DIS-MEX-Jalisco

### Pre Hispanic period**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jalisco&action=edit&section=7)**]**

Nomadic peoples moving south arrived to the Jalisco area around 15,000 years ago.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36)[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-atraccul-37) Some of oldest evidence of human occupation is found around Zacoalco and Chapala lakes, which used to be connected. This evidence includes human and animal bones and tools made of bone and stone.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) Other signs of human habitation include [petroglyphs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroglyph) and cave paintings found at Cabo Corrientes, San Gabriel, Jesús María, La Huerta, Puerto Vallarta, Mixtlán, Villa Purificación, Casimiro Castillo, Zapotlán el Grande and Pihuamo.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38)

Agriculture began in the same region as well around 7,000 years ago, giving rise to the first permanent settlements in western Mexico.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) Ceramics began to be produced about 3,500 years ago for both utilitarian and ceremonial purposes. The oldest pieces of Jalisco area pottery are called El Opeño, after an area near [Zamora, Michoacán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamora,_Michoacán) and [Capacha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacha) after an area in [Colima](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colima). The appearance of these styles indicates a certain specialization of labor, with distinct settled cultures established by 1000 BCE.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) The earliest settled cultures were centered on the site of Chupícuaro, Guanajuato, which has a large zone of influence from [Durango](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durango) east, crossing through modern Jalisco’s north. Sites related to these cultures have been found in Bolaños, Totoate, the Bolaños River Canyon and Totatiche as well as other locations in the Los Altos Region.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) Cultures dating to the early part of the Christian era are distinguished by the use of [shaft tombs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Mexico_shaft_tomb_tradition), with major examples found in Acatlán de Juárez, El Arenal and Casimiro Castillo. The use of this type of tomb is unkno wn anywhere else in Mexico.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36)[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38) In the 7th century, [Toltec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toltec) and [Teotihuacan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teotihuacan) influence is evident in the area, with a dominion called Xalisco established by the Toltecs in 618.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-houston-27)[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39) The dominion was established through the military domination of the weaker local groups. During this time, ceramics were improved and the working of gold, silver and copper appeared. More recent archeology of the area has produced evidence of larger cities, large scale irrigation and a kind of script used by various cultures of the area.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38) The Toltec influence had a strong influence over religious development with deities formalizing into gods recognized by the later Aztec civilization such as [Tlaloc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tlaloc), [Mictlantecuhtli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mictlantecuhtli) and [Quetzalcoatl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quetzalcoatl).[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) A number of cities were built during this time, including Ixtepete, which show many features of [Mesoamerican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesoamerica) architecture such as the building of pyramid bases, temples and [Mesoamerican ball courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesoamerican_ball_court). However, these are sparse because there were very few communities of the size needed to support them. Stones used for building were often cut in angles and with relief such as those found in Tamazula and [El Chanal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Chanal), Colima. Ixtepete from the tenth century has talud/tablero construction showing Teotihuacan influence.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-aborigengob-36) By 1112, the tribes dominated by the Toltecs rebelled and brought an end to the domination; however, the area would be conquered again in 1129, this time by the [Chichimecas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chichimeca).[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39)



Cristóbal de Olid leads Spanish soldiers with [Tlaxcalan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tlaxcala_(Nahua_state)) allies in the conquests of Jalisco, 1522. From [Lienzo de Tlaxcala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lienzo_de_Tlaxcala) written by and under the supervision of [Diego Muñoz Camargo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diego_Muñoz_Camargo) in the years leading up to 1585 highlights the religious, cultural, and military history of the [Tlaxcaltec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tlaxcaltec) people, in particular focusing on the post-[conquest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_conquest_of_Mexico) aspects.

The *History of Tlaxcala* is divided into three sections:

* *"Relaciones Geográficas"* or *"Descripción de la ciudad y provincia de Tlaxcala"*, a Spanish text written by Camargo between 1581 and 1584 in response to [Philip II of Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_II_of_Spain)'s *Relaciones Geográfica* questionnaire.
* The "Tlaxcala Calendar", a largely pictorial section, with both Spanish and [Nahuatl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nahuatl) captions.
* The "Tlaxcala Codex" a largely pictorial section, with both Spanish and Nahuatl captions.

The *History of Tlaxcala* is held at the [University of Glasgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Glasgow).

