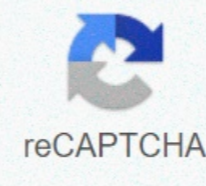




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Symbols that represent mexico

National Museum of American History, Bing Center Catalog #: 10841 Credit: History of the Armed Forces, Technology History Division, National Museum of American History Dimensions: 46 H x 72 WPhysical Description Green, White and Red Strips. A specific history The Mexican flag is full of national symbolism. The Green Strip represents the independence movement. The white stripe represents the purity of the Catholic faith. The red stripe represents the Spaniards who joined the independence campaign and the blood of the national heroes. The symbol shield symbolizes Aztec heritage. According to legend, the gods advised the Aztequis that the place where they should establish their city would be identified when they saw an eagle, sitting on a prickly pear tree, devouring a snake. They saw a miathic eagle on a berthly lake that is now the main square in Mexico City. This flag was created in 1821, when the independence movement ended in victory. Country: Mexico War: Mexican War Title Symbols Mexicans Unit/Activity No. Immigration Unit 2/Activity 5 Geography Subject Cultural Symbols Language Food Theme, Schedule, Places, Celebrations, Language Function Art Describe, Compare, Narrate Past Standard Language Frame 1.2. 2.1, 2.2 Standard Geography 9, 10, 12 Step 1. Before class, prepare the handouts. Phase two. Help students learn the photos and information given in 1st-grade information pages or assign them as homework a day or two before the classroom game. Make individual bingo boards from Information Page 2 as suggested in the Materials section below or give students a blank slate and ask them to arrange the icons as they want on their board before starting the game. Step four. Using their own single bingo board, each student listens carefully to the description of the image and then covers the image depicted. You read the description of the icon, mixing the order and perhaps slightly change the exact description used (but still covering the same content). One bingo board per student: You'll need random 14 symbols on the cards, so not everyone wins. You can repeat two or three patterns so that two or three students can win each game. Which marker for students to use when covering the picture depicted (slipping of paper, poker chips, etc.); Mexican peso coins would be fantastic! Optional: Small prizes (extra credit, Mexican sweets, bookmarks with symbols on them, etc.). Suggestions review the following útil thesaurus before starting the activity. Loteria Vertical Horizontal Diagonal Gennar To win perder lose notes This activity is designed to test students' recognition of certain images representing the great diversity and complexity of Mexican culture and history. II. Student Activity Handout Handout 1 Loteria Con Mexicans handout 2 vas a escuchar a tu profesor(a) lear las descripciones de los símbolos Mexicans que have estudiado. Escucha Con Cuidado Káde Decrpsion, y luego cubre la imagen que está describiendo tu profesor(a). Cuando Tangas Una Línea completes the vertical, horizontal or diagonal sea, Grita Luterial Tu Professor (a) Vera Si has Ganado. C. Tracking Activities 1. Look for these symbols for scavengers. Point them to yellow pages to find businesses (bakeries, restaurants), music stores or Mexican music radio stations, street names or consumer goods bearing the images. 2. Assign each student (or pair of students) one of the symbols for in-depth research as homework. They report back to the classroom by way and/or turn over their written research to you. 3. Have any student (or pair of students) come to class with another Mexican cultural icon the next day. They should be the same type of information provided to them in the original description table of the images used for bingo (name, description, geographic source, example of the image). 4. In pairs, students have to think of some cultural symbols from Arhav, indicating the same type of information provided to them in the original description table of the images used in bingo (name, description, geographic origin, example of the image). The national flag The national symbols of Mexico are the flag, the symbol of arms and the anthem. The flag is a vertical tricolour of green, white and red. The arms symbol features a golden eagle eating a snake on a cactus. National flag The revolutionary flag with the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe carried by Miguel Hidalgo and his rebel army during the Mexican War of Independence Main article: The flag of Mexico The current national flag differs from front to side-facing position. [1] The current flag is a vertical tricolour of green, white and red with a national symbol loaded in the center of the white stripe. While the meaning of colors changed over time, these three colors were adopted by Mexico following Spanish independence during the country's War of Independence. Flag of the three guarantees. [2] The colors of the flag originate from the flag of the Army of the three guarantees, to last from 1821 to 1823. Originally, the colors had the following meanings:[3] Green: Independencia (Independence from Spain) White: Religión (Religion, Roman Catholic Faith) Red: Unión (Union between Europeans and Americans) However, the significance of the colors changed because of the secularism of the country, which is led by President Benito Juárez. [4] The new color meanings are as follows: Green: White Hope: Red Unity: Blood of national heroes And the World Encyclopedia of Flags, Written by Alfred Znamierowski, also gives the following meaning to the colors of the flag:[3] Green: White Hope: Red Purity: Religion Since Section 3 of the Flag Law does not officially give symbolism to colors, other meanings may be given to them. Other groups used the national colors as part of their icons or icons. For example, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) adopted the national colors as part of their logo. Another political party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), was also in the national colours as part of their logo, but changed them in the 1990s after controversy surrounding issues of impartiality, while PRI did not. [5] Some countries, such as Querétaro and Hidalgo have also incorporated elements of the national flag, or even the entire flag, into their gun jackets. Coat of arms of the USA: Coat of arms of Mexico and current weapons symbol. According to Mexico's official story, the country's emblem was