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No Names, Black and White With Names, Black and White No Names, Color With Names, Color No Municipal Division No Names, Black & White With Names, Black and White No Names, Color With Names, Color No Municipal Division descargarmapas.net © 2018 - All Rights Reserved Privacy Policy Oaxaca State Shield Motto: Respect for the right of others is peace. (Benito Juárez) Anthem: God never dies (de facto)Trouble playing this file? Localización de Oaxaca en MéxicoCoordenadas 16°53′53″N 96°24′51″O﻿ / ﻿16.8980555555556; -96.414166666667Coordenadas: 16°53′53″N 96°24′51″O﻿ / ﻿16.8980555555556; -96.414166666667Capital Oaxaca de JuárezEntidad Estado • País MéxicoGobernadorRepresentación en el Congreso de la Unión Alejandro Murat Hinojosa (ver) 3 Senadores• Susana Harp• Salomón Jara Cruz• Raúl Bolaños Cacho Cué (ver) 20 Diputados• Irineo Molina Espinoza (MR)• Irma Juan Carlos (MR)• Margarita García García (MR)• Azael Santiago Chepi (MR)• Carol Antonio Altamirano (MR)• Beatriz Dominga Pérez López (MR)• Rosalinda Domínguez Flores (MR)• Benjamín Robles Montoya (MR)• María del Carmen Bautista Peláez (MR)• Daniel Gutiérrez Gutiérrez (MR)• Víctor Blas López (RP)• Armando Contreras Castillo (RP)• Virginia Merino García (RP)• Alejandro Ponce Cobos (RP)• Iran Santiago Manuel (RP)• Graciela Zavaleta Sánchez (RP)• Antonia Natvidad Díaz Jiménez (RP)• Dulce Alejandra García Morán (RP)• Teófilo Manuel García Corpus (RP)• Maribel Martínez Ruiz (RP) Subdivisiones 570 municipiosEventos históricos • Fundación 21 de diciembre de 1823[1]Superficie Puesto 5.º de 32 • Total 93952 km²Altitud • Average 1644 m s. n.m. • Maximum (Cerro Nube)3720 m. n.m.Población (2015) Position 10 of 32 • Total 3 967 889 inhabitants. [2] • Density 37.3 hab/km223Gaxaqueño information. (ye)IDH 0.716 (30th of 32) – medioHuso schedule UTC -6Decoder of December 68-71[3] ISO 3166-2 MX-OAX[4] Order 3rd founding state of the republic. The official website [edits data on Wikidata] Oaxaca officially called the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca (AFI: [oˈaːkaː], colloquial: huajáka [waˈhaka] (hey)), is one of thirty-one states that, along with Mexico City, form Mexico. [6] Its capital and most populous city is Oaxaca de Juárez. It is divided into 570 municipalities, 418 of which are governed under the customs and customs system, with recognized local forms of self-government. [7] It is located in the southwestern region of the country. It borders Puebla and Veracruz to the north, Chiapas to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the south, and Guerrero to the west. At 93,757 km2, it is the fifth largest state – behind Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila and Durango – and, with 3 889 inhabitants in 2015, the 10th most populous. It was founded on 21 December 1823. [citation needed] The state is known primarily for its indigenous peoples, represented by more than 16 ethnic groups, and the Zapotecs and Mixtecs are the most represented. These cultures have survived and maintained their uses and customs more successfully than the rest of the national territory, thanks to the rugged and isolated territory of the state. [9] Most of these groups inhabit the central part of the state, whose cultural wealth, which includes archaeological areas such as Monte Albán and Mitla, make it a tourist area of importance. [10] Other important tourist areas are located on the coast, with major resorts including Huatulco, Zipolite, Puerto Escondido, Mazunte and Tembo Bay. [12] Oaxaca is also considered one of the most biologically diverse states, due to its number of endemic species of reptiles, amphibians, mammals and plants. [13] Toponymy Nahuatl Toponymy by Hu-xyacac (Oaxaca) The name comes from the nahuatl name Hu-xyacac imposed by the Aztec conquerors in the 15th century at the time of its incorporation into the Tenochca Empire; hu-nixin means in Spanish huaje, common plant in the valley region, yacatl literally means nose, but it translates better as tip and the suffix locator c, place of, thus giving the meaning of The place to the tip of the guaje. Its name, in the languages binnizá (zapoteca) and wildebeest (mixteco) is Lulaa or 'uhundua respectively, and they mean at the tip of the guaje or at the tip of the nose of the guaje. Oaxaca, like Mexico, Texas and Xalapa, uses spelling X for the Spanish sound of J. The Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), in its Spelling of the Spanish language, 1999 edition, explains: In the Middle Ages, x also represented the deaf palatal fricative slinger of the dixo, which from the 16th century would evolve towards the deaf fricative sling clock The pronunciation of this x, in these and other words, is fricative to see deaf, that is, it sounds like j; it constitutes, therefore, an orthological error articulating it as ks. History Main article: History of the pre-Hispanic era of Oaxaca Oaxaca is one of the cultural areas of Mesoarica. Oaxaca is located in the Mesoamerican region where the Zapoteca culture manifested itself, which flourished in the Monte Albán area from 900 a. C. and later, in 1300, the mixteca culture, which in turn developed until its later domination by the Spanish conquerors. Main article: Culture Zapotec Ruins of Monte Albán. Little is known about the origin