Over its history, the Jalisco area has been occupied by a variety of ethnicities including the Bapames, Caxcans, Cocas, Cuachilchils, Huichols, Cuyutecos, Otomis, Nahuas, Tecuejes, Tepehuans, Tecos, Purépecha, Pinomes, Tzaultecas and Xilotlantzingas. Some writers have also mentioned groups such as the Pinos, Otontlatolis, Amultecas, Coras, Xiximes, Tecuares, Tecoxines and Tecualmes.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38) When the Spanish arrived the main ethnic groups were the Cazcanes, who inhabitd the northern regions near Teocalteche and the Lagos de Morenos and the Huichols, who also inhabited the northwest near Huejúcar and Colotlán. Other groups included the [Guachichil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guachichil) in the Los Altos area, the Nahuatl speaking Cuyutecos in the west, the Tecuexes and Cocas near what is now Guadalajara and the Guamares in the east near the [Guanajuato](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guanajuato) border.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-houston-27)

Shortly after the [conquest of the Aztecs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_conquest_of_the_Aztec_Empire) in 1521, the Spanish pushed west.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39) They overpowered the Purépecha in Michoacán, converting their capital of [Tzintzuntzan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tzintzuntzan_(Mesoamerican_site)) as a base to move further west. One reason for the push towards the Pacific was to build ships and shipping facilities in order to initiate trade with Asia. Another draw was to find more mineral wealth as the Purépecha had already developed copper working along with silver and gold.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-conquistagob-40)

In 1522, [Cristóbal de Olid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cristóbal_de_Olid) was sent by [Hernán Cortés](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hernán_Cortés) northwest from Mexico City into Jalisco.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-houston-27) Other incursions were undertaken by Alonso de Avalos and Juan Alvarez Chico in 1521, [Gonzalo de Sandoval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gonzalo_de_Sandoval) in 1522 and Francisco Cortés de San Buenaventura in 1524.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38) The first area explored now belongs to the south of Jalisco down into what it now the state of Colima.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-conquistagob-40) In 1529, the president of the First Audencia in New Spain, [Nuño de Guzmán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuño_de_Guzmán) came west from Mexico City with a force of 300 Spanish and 6,000 Indian allies, traveling through Michoacán, Guanajuato, Jalisco and Sinaloa. At the end of 1531, Guzmán founded the Villa del Espíritu Santo de la Mayor Españas as the capital of the newly conquered western lands. The name was changed shortly thereafter to Santiago Galicia de Compostela.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-enchis-38) In 1531, Guzmán ordered his chief lieutenant, Juan de Oñate to found the Villa of Guadalajara, named after Guzmán’s hometown in Spain. It was initially founded in what is now [Nochistlán](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nochistlán) in [Zacatecas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zacatecas). Construction began in 1532, but the small settlement came under repeated attacks from the Cazcanes until it was abandoned in 1533. The town of Guadalajara would move four times in total before coming to its modern site in 1542.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-houston-27)

Most of Jalisco was conquered by Nuño de Guzmán, who then sent expeditions from there into Zacatecas and Aguascalientes in 1530.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39) The first [encomiendas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encomienda) were granted to the Spanish conquistadors in Nueva Galicia by Nuño de Guzmán and later by Antonio de Mendoza.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-conquistagob-40)[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-colonizacion-41) Nuño de Guzmán founded five Spanish settlements, San Miguel, Chiametla, Compostela, Purificación and Guadalajara to form the first administrative structure of the area. However, most of these settlements were too small to support the grand plans of many Spanish in America and attracted few settlers. By the end of the early colonial period, all of these settlements either disappeared or were moved to other locations.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-conquistagob-40) Guzmán was named the first governor of the region and Franciscans established monasteries in Tetlán and Ajijic.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39)

Guzmán was brutal to the local indigenous populations, sending many to slavery in the Caribbean and committing genocide in areas. This would eventually lead to his imprisonment in 1536 by viceroy [Antonio de Mendoza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_de_Mendoza).[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-houston-27) However, not only Guzmán was to blame for subsequent indigenous hostility. The Spanish in Guadalajara and other locations began to take indigenous peoples as slaves in 1543.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-cronologiagob-39) These Spanish in the area were looking to enrich themselves as fast as possible, following the success of the same of those who arrived first to the Mexico City area. This led to abuses of the native populations, widespread corruption and confrontations between the Spanish and the indigenous and among the Spanish themselves.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-colonizacion-41) Overwork and disease reduced the native population by about ninety percent between 1550 and 1650.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalisco" \l "cite_note-colonizacion-41)