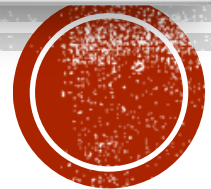


Society and Culture of the Spanish Speaking Countries, 1st Week

Overview of the Spanish Speaking Countries & Pre-Columbian America



March 1

Jungwon Kang

Organization

I. Overview of the Spanish Speaking countries

- ✓ Spanish language
- ✓ Geographical sub-divisions
- ✓ Demographic aspects
- ✓ Cultural and social aspects

2. Pre-Columbian America

- ✓ Maya, Inca, Aztec

Overview of the Spanish Speaking Countries

Spanish Language

- Spanish is the second most natively spoken language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese (1.3 billion native speakers as of 2019). Originating in the Iberian Peninsula, it has over 483 million native speakers, mostly in the Americas and in Spain.

Top 10 Countries Spanish-speaking Countries

Country	Population	Native Speakers
Mexico	126,577,691	113million
Colombia	48,258,494	47million
Spain	46,733,038	40million
Argentina	44,938,712	40million
Peru	33,105,273	26million
Venezuela	31,568,179	30million
Chile	17,574,003	18million
Guatemala	17,263,239	10million
Ecuador	16,385,068	14million
Cuba	11,209,628	11million
* United States	327,167,434	41million

Source, <https://www.lingoda.com/en/spanish-speaking-countries>

Map-Hispanophone World



Source, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hispanophone_world_map_2.png

Countries where Spanish has official status.

- In Europe (1 country)

Spain

- In Africa (4 countries)

Ceuta (Spain)/Melilla (Spain)/Canary Islands (Spain)/Equatorial Guinea

- In the Americas (19 countries)

Argentina/Bolivia/Chile/Colombia/Costa Rica/Cuba/Ecuador/El Salvador/Guatemala/Honduras/México/Nicaragua/Panamá/Paraguay/Perú/Puerto Rico/Dominican Republic/Uruguay/Venezuela

- In Oceania (1 country)

Easter Island (Chile)

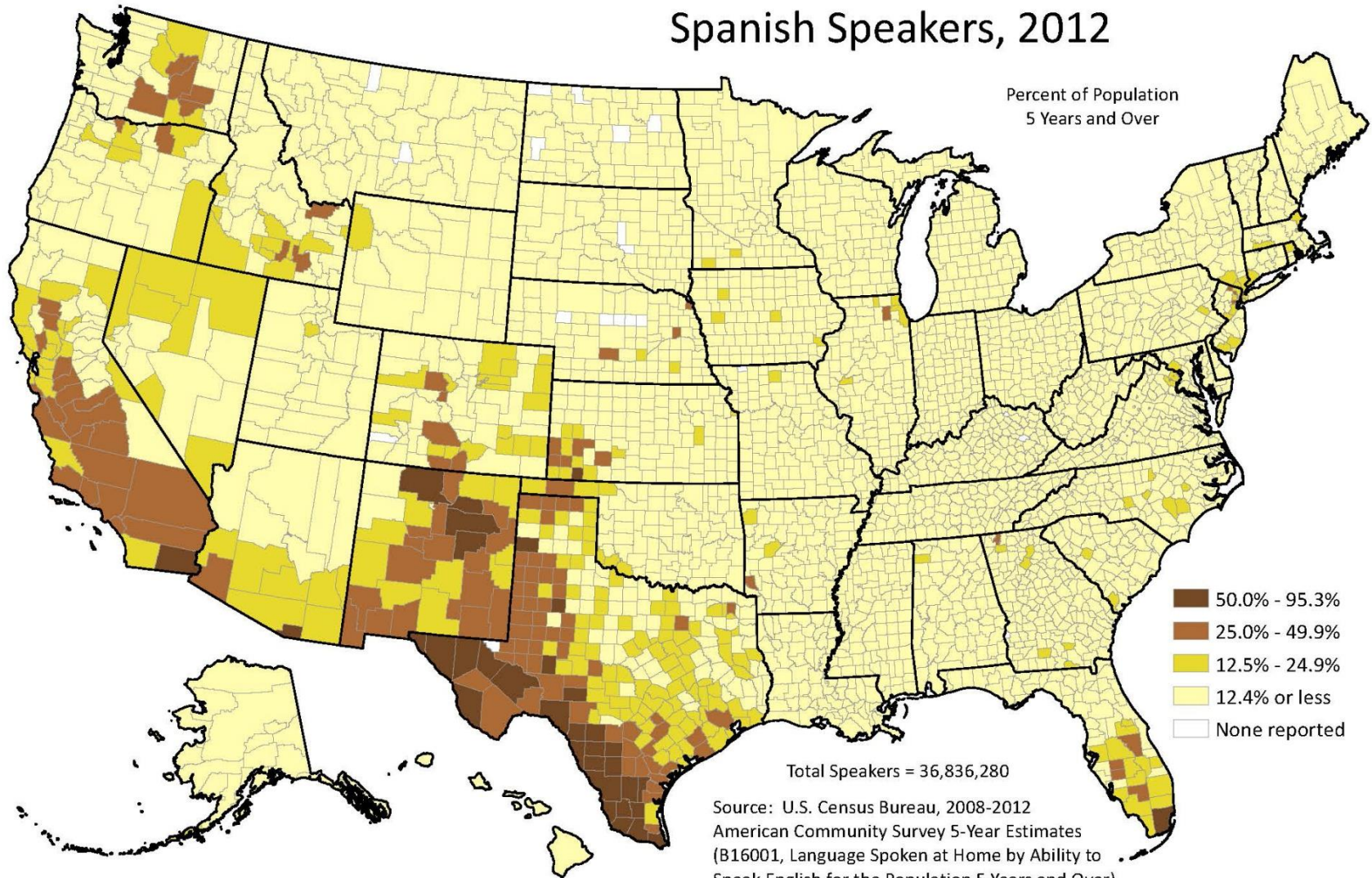
Spanish Speakers in the United States

- ⦿ Hispanic people are the largest minority in the United States. Only Mexico has a larger Hispanic population than the United States.
- ⦿ There are an estimated 58.9 million Hispanic people in the United States, comprising 18.1% of the population.
- ⦿ There are more than one million Hispanic residents in ten US states – Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York and Texas.
- ⦿ As of 2017, approximately 62% of the Hispanic population were of Mexican origin. Another 9.5% were of Puerto Rican origin.