of the Zapotecs. Unlike most indigenous people in Mesoa america, they had no tradition or legend their migration, but believed they were born directly from rocks, trees and jaguars. One of the possible theories about the origin of the Zapotecs, it is explained by Father Francisco De Burgoa, and Father José Antonio Gay author of Historia de Oaxaca where they claim that the Zapotèques settled primitively in Teotitlán del Valle, news that he received from ancient traditions and paintings that support him, of which perhaps there was a mobilization of a part of the population to what would be the current valley of Etla. These primitive inhabitants of Teotitlán del Valle may have been Olmecan groups in search of new territories. The first demonstrations of the Zapotecs are the ceremonial center of San José Mogote, a village located in the Valley of Etla, one of the Central Valleys of Oaxaca. The village of Mogote (whose original name is unknown) was the most important of those established in the region, and had its greatest heyday towards the end of the early preclassical period. Mogote was a Village of Zapoteca Farmers, which controlled the central region of Oaxaca and maintained relations with the Olmeca area. Its decline is clearly associated with the construction of Monte Albán, a contemporary city of Teotihuacán and the large Mayan cities of the southeast. Monte Albán was founded around the 1950s. C. to 100 a. C., acquiring a very important political and economic importance in the region. During the classical period it is when it reaches its highest growth. Monte Albán receives Theotihuacan and Mayan influences. Approximately during the 200 d. C. to 600 peaks of AD.C. Monte Albán, with the most important city –capital of the Zapoteca Empire– with about 40,000 inhabitants in the 20 km2 near the ceremonial center. From 800 .m. C. and little by little, Mount Albán lost importance until 1325. C. when mixtecs, from the north, invade the Oaxaca Valley and occupy the ancient Zapotec capital, along with Mitla. The Zapotecs captured Tehuantepec. In the mid-15th century, the Zapotec and Mixtecs fought to prevent the Mexicas from gaining control of trade routes to Chiapas, Veracruz and Guatemala. Under the command of their great king, Cosíojeza, the Zapotèques endured a long place on the rocky mountain of Guiengola, keeping their sights on Tehuantepec, and successfully maintaining political autonomy through an alliance with the Mexicans until the arrival of the Spanish. Developmental stages Archaeologist Marcus Winter points to the following stages of development of the Oaxacan civilization:[14] Agricultural stage (9000 to 1550 a.C.) Stages of villages or villages (1500 to 500 .C.) Urban stage (500 .C. to 850 .C.) Stage of (750 to 1521. C.) Mixed epoch Main article: Contemporary mixed culture in the Zapotecs that populated the Oaxaca Valley, the Mixtecs developed in the western part of the state, also living in the populous and warring regions near Oaxaca. The orography of the mixed terrain prevented the form of a unified kingdom, so the mixtec organization developed in the form of independent lordships. However, the mixtec did not fully unified nation possessed a well-defined sociocultural identity. They often came together to wage war with the Mexicas and Zapotecs. The word Mixtec means from the Word Mixtecan, which in the Nahuatl language of the Aztheists means the people of Nube. Mixtecs, however, are called Wise in their mother tongue, which in Spanish means rainy people. The Mixteca language is called Sa'an Ndavi, although in recent years a movement has grown to rename Tu'un Wise, this, for Sa'a Ndavi literally means poor language, while Tu'un Wise is a rainy word. Lord Eight Deer (right) receives a visit from 4 Jaguars. There is very little data on the origin of the mixtecs, the oldest remains found in the Mixteca date around the year 6000 a.C. Experts have divided mixed development into three eras, near the cultural horizon of the rest of Mesoarica (Preclassical, Classical and Postclassical). The first period is called Fase Cruz (corresponding to the preclassical), is the first mixteca city: Montenegro, from which only ceramics and spatula carved into a jaguar bone have been obtained. During the Ramos Phase (corresponding to the Classic) the city of Yucuñudahui takes place. The mixed warrior hero 8 Deer in the mid-11th century began a successful campaign to unification the city-state, thus creating the Mixtec Empire. Mixteca culture reaches its peak in the Flower Phase, when Mount Albán is invaded and Mitla ranks as the most important city in the Mixed Empire. Around 1458 the Mexicas began expansionist campaigns under the reigns of Tizoc, Ahuizotl and Moctezuma and with it the decline of the Mixtecs, who occupied up to Tuxtepec and the Mixtequilla. In 1521, once the Mexican region was conquered, Hernán Cortés commissioned Pedro de Alvarado to carry out the conquests of the southern territories, the Mixteca was invaded by Francisco de Orozco ending the prosperous mixed empire and beginning the period known as the colony. His story has come to us thanks to the codexes, since the mixtecs, unlike the Zapotecs, if they kept a written record of their history. New Spain Main articles: New Spain and Conquest of Mexico. An evangelizor observes two indigenous people