inspired by an Aztec legend regarding the establishment of Tenochtitlan. The Aztecs, then a nomadic tribe, roamed across Mexico looking for a divine sign that would point to the exact spot on which they were supposed to build their capital. Mexico City Foundation. A closer look at the original Aztec cubes, paintings and post-Cortesian cubes shows that there was no snake in the original legends. While the Codex Fejérváry-Meyer depicts an eagle attacking a snake, other Aztec illustrations, like the Mendoza Codex, show only an eagle, while in the text of the Codex Ramirez, Huizilopochtli asked the Aztecs to look for a snake-burning eagle sitting on a prickly pear cactus. In Chimalpain Cohlhahuntzin's text, the eagle devours something, but it doesn't mention what it is. Other versions show the eagle holding the Aztec symbol of war, the azure-tally glyph or burning water. The bird festering over the coat of arms of Mexico is the golden eagle. This bird is known in Spanish as a real águila (literally, a majestic eagle). In the 1960s, Mexican ornithologist Martin del Campo identified the eagle in a pre-Hispanic codex as a northern caracara or quebrantahuesos), a species common in Mexico (although the name eagle is taxonomically incorrect, as caracara is a type of falcon). Nevertheless, prickly pear cactus is considered the Mexican plant for official purposes, and for the same reason is considered mexico's official cactus. The national anthem held the first edition of the national anthem Azteca rides horses. The rider is dressed in traditional charo attire. The National Anthem of Mexico () was officially adopted in 1943. The lyrics of the national anthem, which hint at Mexican victories in the heat of battle and the tyrannies of defending Composed by the poet Francisco Gonzalez Bokengra in 1853, after his fiancée locked him in a room. From 1854 until its formal adoption, the words underwent a number of changes due to political changes in the country. Today the full national anthem consists of the choir, Stanza 1, Stanza fifth, Stanza and 10. At the time the lyrics were composed, a set of music was chosen, the conductor was Juan Bottesini, but his entry was not loved due to aesthetics. This rejection prompted a second national competition to find music for lyrics. At the end of the second competition, Jaime Nono, the Spanish-born leader of the band, organized the music that now accompanies Gonzalez's song. The anthem, which included Ten Stanza and Choir, came into use on September 16, 1854. During the second anthem contest, Nono was the leader of several Mexican military bands. He was invited to direct these bands by President Santa Ana, whom he met in Cuba. The word change was commissioned by President Manuel Avila Camacho in an order printed in Diario Opisiel de la Padréción. [7] De Vera or the official language of Mexico is Spanish. Neverth nevertha, there are still people who only speak indigenous languages. On December 8, 2005, Section 39 of the National Symbols Act was adopted to allow the words to be translated into native languages. The official translation is performed by the National Indigenous Language Institute (Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas Institute). [8] The official logo of the Mexican government has also seen: invitations, ornaments, and medals of Mexico and a Taxco golden eagle in the photo the figures appear, because Lopez Obrador is certified as his references on various occasions. These are Benito Juárez (1806-1872) the president who faced the French invasion and the Americans; Francisco Ignacio Madero (1873-1913), leader of the Mexican Revolution and Lazaro Cardenas (1895-1970), president of Helim Petroleum. Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) also started in the Grito de Dolores with which the War of Independence began, and José María Morelos (1765-1815), one of the main leaders of the independence struggle. A new official female logo featuring prominent women in the country's history on the occasion of commemorating International Women's Day. The green and gold logo, used at official events and on government social networks, features five celebrities in a women's motto changing Mexico. March, Woman's Month. At the center of the picture is the Flag of Mexico Leone Vicario (1789-1842), one of the most prominent figures in the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) who served as an informant for the rebels from Mexico City then the capital of the Deputy Royalties. To her left, he was also drawn to Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez (1768-1829), known as la Corregidora Who A fundamental role in the conspiracy that established the beginning of the independence movement from a country in Cartro. Nun and neo-Hispanic writer Sister Sur Juana Ines de la Cruz (1648-1695), one of the main evaluators of the golden age of Spanish literature thanks to her linear and dramatic work, both religious stars and untouchable stars to the left of the picture. On the other side continues the revolutionary Carmen Serdan (1875-1948), who strongly supported it from the city of Puebla to Francisco Ignacio Madero in his declaration against the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, who was finally ousted in 1911. Beside her is Albia Carrillo Puerto (1878-1968), who was a feminist leader who fought for the right to vote for women in Mexico, achieved in 1953 and became one of the first women to win office when she was elected runner-up at the Yucatan State Congress. References ^ Juan Lopez de Escalara Diccionario Biografico y de Historia de Mexico, editorial del Magisterio, Mexico, 1964. In 2007, 08-15 in 2007, in 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, December 1, 1999. World Encyclopedia of Flags. The Books of Women. At 200 p. 200. ^^^^^ Benito Juárez's biography on the website of former President Ernesto Zedillo in the 2006-06-15 archive on the Wayback Machine ^ An article on The Christian Science Monitor on the PRI logo controversy [permanent dead link] ^ Mexican Embassy in Serbia and Mexican symbols montenegro – Himo archived 2009-09-11 on the Wayback machine. March 19, 2006, march 19, 2006. In 2006, in 2006, in 2006, the 25th of 2006 held the national symbol of Ernesto Zedio in 2006-04-25 on the Wayback machine. March 15, 2006, March 15, 2006. In 2006, after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. December 7, 2005. On January 11, 2006, on January 11, 2006, external links to official symbols of Mexico

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