Source: <https://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/20/us/hispanics-in-the-u-s/index.html>

Spanish Speakers, 2012

Percent of Population
5 Years and Over



Hispanic and Latino Population by State or Territory in the USA

State/Territory	Pop 2000	% pop 2000	Pop 2010	% pop 2010	% growth 2000-2010	%pop 2012
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	3,762,746	98.8%	3,688,455	99.0%	+0.2%	99.5%
New Mexico	765,386	42.1%	953,403	46.3%	+24.6%	47.0%
California	10,966,556	32.4%	14,013,719	37.6%	+27.8%	38.2%
Texas	6,669,666	32.0%	9,460,921	37.6%	+41.8%	38.2%
Arizona	1,295,617	25.3%	1,895,149	29.6%	+46.3%	30.2%
Nevada	393,970	19.7%	716,501	26.5%	+81.9%	27.3%
Florida	2,682,715	16.8%	4,223,806	22.5%	+57.4%	23.2%
Colorado	735,801	17.1%	1,038,687	20.7%	+41.2%	21.0%
New Jersey	1,117,191	13.3%	1,555,144	17.7%	+39.2%	18.5%
New York	2,867,583	15.1%	3,416,922	17.6%	+19.2%	18.2%
Illinois	1,530,262	12.3%	2,027,578	15.8%	+32.5%	16.3%
Connecticut	320,323	9.4%	479,087	13.4%	+49.6%	14.2%
Utah	201,559	9.0%	358,340	13.0%	+77.8%	13.3%
Rhode Island	90,820	8.7%	130,655	12.4%	+43.9%	13.2%
Oregon	275,314	8.0%	450,062	11.7%	+63.5%	12.2%
Washington	441,509	7.5%	755,790	11.2%	+71.2%	11.7%
Idaho	101,690	7.9%	175,901	11.2%	+73.0%	11.6%
Kansas	188,252	7.0%	300,042	10.5%	+59.4%	11.0%
Massachusetts	428,729	6.8%	627,654	9.6%	+46.4%	10.1%