condemned for not accepting the god of the conquerors. Canvas Tlaxcala, 16th century La Conquista As happened in the rest of Mexico, Spanish troops conquered the region of Oaxaca taking advantage of local entities, forging alliances with Mixtecos and Zapotecs against the Mexicas. The military conquest of the state began in the north, was carried out in relative peace, with the villages of the mountains (Zapotecs and Mesclies mainly) resisting the larger ones. Smallpox helped the Spanish, who unknowingly used one of the earlie first known forms of biological warfare, known indigenous peoples were deaxed by this epidemic. [15] Huaxyacac fell in December 1521, although in the northern mountains, the mixe located northwest of Oaxaca could never be conquered militarily, given the mountainous conditions of the terrain. Earlier, the Mexicas and Zapotecs had failed in a similar attempt. Of equal or more importance to military conquest, the evangelization of indigenous peoples fell to dominican friars, who had numerous churches and convents built, with indigenous labor, mainly in the newly founded City of Antequera, Yanhuatlán and Cuilapam. The Convent of Santo Domingo de Guzmán in Oaxaca became the religious center of the state. To introduce the Christian religion to newly conquered peoples, Dominican friars adapted indigenous beliefs to Christian beliefs, learned their languages and translated religious writings. To speed up the evangelization process, the friars burned codexes and destroyed temples, in an attempt to make indigenous people forget their ancient customs. Virrization Preserving the hierarchical structure of the indigenous peoples, the Spanish managed to maintain control of the newly conquered population. The new government implemented the agricultural system across the country, a system very similar to medieval feudalism. Gold and silver were exploited mainly in central and northern Mexico, but in Oaxaca, without major mines, the farm focused on an equally important resource: the cochineal grenade. Cochineal grana is an insect, a nopal parasite from which a red dye is extracted. The production of ick was only surpassed by silver, diving the economic development of the region, were so important that the pope's clothes were dyed with this dye. In the Mixteca and livestock of the valley there was another economic activity widely implemented. The farm system towards the distribution of wealth was concentrated almost only in the peninsulars, the poor were getting poorer and the richest. The deaths of many indigenous people from epidemics Spaniards to bring black slaves from Africa, some populations of African origin still live on the coast of Oaxaca. At the beginning of the 19th century, the indigenous population was immersed in misery, which, together with the discontent of creoles (who had fewer rights than mainland Spain) contributed to the increase in the assembly of the population against the colonizing power. Although other geopolitical factors such as the independence of the Thirteen Colonies should also have influenced. Independent Mexico (19th century) Vicente Guerrero, hero of Mexico's independence, fought in Oaxaca. The main article of the War of Independence: Mexico's independence uncovered conspiracy plans to start an independence war in December 1810, the insurgents are forced to advance at the start of the war. The first revolutionary spark was detonated in Dolores, Guanajuato in the early hours of September 16, convened by priest Miguel Hidalgo. The armed struggle quickly spread across the country and it was José María Morelos and Pavón who were responsible for following the independence movement in the southern regions. On 29 March 1814, the city of Oaxaca was tweaked by the Realists under colonel Melchor Alvarez, under the command of an army of 2,000 men, including the Savoy battalion, being well received by the authorities, the lobby and the people of Oaxaca. [16] First Empire and American Intervention Main Articles: First Mexican Empire and American Intervention in Mexico. Benito Juárez, National Hero and 19th-century leading figure. Immediately after winning the war of independence, Agustín de Iturbide created, with the help of conservatives, the First Mexican Empire, to dissolve the congress and proclaim himself emperor of Mexico, he was known by the title of Augustine I. Several leaders among them Guerrero opposed the regime, General Oaxaca Antonio de León, former ally of Iturbide, opposed the emperor and along with Nicolás Bravo took the city of Oaxaca. In 1824 José María Murguía was appointed governor of the Free and Sovereign State of Oaxaca, based in the Mexican United States. A new nation was born. In 1824, Mexico's first political constitution was drafted, establishing, among other things, that the Republic had 19 states and five territories. In Oaxaca, the state constitution was published on 10 January 1825, dividing the territory into eight departments: Oaxaca, Villa Alta, Teotitlán de Camino, Teposcolula, Huajuapán, Tehuantepec, Jamiltepec and Miahuatlán. During the government of the first president of the republic in charge of Guadalupe Victoria the country remained somewhat calm, but gradually, the differences between conservatives were accentuated. In Oaxaca many governments tried to establish order. When