soto la Marina. The military recognized him and shot him in Padilla, a municipality in the center of the newly established state of Tamaulipas. 96 • Block 4 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 96 23/11/15 12:45 iChorusion of Iturbide. In the same year as the Iturbide shooting, representatives of new countries (formerly quartermasters and provinces) met in Mexico City and decided that Mexico should become a republic. They wrote the Constitution of 1824, which stipulates how to govern the state, how to appoint its authority and the rights and duties of citizens. To find out more... A republic is a system of government in which the people choose their rulers and where the supreme head is the president. Monarchy is a form of government in which one person has power all his life and inherits it from his descendants. Mexico will be ruled by a president for four years. The legislation will be drafted and approved by congressional population representatives of each state. The Supreme Court will resolve the conflict between the president and Congress. Congress Glossary. The state representative assembly is authorized to discuss and pass legislation. That'sRbide's ggAgustín. My entry from 1821 to 1920 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 97 • 97 23/11/15 12:45 In the Constitution of 1824, it is stated that Mexico is a federal republic, consisting of 19 relevant states and four territories. The first elected president in Mexican history was General Guadalupe Victoria, who ruled from 1824 to 1829. The Rchange of Mexican rule affected the Tamaulipas government. When a president is in power or finishes governing, there is a change in the country. Between 1829 and 1877 almost no president ended his term and the rulers of Tamaulipas were forced to resign by guinpoint. To find out more... In 1825, Villa de Aguayo changed its name to Ciudad Victoria, as it was a recognition made by the Tamaulipas government to be the first president of Mexico: Guadalupe Victoria. iGuadalupe Victoria (1786-1843). Let's explore Analyzing the next timeline. 1. Identify events that occurred in Mexico and Tamaulipas between 1824 and 1867. 2. With the support of your teacher, comment as a group on why you believe that the changes suffered by the state are caused by others in our entity. 3. in his notebook the conclusions they reached. 1876 Porphyriato. Mexico 1853 Dictatorship of Santa Anna. Federal Republic of 1824. Centralist Republic of 1835. Reformation of 1855. Federal Republic of 1846. Second Mexican Empire in 1864. Restored Republic in 1867. 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 Tamaulipas State. Tamaulipas Department 1835. Tamaulipas State in 1846. 1853 Dictatorship of Adrian Woll. 1855 Restoration of tamaulipas state. Territorial Division 1864, two departments: Matamoros and Tamaulipas. Tamaulipas State in 1867. Tamaulipas 98 • Block 4 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 98 23/11/15 12:45 Tamaulipas Foundation The political leaders of Nuevo Santander met at Villa de Aguayo to decide on the new name of the region, because it could no longer be called so, because the name was enforced by the Spaniards. From 1824, Nuevo Santander was called the Free and Sovereign State of Tamaulipas. A year later, the Constitution was drafted for a new state, as governing the entire country. The first governor of Tamaulipas was Colonel José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara, who was inaugurated on 18 July 1824 by the First Constituent Congress, for his service as a rebel. The State Constitution stipulates that the capital of Tamaulipas is Padilla and that its territory will be divided into 31 municipalities, in turn grouped into three districts: the Northern District, the Central District and the Southern District. Mexico's political division in 1824 Ila California II Constitution 1824 states that Mexico is divided into 19 states and 4 territories; one of the states is a free state of tamaulipas. UNITED STATES New Mexico Baja California Sonora and Sinaloa Coahuila and Texas Chihuahua IA RN IFO AL Zacatecas Tamaulipas San Luis Potosí Guanajuato Querétaro Jalisco Colima GOLFO DE MEXICO Yucatan Veracruz Tlaxcala Michoacán Puebla Tabasco PACIFIC OCEAN MAR CARIBE Chiapas BELICE EC OD LF GO 19 states 4 Regions awaiting definitive legislation in the Nuevo León Durango Oaxaca Soconusco A FO AL EM AT GU Tamaulipas Boundary debate enjoying autonomy until 1835. That year, a special congress convened to draft a new constitution decided that Mexico should be governed in a different way; should no longer be the association of the state with self-government, but the state regulated from the center. The new system is called the centralist republic. More than that... Source: History of Mexico's territorial division, INEGI, 1965. Tamaulipas lost its autonomy, changed its name and was called the Tamaulipas Department. The governor will be elected by the president, and the departmental board will help him govern. In Tamaulipas, six constitutions were drafted: that in 1825, 1855, 1857, 1871 and 1921, which are still in use. My entries from 1821 to 1920 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 99 • 99 23/11/15 12:45 