Map of Latin America



Sub- divisions of Latin America





Map of the Caribbean Islands



Map of South America

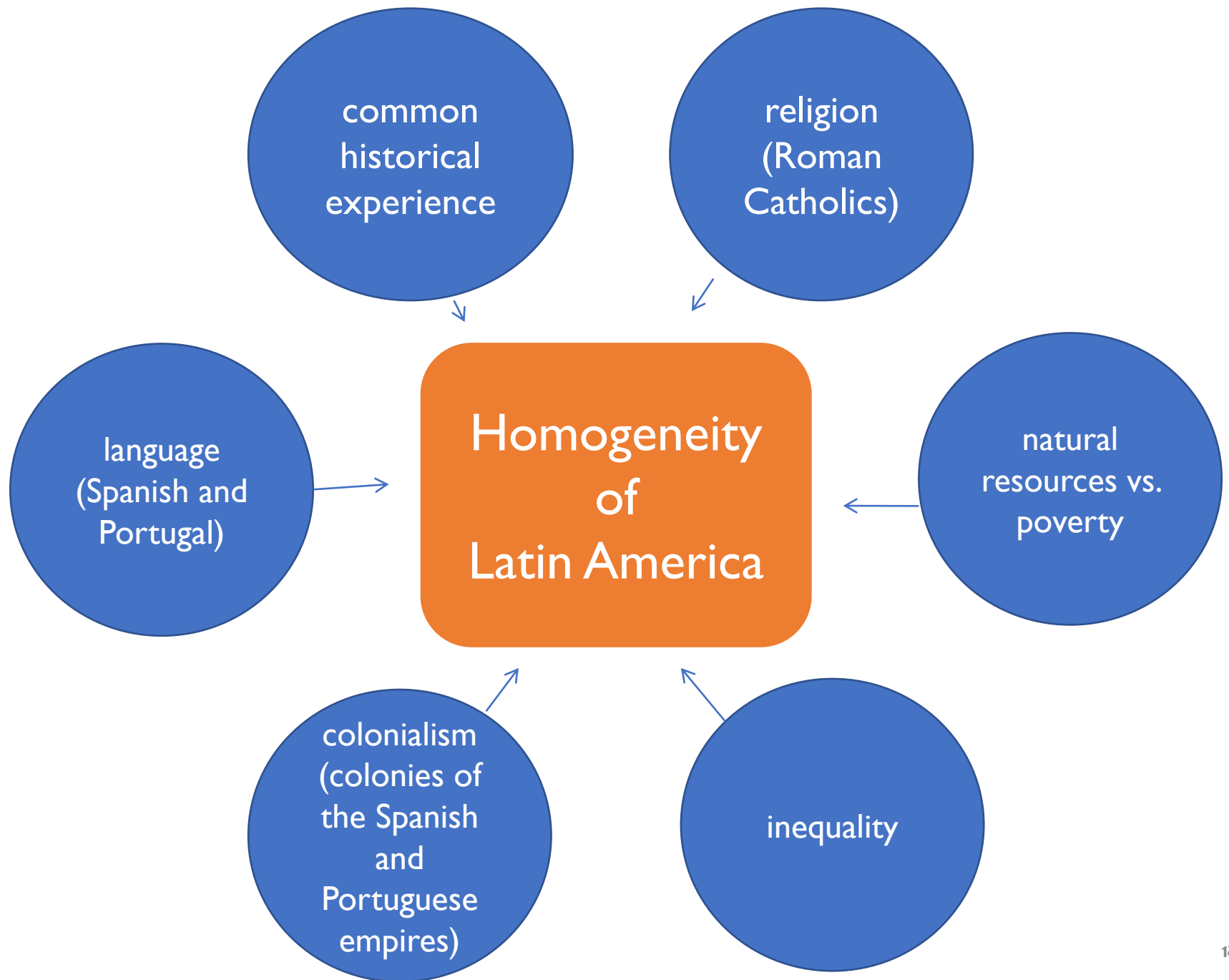


Definition of Latin America

- ◎ **Hispanic America and Brazil:** Territories in the Americas where the Spanish or Portuguese languages prevail.
- ◎ **Iberoamerica:** Parts of the Americas that were colonized by Spain and Portugal.
- ◎ **Latin America and the Caribbean:** South of the United States including English-speaking countries, French-speaking countries, Dutch-speaking countries.

Importance of Latin America

- Latin America has an area of approximately 21,069,500 km² (7,880,000 sq mi), almost 14.1% of the Earth's surface area.
- As of 2022, its population is estimated more than 665 million and its combined GDP in 2020 was estimated at 4.34 trillion US dollars.
- Treasure house of natural resources including minerals, oil, natural gas, food, livestock, etc.
- Most people (approx. 82.2% of the population) live in the urban setting.



Diversity of Latin America

indigenous languages
(1,700 before the
conquest and 500-
700 presently,
Quechua, Aymara,
Guarani, Nahuatl,
etc.)

various races
(Amerindians, Asians,
Blacks, Mestizos,
Mulattoes, Whites,
Zambos),

heterogeneous
ecological conditions
(Andean mountains,
Altiplano, Amazonia,
coastal plains, pampas,
llanos, etc.)

Indigenous Languages in Latin America



Blue	Quechua
Yellow	Guarani
Orange	Aymara
Red	Nahuatl
Green	Mayas
Black	Mapudungún

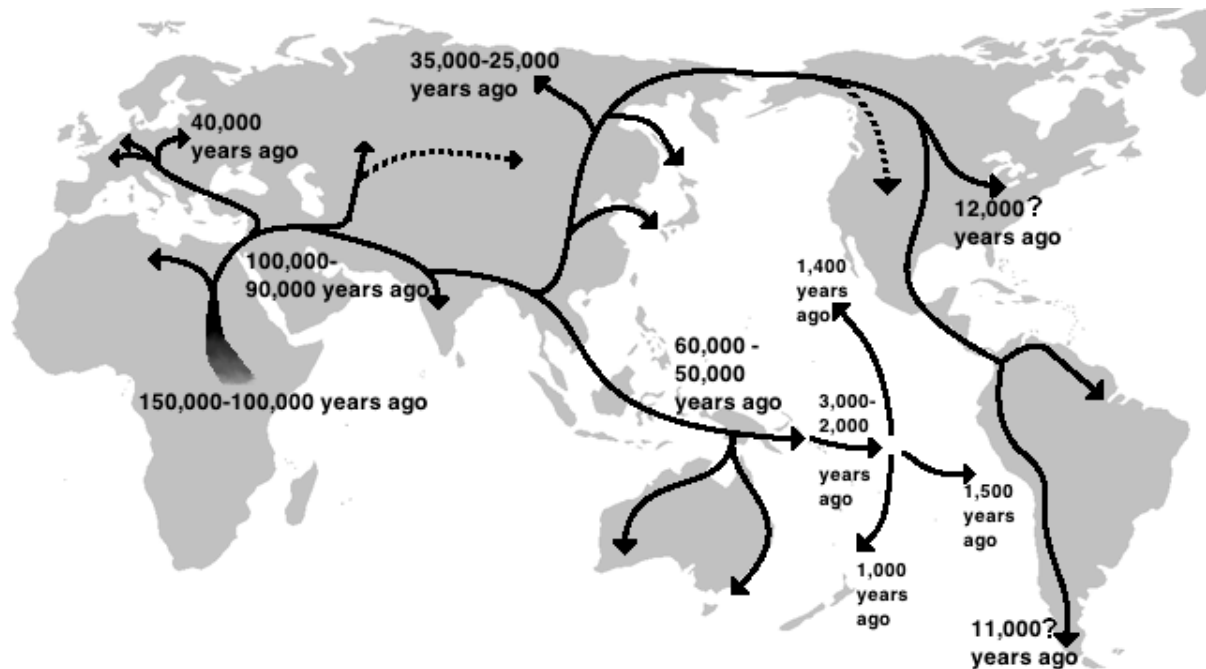
Indigenous Languages in Latin America

Country	Number of Languages(Recognized)
Argentina	16
Bolivia	39
Brazil	162
Colombia	67
Guatemala	23
Guyana	12
Mexico	68
Paraguay	20
Peru	105
Venezuela	33

Pre-Columbian America

- Phases in the emergence of Societal Complexity in Latin America and the Caribbean

The earliest human settlement



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9e/Human_migration_out_of_Africa.png

Americas before the Conquest of the Europeans

The Maya

250 B.C. - 900 A.D.

The Yucatan Peninsula
(Present day Mexico,
Guatemala, Honduras,
and El Salvador)

