



Instituto Politécnico Nacional



Escuela Superior de Cómputo

Computer Animation

FINAL REPORT

“The revenge night”

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3CV8

Idea

The main idea is to make an animation that shows the badly named "sad night", highlighting the last great battle of the Mexica Empire.

It will be an historic context, it's the history about "Sad Night", when Hernan Cortes had to run away from Tenochtitlan. The Mexicas won that battle with Hernan Cortes army. The reason is for Mexicans to feel proud about Mexicas culture and why is called "Sad Night" instead may be "The revenge night".

History

When Cortés had to be absent to confront the Pánfilo de Narváez expedition, he left Pedro de Alvarado in charge of a company of 80 soldiers who should guard and protect the prisoner Moctezuma II, a precious captive who ensured the neutrality of the natives, since the emperor considered them divine envoys and asked his vassals to treat them with respect. The situation of the Spanish was extremely delicate, they knew that there were too few men to counter an attack by the Mexicas. Alvarado, before the continuous news (or perhaps lies) provided by his Tlaxcala and Totonac allies about the aggressive intentions of his guests, resorted to the tactic that would bring him so many successes in the future: attack first. It is not documented, but in view of the results it seems that Pedro de Alvarado, who the front-row historian Bernal Díaz del Castillo says was called Tonatiuh, for his blond hair, he tried to head off the possible rebellion by eliminating the Tenochca ruling class. The order to attack the lords, who were defenseless celebrating the religious festival of the month Toxcatl, for which Alvarado himself had given permission, ended in a massacre of the leading stratum of the city on May 22.

This Slaughter of the Great Temple lit the wick of the rebellion. The fighting between Mexicas and Spaniards lasted for a week, the Spaniards and their indigenous allies were surrounded in the Axayácatl palace and its surroundings with almost no food, so they decided to flee at the point of midnight on June 30, 1520. Cortés gave the signal of departure and under the slogan of silence, they marched by a canoe bridge in the direction of Tlacopan (Tacuba) stealthily, taking care of the neighing of the horses. Upon arriving at the Toltec or Tlaltecayohuacan canal, an old Mexica woman who had gone out to drink water in a pitcher warned the flight of the Spanish and warned the Aztec warriors. Soon the snakeskin drum of the Huitzilopochtli temple began to sound and the Spanish were surrounded by thousands of raging warriors. In a matter of minutes the lagoon that surrounded Mexico-Tenochtitlan boiled with canoes full of natives armed with spears and arrows, while from the rooftops thousands of warriors attacked the rear guard, other natives cut the bridges to the mainland, which were made of moored canoes with each other.

Script