

Aztec

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Aztec Cultural Analysis Affiliation Aztec Cultural Analysis Task The Aztecs do consist of a small group of people who did demonstrate a continuous expansion in power, controlling a great part of south and central Mexico. This kingdom did control a large and populous area amounting to around 22 million people. They did not possess a formal bureaucracy in their administration process. Their ruling methods were simply based on kingship systems. The kings had great possession of political and religious powers. The core element that did unite all the people were religion. Analytical research does indicate that Aztecs kingship was closely related to Mesoamerican kingship. The essay seeks to lay emphasis on the areas where similar features were quite evidenced. Aztec, as a subunit of the Mesoamerican culture, borrows many traditions and cultural aspects from the group.

Just like in Mesoamerican, the Aztec emperors did possess immense powers both in political and spiritual angles. Religion was the main unifying factor. Their social system was made up of emperors, nobles, priests, warriors, merchants and artisans, farmers, slaves and prisoners. It all had dependence on welfare in slaves acquisition. Their wealth amount was based on the ability and strength of the military and ability to gain control over others. The states were the ones in control of markets and distribution of wealth to the needy areas. Their trade systems did rely on the extensive slave trade and tributes while the basis of wealth was heavily dependable upon the exploitation of other people.

The decline of the empire did end after the influence of the Mesoamerican group. Primarily, the subordinate groups waved resistance to the ruling from

the king. They were not loyal at all. Diseases such as measles, smallpox, leading to many deaths as they did lack immunity, attacked them. Spanish arrival at around year 1500 led to the final collapse of the kingship.

Essentially, the similarities between Aztec and Mesoamerican populates culture was massive. It did range from political groupings, agriculture, religion, economy angles, social perspectives, cultures and trading systems.

Task 2

The temple was located at the city center. At that, place, the most ceremonial and religious activities of the Aztec took place. The temple did stand at 90 feet in the sky, having two pyramids by the sides. These pyramids were a symbolism of sacred mountains. A broad double staircase granted access to the shrines. There were two chapels at the frontal side of the temple. At the base of the temple, there was some expertly carved serpent heads. People used to offer human sacrifice blood. All the bodies were thrown down the stairs soon after the human heart was excavated. Blood spilling was quite significant of the death of goddess Coyolxauhqui. It did symbolize the duality that did exist between day and night, together with females and males. The Spaniards had a contrary opinion, and just destroyed the temple citing it as an abomination.

After the demolition, many scattered human skulls were prominent in the ruins. That was a clear indicator of those human sacrifices was always on offer with a core aim of pleasing gods. Certain animals and objects were buried deeply too, symbolic of sacrifices made to god. The temple was quite significant to the Aztec population. After the Spanish domination in the region, there was immediate dismantling. They later did reuse some of the

stones in their construction of the cathedral. Additionally, they were shocked and amazed at seeing the masterpiece building.