The Aztecs

1325 A.D. - 1521 A.D.

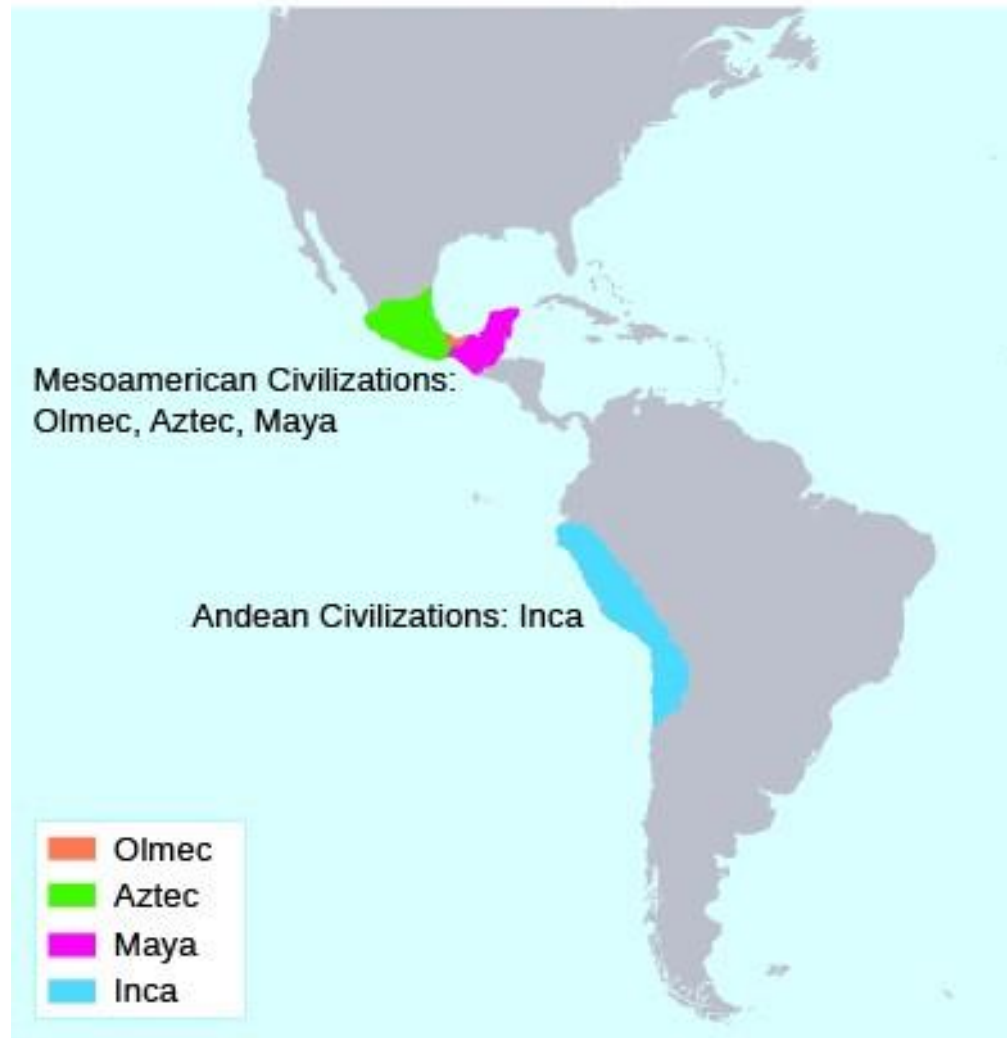
The Valley of Mexico
(Present day Mexico)

The Inca

1438 A.D. - 1532 A.D.

The Andes Mountains
(Present day Peru,
Ecuador and Chile)

Major Cultural Centers in Mesoamerica and South America



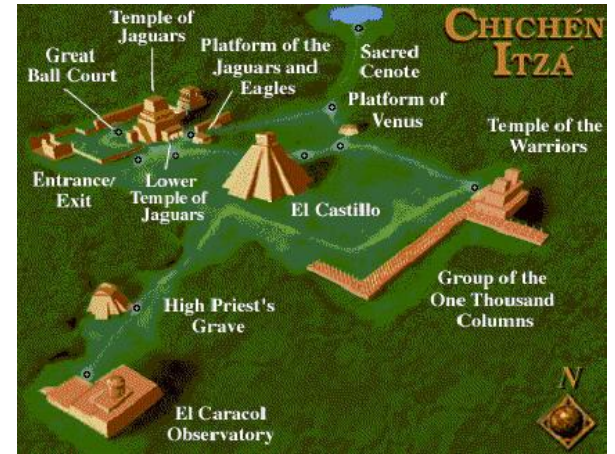
The Maya city-states (250BC – 900AD)

- Politics: the Maya Government was a hereditary absolute monarchy; the high priest, who was also king of the sacred city of Izamal, was consulted by the monarch on all important matters; the plebeians were farmers, artisans, or merchants; they paid taxes (paid in kind) and military service; slaves were chiefly prisoners of war and their children.
- War: the Mayans were expert and determined warriors; their object in war was rather to make prisoners than to kill; noble prisoners were usually sacrificed to the gods, while those of ordinary rank became slaves.
- Religious Rituals: Measurement of time; highly advanced astronomical and religious calendars; ball game matches to sacrifice; ceremonial architecture.
- Human Sacrifice: human life and blood as the most precious sacrifice possible to convince the Gods, and royal blood even more so.
- Agricultural technologies: intensive land use systems; dense drainage networks, concentrated on the production of maize, cotton, rubber, tomato, tobacco; they had no domesticated animals or animal husbandry.



