Indigenous Mexican Migrants in the United States—Jonathan Fox 2004 The multiple pasts and futures of the Mexican nation can be seen in the faces of the tens of thousands of indigenous people who each year set out on their voyages to the north, as well as the many others who decide to settle in countless communities within the United States. To study indigenous Mexican migrants in the United States today requires a binational lens, taking into account basic changes in the way Mexican society is understood as the twenty-first century begins. This collection explores these migration processes and their social, cultural, and civic impacts in the United States and in Mexico. The studies come from diverse perspectives, but they share a concern with how sustained migration and the emergence of organizations of indigenous migrants influence social and community identity, both in the United States and in Mexico. These studies also focus on how the creation and re-creation of collective ethnic identities among indigenous migrants influence their economic, social, and political relationships in the United States. Of California, Santa Cruz

American Indian Languages—Lyle Campbell 2000 Native American languages are spoken from Siberia to Greenland. Campbell’s project is to take stock of what is known about the history of Native American languages and in the process examine the state of American Indian historical linguistics.

Navajo Nation Peacemaking—Marianne O. Nielsen 2005-09-01 Navajo peacemaking is one of the most renowned restorative justice programs in the world. Neither mediation nor alternative dispute resolution, it has been called a “horizontal system of justice” because all participants are treated as equals with the purpose of preserving ongoing relationships and restoring harmony among involved parties. In peacemaking there is no coercion, and there are no “sides.” No one is labeled the offender or the victim, the plaintiff or the defendant. This is a book about peacemaking as it exists in the Navajo Nation today, describing its origins, history, context, and contributions with an eye toward sharing knowledge between Navajo and European-based criminal justice systems. It provides practitioners with information about important aspects of peacemaking—such as structure, procedures, and outcomes—that will be useful for them as they work with the Navajo courts and the peacemakers. It also offers outsiders the first one-volume overview of this traditional form of justice. The collection comprises insights of individuals who have served within the Navajo Judicial Branch, voices that authoritatively reflect peacemaking from an insider’s point of view. It also features an article by Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and includes contributions from other scholars who, with the cooperation of the Navajo Nation, have worked to bring a comparative perspective to peacemaking research. In addition, some chapters describe the personal journey through which peacemaking takes the parties in a dispute, demonstrating that its purpose is not to fulfill some abstract notion of justice but to restore harmony so that the participants are returned to good relations. Navajo Nation Peacemaking seeks to promote both peacemaking and Navajo common law development. By establishing the foundations of the Navajo way of natural justice and offering a vision for its future, it shows that there are many lessons offered by Navajo peacemaking for those who want to approach old problems in sensible new ways.

The Mesoamerican Indian Languages—Jorge A. Suarez 1983-04-14 At least a hundred indigenous Indian languages are known to have been spoken in Mesoamerica, but it is only in the past fifty years that many of them have been adequately described. Professor Suarez draws together this considerable mass of scholarship in a general survey that will provide an invaluable source of reference.

The Life of Language—Jane H. Hill 1998-01-01 TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks as well as studies that provide new insights by building bridges to neighbouring fields such as neuroscience and cognitive science. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign languages. It regards linguistic variation in its synchronic and diachronic dimensions as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the development of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.

La Musica De Los Hnahnus Del Valle Del Mezquital

Otomies del Valle del Mezquital—Beatriz Moreno Alcántara 2006

Sociedad y cultura—Pedro J. Chávez Solís 2007

Cross-border Dialogues—David Brooks 2002 This collection brings together assessments of a decade of social responses to economic integration between the United States and Mexico, documenting the emergence of social organizations and constituencies as key actors in the bilateral relationship. The studies address labor, environmental, trade advocacy, Latino and immigrant rights, small farmer, and pro-democracy/human rights movements. The authors include both key social organization strategists and researchers who have followed more than a decade of cross-border networking.