Antonio López de Santa Anna came to power he was supported by Antonio de León, in 1842 he was appointed governor of the state... In 1846 the American invasion broke out and although the armed conflict did not reach the state of Oaxaca directly, during this period the invading country focused its vision on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Minister James Buchanan demanded the free traffic of citizens, troops and goods across the Isthmus via an intero-oceanic route. The project was never completed. Oaxaca sent the Battalion of the Fatherland under the command of General Antonio de León, entering action on September 18, 1847 at the Battle of Molino del Rey in Mexico City, where he died. The main article of the Benito Pablo Juárez Reform War was born in San Pablo Guelatao Oaxaca, on March 21, 1806, his parents died when he was three years old; he lived with his grandparents, but on his death he went to live with his uncle who is said to have mistreated him, when he went to the city of Oaxaca in search of his sister, is said to have lost one of his sheep and for fear that his uncle would restart him decided to flee his homeland on 17 December 1818. He worked as a pawn in the countryside and as a sheep herd until he was 12, when he went to the city of Oaxaca with the intention of studying and having a better standard of living. When he arrived in the city, Juárez could not read or write, and only Zapoteco spoke. Guelatao was a short city, lacking schools, even the Spanish language was not spoken there. Wealthy parents sent their children to the city of Oaxaca to be educated; the poor put them to serve in rich houses, in exchange for being taught to read and write. For Benedict there was no more way than the last. And that bothered the man to take him to Oaxaca, the only place he could learn. But the tasks of cultivating the man and the shepherd of the other were postponing the journey indefinitely (The Roads of Juarez, Henestrósas). In Oaxaca she had a sister named Josefa who served as a cook, who received her and started her as a domestic worker, in which she found a place to live and be able to work. A Franciscan tertiary, named Antonio Salanueva, was impressed with Benito's intelligence and ease of learning, and helped him enter the city's seminary. In which he began his studies, although he leaned more towards law than theology. By this time, major events had already taken place in the nation. Words that open the parenthesis sound like the late recognition of a debt; And that's how they really are. The nation is a new word in history and a novelty in its consciousness, and appears in precise moment in which it begins to signify a new influence on their destiny. The child was growing up at the time when a colony in Spain was struggling for transformation into an independent village; his childhood coincided with the anxieties of childbirth, and his adolescence, with the deployment of the moment of emancipation; but between this becoming and his own the bond was missing until, man, he enjoyed the first fruit of triumph in 1827. The debt was recognized when the mature man was able to appreciate in due value; but the great events of the time were already so well known that they needed nothing more than a passing mention in memory, and the retrospective look that gave them deserves wider consideration given the effects they had on their lives, on reforming their destiny and refuge in the forces they would determine, therefore and then their future. The American war of intervention ends and the country loses nearly half of its territory. In October 1847 Juárez was elected governor and carried out development works for the entity. Upset by the loss of territory and the dictatorial and centralist government of Santa Ana, the Liberals enacted the Ayutla Plan. With the support of guerrillas from various places, the movement triumphed and enacted the Constitution of 1857. When the Ayutla Revolution triumphed, he was again appointed governor. At the time of nationalizing ecclesiastical assets, in Oaxaca, the Catholic Church had 814 urban estates and 367 haciendas. The situation became delicate, so much so that this first Constitutional Congress, which had elected Comonfort President of the Republic and Benito Juárez President of the Supreme Court of Justice, granted the Executive extraordinary powers to govern. The wording of the facts even prevented respect for constitutional articles relating to individual guarantees while instability continued, which continued to decline in one of the country's bloodiest wars. The war broke out and during the three years that the fighting lasted, Oaxaca played a key role in the contest. In support of the Liberal government, Governor José María Díaz Ordaz issued a decree where Oaxaca temporarily broke away from the republic. The fighting took hold and the war reached the city of Oaxaca, which fell into conservative hands in 1859. The Liberal government moved to the village of Ixtlán. The liberal counterattack was carried out under the direction of Governor Díaz Ordaz and General Porfirio Díaz. The Battle of Santo Domingo del Valle opened the doors for liberal troops to reclaim the city of Oaxaca in 1860. French intervention and second empire main

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April 19, 2019