Palenque palace

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19



Mayan ruins in Guatemalan jungle, Tikal

Imix	Ik'	Akb'al	K'an	Chikchan
Kimi	Manik'	Lamat	Muluk	Ok'
Chuwen	Eb'	B'en	Ix	Men
Kib'	Kab'an	Etz'nab'	Kawak	Ajaw

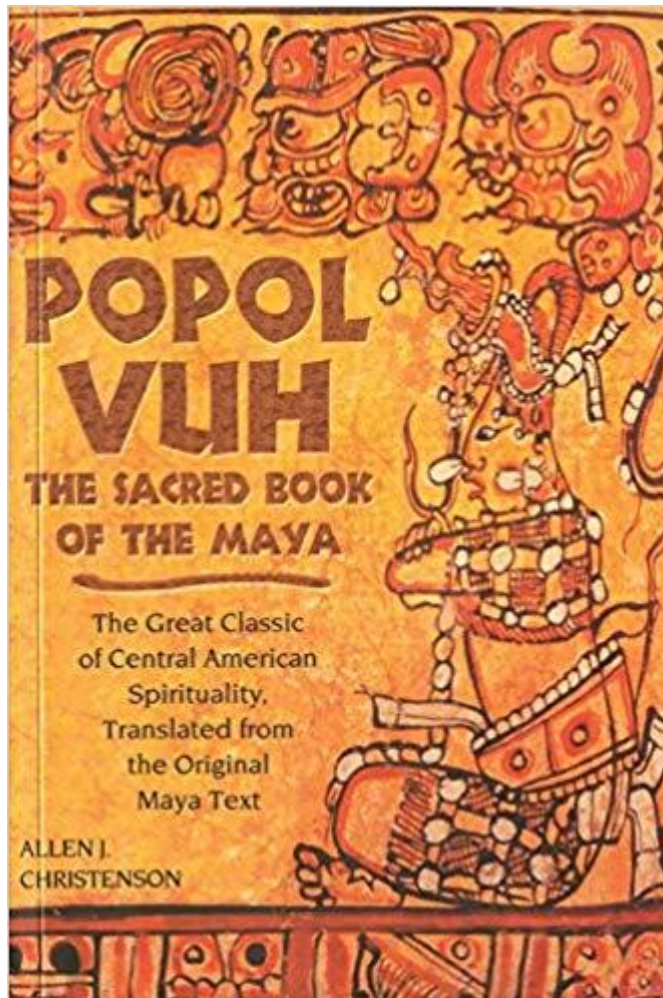


Sacred Cenote



The Mayan Calendar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uNezTseNiY>



The Mayan Bible, Popol Vuh



Itzamna, the Mayan founder god

Aztec civilization (1325-1521)



The Aztec Empire (1325 A.D. – 1521 A.D.)

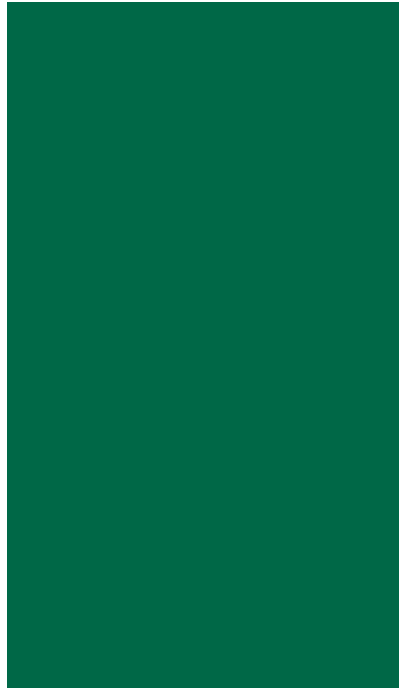
- Aztecs settled on an island in the middle of Lake Texcoco. They founded the capital city called Tenochtitlan in 1325.
- Tenochtitlan was one of the greatest and most prosperous cities in the world, hosting more than 200,000 people.
- The Spanish conqueror, Hernan Cortes, captured the city in 1521, and he founded Mexico City on top of it.
- The most widely spoken language was Nahuatl.
- The Aztec society was defined by strict hierarchical class structure: the King, nobles, warriors, priests, merchants, commoners, and the slave. Each class was well distinguished by clothes, customs, etc.
- The Aztecs were heavily dependent on agriculture to support their large population. The Chinampa, “raised farms”, was the most important invention in their highly productive agricultural system.
- They worshipped about 1,000 gods, and the sun god and the warrior god were one of the most important deities.
- In their religious life, human sacrifice played a pivotal role.
- The tribute system was another critical system in the Aztec economy, allowing them to have a very extensive and prosperous trade.