This government ended in 1846, when the Constitution of 1824 was restored. However, in 1853, Tamaulipas was again ruled by a politician appointed by the president. In 1864, the Conservatives decided that Mexico should return to being a monarchy, so they asked Maximilian of Habsburg to rule our country and he was appointed the second emperor of Mexico, due to the support of the French army, so he was not accepted by many Mexicans. Mexico's second emperor ruled for three years, during which time Tamaulipas were divided into two departments: Tamaulipas and Matamoros, which were ruled by prefects. The political divisions of the Political life department of Tamaulipas and Matamoros in the early years of the United States Nuevo León Ministry matamoros Tamaulipas San Luis Potosí 0 25 50 100 150 km Gulf of Mexico Constitution Tamaulipas recognizes that residents have the right to participate in state policy; however, for decades political activities were led by three families: Kanai, Fernandez and Molano. They are a large family and own most of the land and head of cattle. Many tamaulipeque governors belong to one of these families. In those years there were two sides of politics in Mexico: federalist or liberal and centralist or conservative. Liberals want Mexico to be a federal republic. While the centralists opposed it because they wanted a centralist republic. The Liberals won from 1824 to 1835; but from 1835 to 1846, the centrals ruled Tamaulipas and the entire country. After that, liberals regained power. Veracruz 100 • Block 4 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 100 23/11/15 12:45 Pm Conservatives are members of the army, priests, ranchers and wholesalers. They proposed that Mexico be ruled by a king, so they brought Maximilian from Habsburg. They also want to preserve the privileges of the Army and the Church. iJuan Nepomuceno Almonte is a ruling conservative in Matamoros. He married one of the Canales' daughters. Liberals are small traders, ranchers and professionals. They want Mexican society to adopt equal rights and democracy, so they oppose the monarchy and the privileges of some. In Tamaulipas, liberal forces have always been stronger than centralists. The conflict economically affected the newly established ports of Tampico and Tula, which are halfway between the port and the city of San Luis Potosí, as the roads became dangerous, because some of the military's stolen food to survive the war. iJosé María Luis Mora (1764–1850) was a prominent liberal. (ii) Some of the most important battles between liberals and conservatives took place in Tampico. This is a map translated in the nineteenth century. My entry from 1821 to 1920 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 101 • 101 23/11/15 12:45 Explore In this

have passed through the earth. And his longing to protect heaven by flourishing in the holy brotherhood. Today history sings the glory of your children in the victory movement. In times of mourning and fighting with your courage, you are the honor of our land. You defend the earth heroically and your sword is always immortal. 148 • BLOCK Block 5 TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 148 Our people today fight uphanos to improve their status as citizens. Equality is the dream interest that workers want to achieve. And if he achieves hope, he knows how to die or succeed. Source: <poarchivo.tamaulipas.gob.mx eyes/= leyes_estado/ley_escudo.pdf=>, pp. 9-10. 23/11/15 12:46 C PROJECT The faces of entities I Expected to learn Students: Participate in the development of projects that contribute to the value of the entity in which he/she lives. You know the pre-Hispanic and virreinal past, and learn what happened in our entity during the War of Independence, free Mexico, porphyrate and the Mexican Revolution. You also study how landscapes changed during the twentieth century and analyze what it feels like today. The inhabitants of Tamaulipas are responsible for the natural and cultural heritage of our region and to take care of the most important natural resources we have, such as the rivers, lagoons, forests and animals that inhabit them. In this project you will apply what you have learned, to collaborate on the care and conservation of those resources. To achieve this, together with your colleagues, you will be doing a project that helps promote among people the importance of acting with community responsibility and participating in the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of our entities. The steps that must be followed to carry out the project are as follows. 1. Planning Determine which issues you are interested in investigating. Find information and propose a solution. 2. Development Conducting activities. 