

6 Mexica

(AD 1200–1521)

Tribute, agriculture, and trade were the three pillars of the economy of the Mexica Empire; its social development depended directly on warfare.

7 Oaxaca

Oaxaca was the setting for two great cultures: the Zapotec, builders of the city of Monte Albán and the Mixtec, renowned for their artistic creativity.

8 Gulf Coast

At different moments of history, three cultural groups occupied this exuberant area: the Olmec, Totonac, and Huastec.

9 Maya

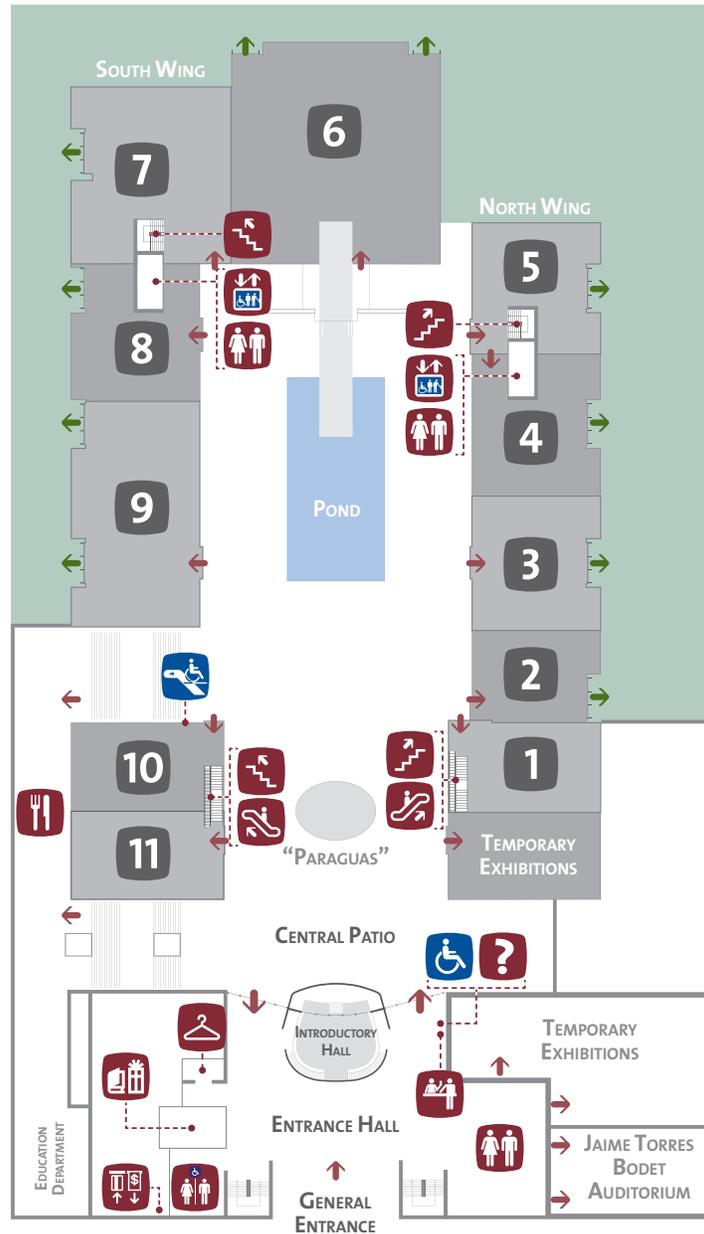
The Maya employed complex writing systems to record events that marked the political life of their ruling dynasties.

10 West Mexico

Various societies that lived in West Mexico stood out for their artistic expressions, their conception of the human body, and their metalworking technology.

11 Northern Mexico

Northern Mesoamerica was the setting for multiple cultures that lived in large settlements, such as Paquimé and Alta Vista, or in small villages, as in the case of the Hohokam and Anasazi peoples.



→ Entrances
→ Exits To Gardens

5 The Toltec and the Epiclassic

(AD 700–1200)

After the fall of Teotihuacan, independent centers such as Xochicalco, Cantona, and Cacaxtla arose, followed by the hegemony of Tula.

4 Teotihuacan

(AD 100–700)

Teotihuacan was a pilgrimage center and economic power whose influence reached faraway regions within and beyond Mesoamerica, even after its decline.

3 Preclassic Central Highlands

(2500 BC–AD 100)

Population growth and agricultural exploitation promoted the emergence of the earliest stratified societies.

2 Populating the Americas

(30,000–2500 BC)

Climate change forced early hunter-gatherers to introduce a new means of subsistence: agriculture.

1 Introduction to Anthropology

The adaptations and changes experienced over millions of years permitted the development of physical, social, and cultural characteristics that defined modern-day human beings.

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17 Oaxaca: Southern Indigenous Peoples

This zone comprises an area home to about 16 indigenous groups, including Mixtec and Zapotec. The collection highlights the region's cultural diversity.

18 Gulf Coast: The Huasteca and Totonacapan

It features two regions: the Teenek and Totonac, from La Antigua River to Central Veracruz, northward to Pánuco in Tamaulipas. Totonac textiles and Huastec musical instruments are on display.