Tenochtitlan, the capital city



The Coat of Arms of Mexico,
from Aztec mythology

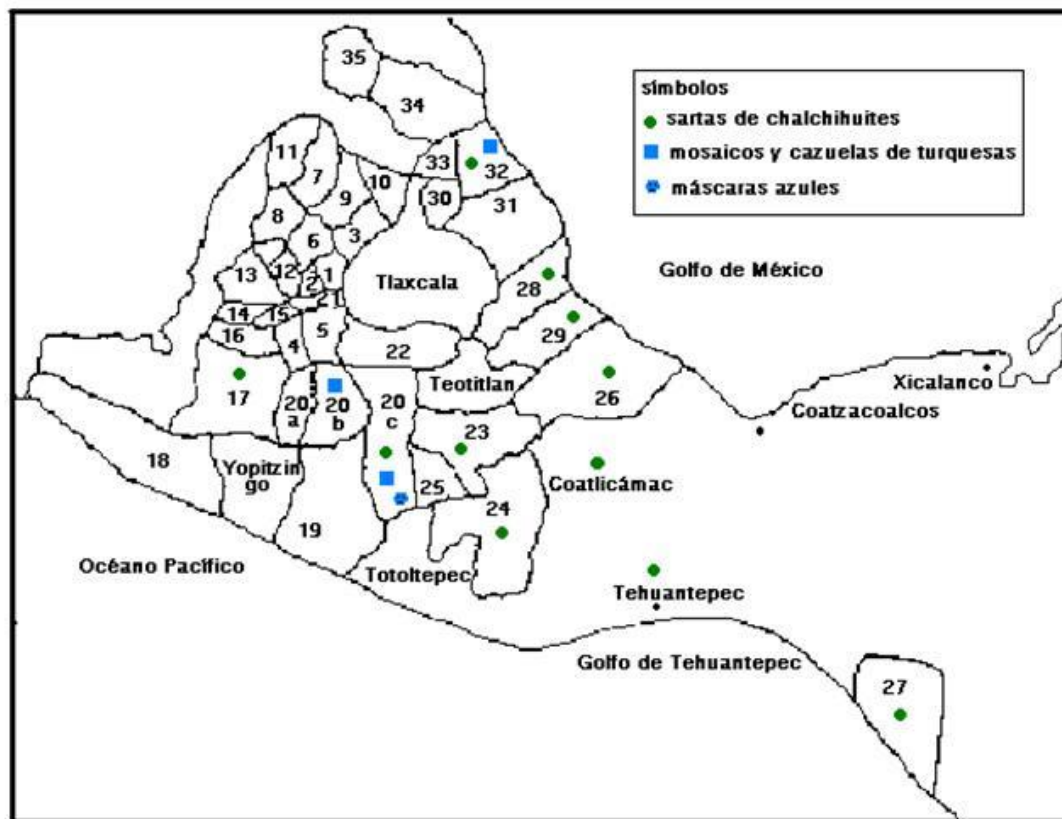


The Mexican Flag





Raised Farm, Chinampas



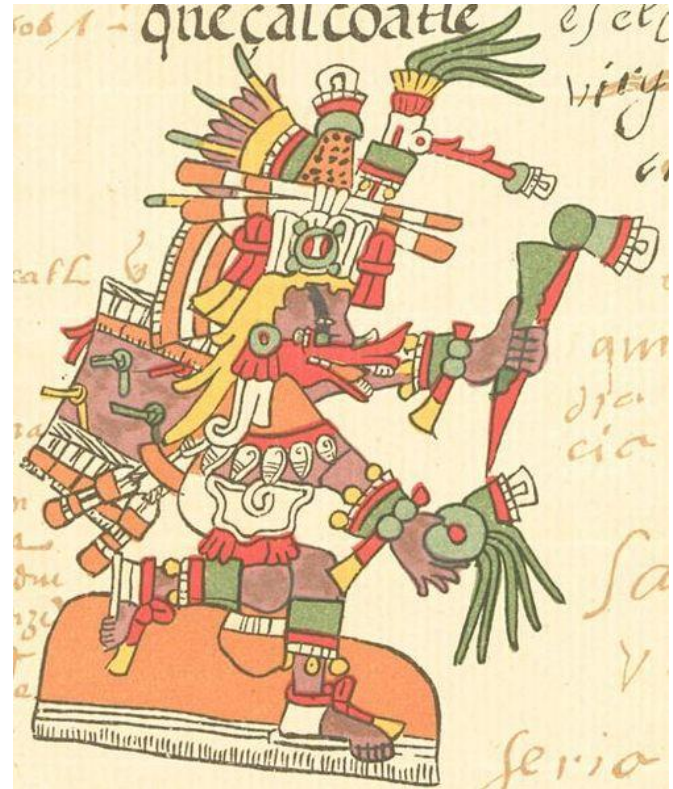
1.- Tlatelolco	15.- Malinalco	27.- Xoconochco
2.- Petlacalco	16.- Tlaxco	28.- Quauhtochco
3.- Acolnáhuac	17.- Tepecoacuilco	29.- Cuertlaxtlan
4.- Cuauhnáhuac	18.- Cihuatlan	30.- Tlapacoyan
5.- Huaxtepec	19.- Tlahuapan	31.- Tlatlahuquitepec
6.- Quauhtitlan	20a.- Tlalcozauhtitlan	32.- Tochpan
7.- Axocópan	20b.- Quiauhzteopan	33.- Atlán
8.- Atotonilco	20c.- Yohualtepec	34.- Ctzicozc
9.- Hueypochtlan	21.- Chalco	35.- Oxitipan
10.- Atotonilco	22.- Tepeacac	
11.- Xilotepec	23.- Coayxtlahuacan	
12.- Quauhuacan	24.- Coyolapan	
13.- Toluca	25.- Tlachquiahco	
14.- Ocuilan	26.- Tochtepec	

(Mohar, 1976: 376).

