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Rulers feather headdress quizlet

Prince's Feather Hair (probably A Moctezuma II) 1428-1520 CE Complete Identify Ruler's feather headdress (probably by Moctezuma II) Unknown Artist 1428-1520 CE Feathers, gold, wood, vegetable fibers Aztec People Mexico Form Materials: Feathers, gold, vegetable fibers, leather, paper, textiles, and gilded brass 3.8 feet tall, 5.75 feet wide Feathers mounted on wooden sticks layered in semi-circles with small gold plates Original included a golden bird's beak Each of 450 feathers is a tail wedge from a different bird, especially quetzals and contigas Thought they have a ceremonial purpose was performed on a long stick through town Performed in as part of a costume Feathers were a very important part of Aztec Economy Art made of feathers were seen as a symbol of wealth and status Were used to create fans and shields as well as the headdresses Were, also part of a clothing warrior Especially rare feathers were received as payment from cities conquered by the Aztec Empire Color: Empire and rare materials indicate the importance and status Took a long time and much dedication to make, since each feather was recovered from a different bird Feathers used in this hairstyle are from birds located in the Yucatan peninsula, which means that extensive trade was necessary to acquire these Quetzal tail feathers from male birds, each of which carried only two long tail feathers, which are used in the hairstyle Made antetecas (feathers workers), who were highly skilled artists and lived in a special quarter of the capital Context Predictable belonged to Motecuhzoma II, ruler of the Aztec Empire of the Aztec Empire was Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) Acquired by Hernán Cortés, a conquistador who led an expedition that led to the fall of the Aztec Empire Sources vary depending on whether the hairstyle was talented as a diplomatic gesture or taken with force mentioned in the European inventory as a Moorish hat in 1596, when it was acquired by Austrian Archduke Ferdinand II von Tirol Displayed in the Vienna Museum of Ethnology (now called Weltmuseum Wien) Mexico claimed ownership of the hairstyle and requested its return from 1991 More Austria suggested sending a replica, claiming that the original would be destroyed if it was transported Themes Power/Authority Performance Identity Wealth and status Innovation: Materials Cross-Cultural Connections Cultural Questions Care is the geography of the area, and it shapes its art? the introduction of trade with other cultures initiated the use of materials acquired through trade as symbols of status and importance --> natural materials for the empire were considered to be less desirable What is the governing structure? The strict social hierarchy has designated people as nobles, common, serfs, or slaves Nobles consisted of military leaders, high priests, and lords What are the social roles, including gender raised young girls and men raised young boys, applying very concrete gender roles from childhood Girls and boys were taught different tasks and had different jobs in Aztec society Women were often spinners and weavers Who are religious/spiritual beliefs? The Aztecs were a polytheistic society and worshipped many different gods and goddesses who were attributed to different aspects of nature and human life What ceremonies help define culture? The Aztecs participated in frequent ritual sacrifices, including the slaughter of both animals and humans. They believed that these sacrifices would help maintain and restore the power of the gods. Human sacrifice came in response to the idea that the gods sacrificed their blood and their lives by creating the world and everything in it At the end of each 360-day year there was a period called Nemontemi that lasted 5 days (to balance the solar calendar) that was associated with bad luck. Everyone would stay in their homes and fast, and no ceremony or business would be done. Every 52 years, the two Aztec calendars aligned and a ritual was performed to indicate a new beginning of the cycle. All the flames of the temple and house were doused and then re-lit, new clothes would be bought, and tools and utensils would be replaced. Many Aztec ceremonies had to do with planting and harvesting seasons Many Aztec ceremonies included a person who would represent and be treated as if they were the god of the ceremony was in honor Sources of Sources