The Navajo Nation Peacemaking—Marianne O. Nielsen 2005-09-01 Navajo peacemaking is one of the most renowned restorative justice programs in the world. Neither mediation nor alternative dispute resolution, it has been called a “horizontal system of justice” because all participants are treated as equals with the purpose of preserving ongoing relationships and restoring harmony among involved parties. In peacemaking there is no coercion, and there are no “sides.” No one is labeled the offender or the victim, the plaintiff or the defendant. This is a book about peacemaking as it exists in the Navajo Nation today, describing its origins, history, context, and contributions with an eye toward sharing knowledge between Navajo and European-based criminal justice systems. It provides practitioners with information about important aspects of peacemaking—such as structure, procedures, and outcomes—that will be useful for them as they work with the Navajo courts and the peacemakers. It also offers outsiders the first one-volume overview of this traditional form of justice. The collection comprises insights of individuals who have served within the Navajo Judicial Branch, voices that authoritatively reflect peacemaking from an insider’s point of view. It also features an article by Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and includes contributions from other scholars who, with the cooperation of the Navajo Nation, have worked to bring a comparative perspective to peacemaking research. In addition, some chapters describe the personal journey through which peacemaking takes the parties in a dispute, demonstrating that its purpose is not to fulfill some abstract notion of justice but to restore harmony so that the participants are returned to good relations. Navajo Nation Peacemaking seeks to promote both peacemaking and Navajo common law development. By establishing the foundations of the Navajo way of natural justice and offering a vision for its future, it shows that there are many lessons offered by Navajo peacemaking for those who want to approach old problems in sensible new ways.

Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective—Vascon Matras 2007-01-01 The book contains 30 descriptive chapters dealing with a specific language-contact situation. The chapters follow a uniform organisation format, being the narrative version of a standard comprehensive questionnaire previously distributed to all authors. The questionnaire targets systematically the possibility of contact influence / grammatical borrowing in a full range of categories. The uniform structure facilitates a comparison among the chapters and the languages covered. The introduction describes the setup of the questionnaire and the methodology of the approach, along with a survey of the difficulties of sampling in contact linguistics. Two evaluative chapters, each authored by one of the editors, draw general conclusions from the volume as a whole (one in relation to borrowed grammatical categories and meaningful hierarchies, the other in relation to the distribution of Matter and Pattern replication).

Nationalist Myths and Ethnic Identities—Natividad Gutierrez 2015-11-01 This timely study examines the processes by which modern states are created within multilingual societies. How are national identities forged from countries made up of peoples with different and often conflicting cultures, languages, and histories? How successful is this process? What is lost and gained from the emergence of national identities? Natividad Gutierrez examines the development of the modern Mexican state to address these difficult questions. She describes how Mexican national identity has been constructed and evaluated through the lens of state-building. In that process, the future of indigenous peoples was considered only through the lens of their potential contributions to national development and the illuminating use of a broad range of data from Mexican culture and history, including interviews with contemporary indigenous intellectuals and students, an analysis of public-school textbooks, and information gathered from indigenous organizations. Gutierrez argues that the modern Mexican state is buttressed by pervasive nationalist myths of foundation, descent, and heroism. These myths—expressed and reinforced through the manipulation of symbols, public education, and political discourse—downplay separate ethnic identities and work together to articulate an overriding nationalist ideology. The ideology girding the Mexican state has not been entirely successful, however. This study reveals that indigenous intellectuals and students are troubled by the relationship between their nationalistic and ethnic identities and are increasingly questioning official policies of integration.

Maya Survivalism—Ueli Hostettler 2001

The Life of Language—Jane H. Hill 1998-01-01 TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks as well as studies that provide new insights by building bridges to neighbouring fields such as neuroscience and cognitive science. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign languages. It regards linguistic variation in its synchronic and diachronic dimensions as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the development of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.