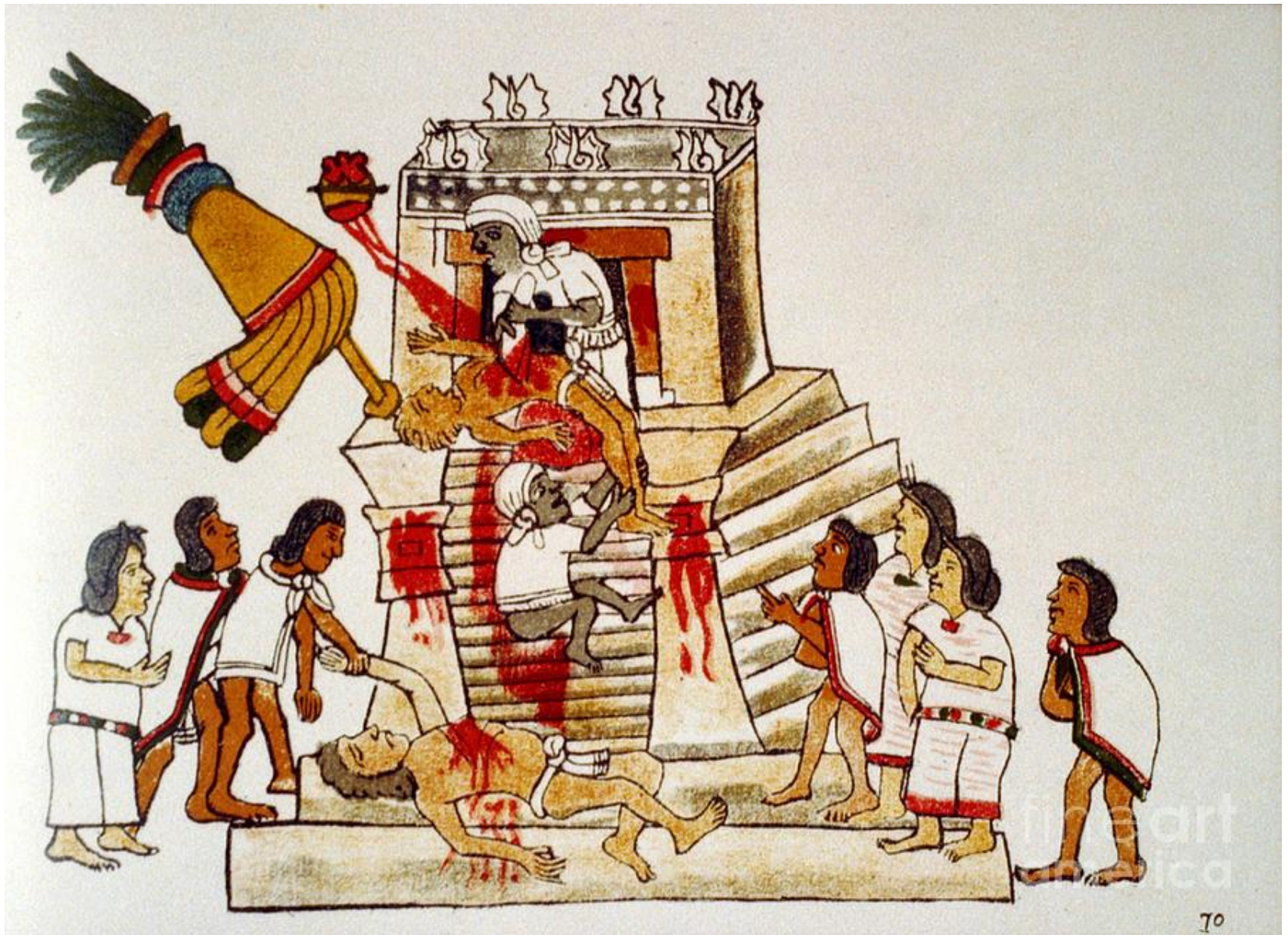
Tributaries of the Aztec Empire



Huitzilopochtli, the patron of warriors, Sun deity



Quetzalcoatl, a deity of the feathered serpent

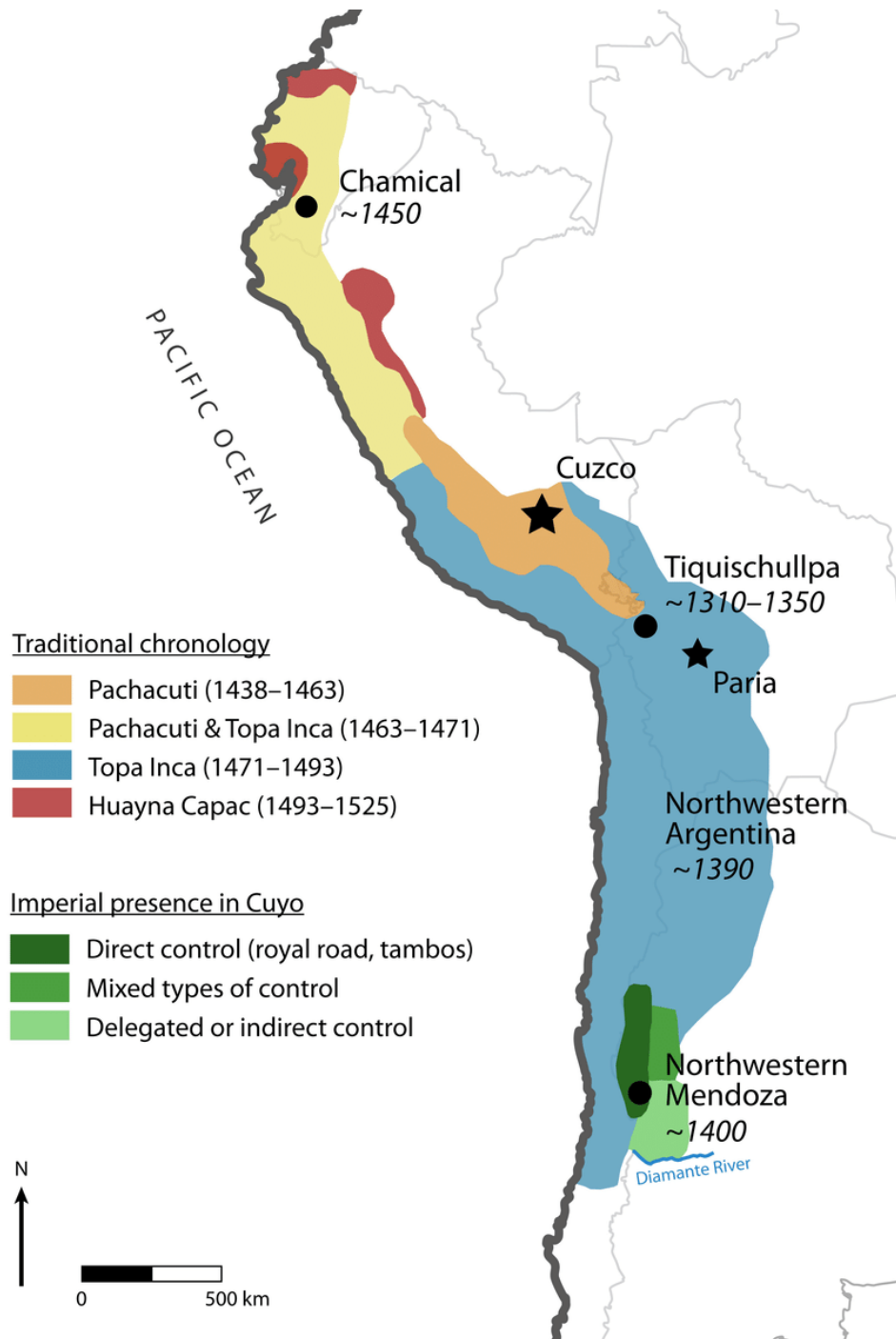


human sacrifice



Pyramids in Tenochtitlan, reconstruction

Inca civilization (1438-1532)



The Inca Empire (1438 A.D. – 1532 A.D.)