19 Lowland and Jungle Maya Groups

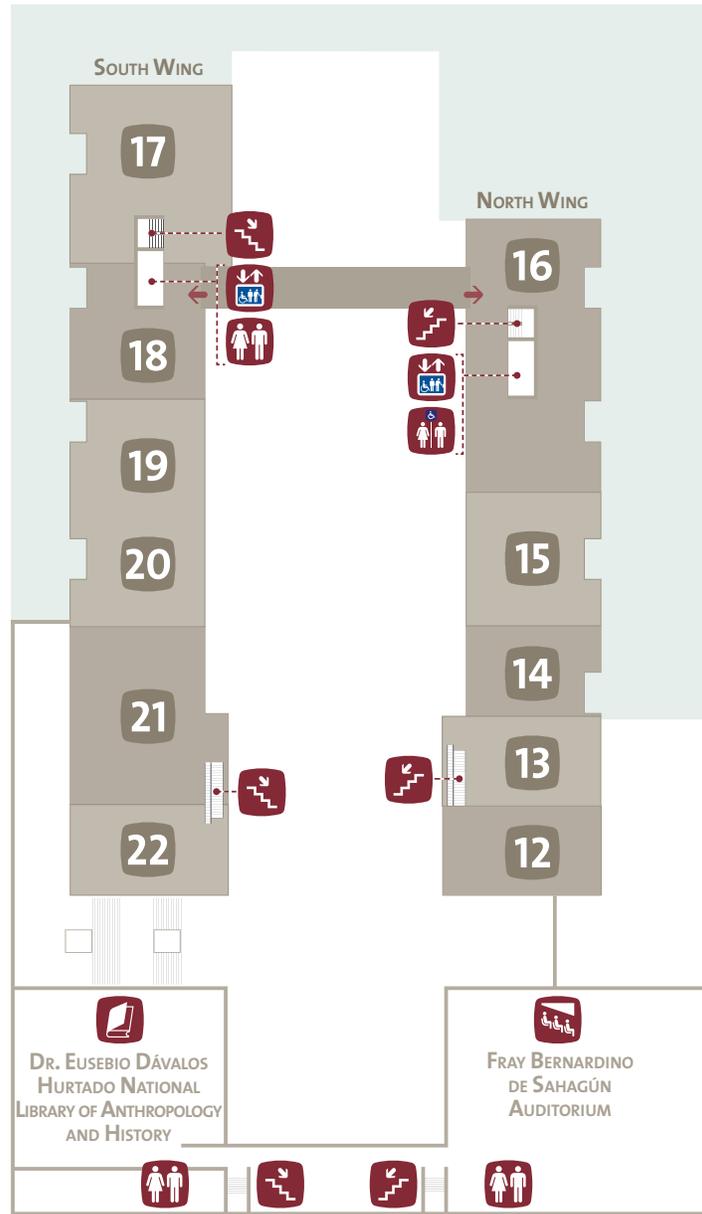
The Maya of Yucatán and Quintana Roo and the Chol of Campeche are represented by rituals linked to agricultural fertility; the Chontal of Tabasco, by fishing; and the Lacandon of the Chiapas jungles by rites to the ancestors.

20 Highland Maya Groups

It shows the indigenous groups in the Chiapas Highlands: Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojolabal, and Mam through their religious practices and objects linked to music, textiles, and amber.

21 The Northwest: Sierras, Deserts and Valleys

It focuses on aspects such as agricultural rituals, basketry, and the Deer Dance of groups such as the Seri, Papago, Cochimí, Yumano, Mayo, Yaqui, Tarahumara, Guarijio, Pima and Tepehua.



22 The Nahua

Composed of various groups in 13 states in Mexico, the Nahua share the same ethnolinguistic family and certain distinctive cultural features.

→ Entrances

16 Sierra de Puebla

Totonac, Otomí, Tepehua, and Nahua converge in the Sierra de Huachinango-Xicotepec and the Sierra de Zacatlán-Cuetzalan. It displays their artistic specialization in basketry, featherwork, jewelry, textiles and paper.

15 Otopame

It shows their worldview, agricultural rituals, patron saints, and ancestors of the groups speaking Pame, Matlatzinca, Chichimeca-Jonaz, Mazahua, Otomí, and Ocuilteca.

14 Purécherio

The Purépecha inhabited this Michoacán region since pre-Hispanic times. This ethnic group continues to practice ancestral activities such as fishing and celebrations.

13 Gran Nayar

Cora, Huichol, Tepehuan, Nahua, and mestizos live side by side in the territory of Nayarit, Jalisco, and Zacatecas. They stand out for artistically rendering their worldview in beadwork, yarn painting, and power objects.

12 Indigenous Groups

Mexico's indigenous groups are the bearers of a cultural patrimony characterized by a distinctive worldview, religion, economy, ceremonies, dances, rituals, as well as veneration of the ancestors, social organization and everyday life.

Hours: Tuesday to Sunday, 9:00 to 19:00. Closed all Mondays. Free admission on Sundays for Mexican citizens and foreign residents in Mexico.

Information: Tel. (55) 4040 5300

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Guided tours (by appointment): Tuesday to Saturday, 10:30 to 17:00. In Spanish, English, and French. Special group tours. School groups: preschool, elementary and high schools.

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