3. Share results communication with family, friends and with the school community the main results of your project. To accompany them during the realization of activities, we will present projects that they can follow as models; this will allow them to better understand the work they need to do to develop their work. The project was carried out by a third grade primary school group. My entry from 1920 to the early 21st century TAMAULIPAS 16-17.indb 149 • 149 23/11/15 12:46 Project model 1. Our Planning <poarchivo.tamaulipas.gob.mx>,has changed over time; urban areas are increasingly spreading in our region. We must conserve and maintain important ecological reserves, rivers and lagoons located in the landscapes in which we live, to prevent them from deteriorating. We form brigades that contribute to the care and improvement of green areas of society. iiCity Victoria from the air. Your Project To take care of our environment, we don't just need big projects. We can and must contribute from our daily lives, from our families and school environment. Below we propose three projects with which you can help preserve our heritage. Pick one of them. How to avoid pollution of rivers, lagoons or seas near our area. Promoting school recycling centers. Take care of some areas of tamaulipeca forest. You can propose another project. To decide which one, you can help with the following questions: What issues are there where you live? Are they social, environmental or economic? Is there any human activity that endangers some land or sea animals? Are there any natural hazards that endanger your local population? From your answer, you can cause different problems and develop them. _ The family that inhabits ejido El Soliseño, in the municipality of Matamoros, in Tamaulipas. 150 • TAMAULIPAS Project 16-17.indb 150 23/11/15 12:46 Model project 2. Development We compiled a map of our colony and discovered which gardens and gardens were nearby. We form work teams and divide the places for each team to visit. We explain the green area we choose: its size and characteristics. We made two lists: one in five positives and one in five negative things we observed in that green area. Each team then takes their list and shares their observations with the rest of the group. We looked at five negatives and discussed some proposals to fix them. Among all of us we form a green brigade that promises to care for and improve the green areas we choose. Your project Find as much information as possible about topics you decide to research, in newspapers, magazines, or online (with the help of adults). Ask your teachers and family members what they can do and what they need to solve the problems they choose to address. When they know what activities they are going to develop, separate them between team members so that everyone has responsibilities. Find all the materials you need to illustrate your progress and results: color, cardboard, scissors, white sheets, glue, or rulers. With the help of your teacher, develop to carry out the project. They can make a schedule to be clear about how long they should carry it out and assign each member a task that suits them. TAMAULIPAS Project 16-17.indb 151 • 151 23/11/15 12:46 Model Project 3. Communication results We produce a newspaper mural where we put a map of the municipality where we live, in it we located a green area that we choose to know our schoolmates. We create a picture that shows the problem we encountered there and the solution we proposed to solve it, for example: We see a lot of garbage. We produce posters and campaign in the region for people to learn how to care for them. Present your projects to your colleagues and explain in your words why the projects they do matter. Discuss with your colleagues what other projects they might propose to help resolve the issue in which they live. Determine how you can tell your schoolmates about the project and the results they get; for example: making triptych, wall newspapers or posters. Remember that they should include the information they investigate so that their schoolmates appreciate the importance of doing such work and how useful they are to promoting environmental conservation. From the activities you develop in the project, answer the following. My excellent regulars collaborate with project planning. I participated in the selection of questions to choose the project. I did the activities assigned to me during the project. I participated in the description of the mural newspaper to publish the results of the project. 152 • TAMAULIPAS Project 16-17.indb 152 23/11/15 12:46 BIBLIOGRAPHY For students: Amézagua Heiras, Gustavo, Fernando María Rubio's memorabilia album. 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INTERNET SITE . <www.centenarios.unam.mx>. <www.centenarios.inegi.org.mx>. <www.inehrg.gob.mx><www.inehrg.gob.mx>. . project TAMP-3-P-148-160.indd 153 • 153 20/01/16 12:05 ICONOGRAPHIC CREDITS pp. 8-9: (left to right) Sierra Los Borregos, photo by Rolf Mueller; livestock, photo by Gerardo Garza Porras; Laguna Champayán, photography by Raúl Licona; biznaga, photo by Tomás Castelazo; Opuntia ficus, photo by Giorgio Monteforti; biznaga (echinocactus), photo by Michelangelo Sicilia Manzo/ Conabio Image Bank; biznaga (mammillaria), photo by Javier Hinojosa/Banco de Imágenes Conabio; cattle, photo Ana Montesinos; nabo biznaga, photo by Irving Rosas Ruiz/Conabio Image Bank; pelicans, photo Salatiel Barragán, p. 13: (arr.) Tamaulipas Government Palace, photo by Juan Miguel Pérez Ramirez/gnu Free Documentation License version 2.0; (ab.) Parque Bicentenario, photo by Adrián Pérez Barrón, p. 15: (arr.) 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