- The Inca formed the small city state of Cuzco under the leadership of Manco Capac.
- In 1442, the Incas began a far-reaching expansion under the command of Pachacuti. He founded the Inca Empire, the largest empire in pre-Columbian America.
- The powerful Incan emperor is believed to have built Machu Picchu, either as a family home or as a vacation retreat.
- The most widely spoken language was Quechua. They did not have a writing system. The Quipu, also known as talking knots, aided them in collecting data and keeping records.
- Cuzco was a governmental and religious capital.
- The Inca had an extensive road system, “the Inca Road”. It was built for diverse uses, moving people and goods, and armies when needed.
- Living in mountainous terrain, they cut terraces into steep slopes.
- The Inca was the first civilization to plant and harvest potatoes.
- The Inca empire was a theocracy in which the Inca king was the descendant of Inti, the sun god.



Talking knots, quipu

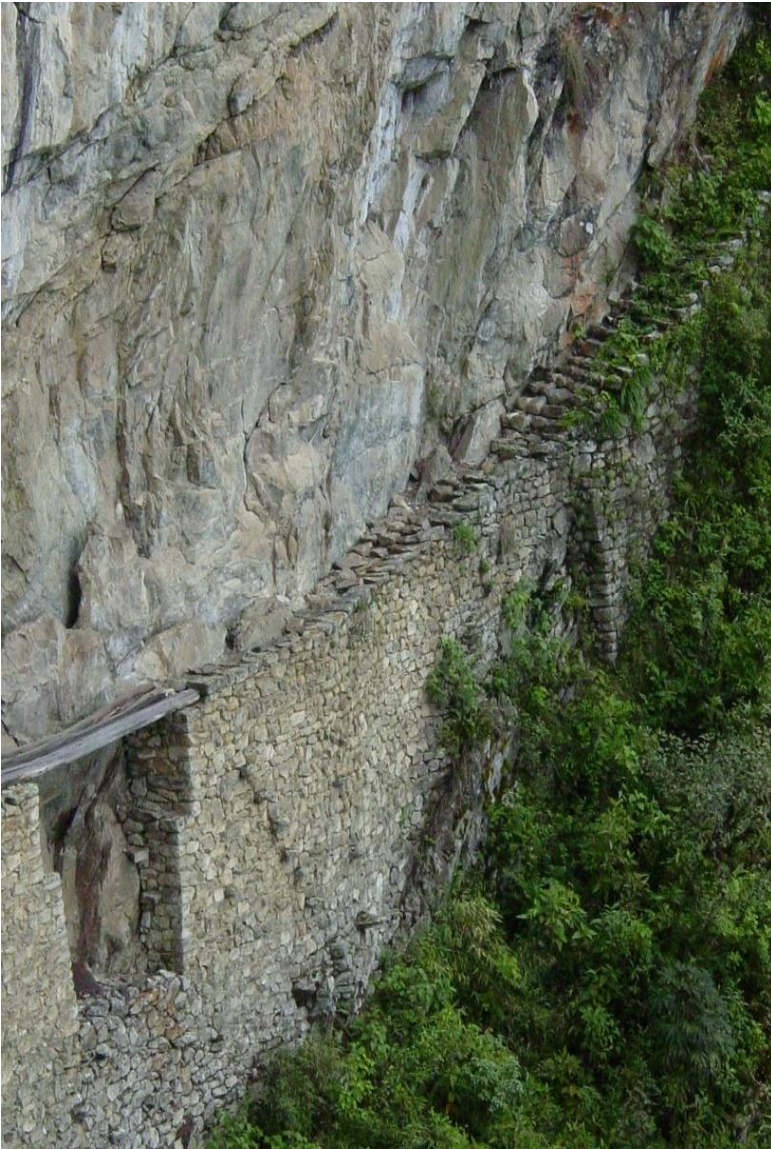




Cuzco, the capital city



Machupiccu



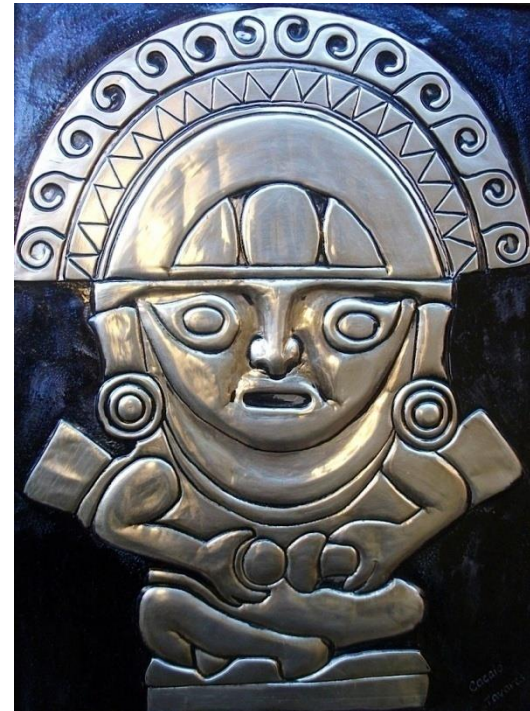
Camino de Inca, the Incan Road



Creation Deity Viracocha



Sun
Inti



Moon
Mamaquilla



Andean terraced farm

