



· K U K U L K A N ·

Kukulkan is often depicted as a serpentine deity adorned with resplendent feathers, his majestic form evoking both awe and reverence. With a long, truncated nose and the ability to traverse water with



ease, he commands the elements, wielding blazing torches as he sits upon the cross-shaped tree of the four winds.

His visage, a harmonious blend of serpent and avian features, is adorned with luminous plumage that catches the light with a mesmerizing sheen. His dominion over the natural world is unmistakable, as he exerts his influence through seismic events like earthquakes and earth movements.

Born as a serpentine child and nurtured in the depths of a cave by his sister, Kukulkan's journey from mortal to divine is marked by his profound connection to the earth and its forces. Each year, he signals his continued existence with tremors that reverberate through the land, a testament to his enduring power.

Kukulkan embodies the liminal space between humanity and divinity, symbolizing the intricate dance between the earthly and the celestial realms. His presence heralds renewal and transformation, serving as a bridge between mortal beings and the primordial forces of nature.

According to the prophetic texts of the Chilam Balam, Kukulcan's return signifies the culmination of a sacred epoch, ushering in an era of upheaval and change. As he reemerges from the depths of myth and legend, his appearance coincides with the conclusion of a cosmic cycle in the Mayan calendar, signaling profound shifts in the fabric of existence. In his return, Kukulcan marks not just the end of an era, but the beginning of a new chapter in Maya cosmology and history, a pivotal moment that shapes the destiny of the universe itself.



Bahana is a **MAYAN** creature

Current population: 5.000.000



The Mayan culture began to develop in Central America around 2600 BC, with the formation of the first villages. At that time they already practiced agriculture with Mayan diet foods: corn, beans

and pumpkins. Their way of life was a path and they had also mastered pottery. Although they were traditionally a rural culture, between 250 and 900 AD a network of cities developed, independent of each other, with a high technological and constructive level. This urbanization brought to their culture innumerable discoveries of a scientific and artistic nature, and also caused the division of the population into classes. That society collapsed in the 10th century, possibly due to the exhaustion of natural resources, and the Mayans left the cities to return to the countryside, although new cities and new rulers would push them into constant wars between them.

The Mayan religion is polytheistic and believes in a supernatural world inhabited by powerful deities whose favor must be won through sacrifices and rituals. Ancestors and shamans play an essential role in the relationship with these gods. Although during the most urban periods a caste of priests was formed who codified all the rituals creating a State religion, among the plebeians and peasants their most shamanistic form was maintained, which recovered when the political power collapsed.

The conquest of this small area of America would cost Spain almost two hundred years, until the last city, Nojpetén, was defeated. However, the distribution of the population in areas of very difficult access allowed the Mayas to preserve their culture, language and religion, in spite of the great efforts of the Catholic missionaries to change their customs. The Mayas are today the second largest native ethnic group in Mexico, and have a strong presence in Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.