Literacy Education—Debi Prasanna Pattanayak 1980

Mexican Indigenous Languages at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century—Margarita Hidalgo 2006-01-01 This volume explores the reversing language shift (RLS) theory in the Mexican scenario from various viewpoints. The sociolinguistic perspective delves into the dynamics of power that emerged in the Mexican colony as a result of the presence of Spanish. It examines the processes of external and internal Indigenization adding up the early European protagonists and the varied dimensions of language shift and maintenance of the Mexican colonial period. The Mexican case sheds light upon language contact from the time in which Western civilization came into contact with the Mesoamerican peoples, for the encounter began with a demographic catastrophe that motivated a recovery mission. While the recovery of Mexican indigenous languages (MIL) was remarkable, RLS ended after fifty years of abundant productivity in MIL. Since then, the slow process of recovery is related to demographic changes, socioreligious movements, rebellion, confrontation, and survival strategies that have fostered language maintenance with bilingualism and language shift with culture preservation. The causes of the Chiapas uprising are analyzed in connection with the language attitudes of the indigenous peoples, while language policy is discussed in reference to the new Law of Indigenous Languages 2001. A quantitative classification of the MIL is offered with an overview of their geographic distribution, trends of macrocultural bilingualism, use in the home domain, and permanence in the original Mesoamerican settlements. Innovative models of bilingual education are presented along with relevant data on several communities and the philosophies and methodologies justifying the programs. A model of Muxnahua language use is presented along the Graded Intergenerational Disruptive Scale.
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- Eligio Ancona 2003 The Martyrs of Anahuac is a translation of Eligio Ancona's Los Martires del Anahuac (1873). In this historical novel, Ancona employs the writings of Hernán Cortés and others to present an encompassing view of the conquest of the Aztec Empire (1519-1521). It also narrates the events that led to the creation of the expeditionary force that landed on the Mexican mainland and chronicles Cortés's life until his death in 1547. The events, also chronicled by Cortés in his letters to the emperor, Charles V, are crucial to an understanding of the development of Mexican history.

- Klaus Zimmermann 2015-03-10 A lot of what we know about "exotic languages" is owed to the linguistic activities of missionaries. They had the languages put into writing, described their grammar and lexicon, and worked towards a standardization, which often came with Eurocentric manipulation. Colonial missionary work as intellectual (religious) representations has been shown to have significant impacts on the development of language and culture, especially in the context of European colonial enterprises.

- H. Harwood Hess 1968 Among the challenges for democracies in Latin America and Southern Europe are weakened political parties, politicized militaries, compromised judicial systems, corrupt police forces and widespread citizen distrust. These essays offer an examination of the political structures and institutions bequeathed by authoritarian regimes.

- Otto Zwartjes 2005-12-08 This is the second volume to be dedicated to the pioneering linguistic work produced by the religious missionaries who, within the scope of the colonial enterprise, compiled over 1550-1850, described dozens of autochthonous languages, many of which are only known today thanks to their endeavours. The twelve papers in this volume — which dedicated special attention to the oral and phonological dimension of their work — provide a comprehensive picture of the descriptive problems faced by these linguists avant la lettre, notably the difficulties faced before the less familiar features of these languages, such as vowel quantity, accentuation, tonality, nasalization, glottalization, "guturaciones", the building of (re)definitions and the creation of a new metalanguage, like ‘saltillo’, ‘guturaciones’, etc.. This book elucidates the creativity and innovations proposed by individual missionaries and the instructive and pedagogical dimension of their work.

- Martin J Ball 2009-12-16 Drawing on examples from a wide range of languages and social settings, this book examines the very foundations of archaeological study. Anyone interested in ancient technologies, especially those involving high temperatures, kilns and furnaces will be able to follow in each chapter how raw materials are refined, transformed and shaped into objects. This description is then followed by appropriate case studies which provide a new chronological and geographical example of how scientific and archaeological aspects can and do interact. They include: Roman pale green and highly decorated glass * 17th Century glass in Britain * 19th Century glass in France * 20th Century glass in Italy * 21st Century glass in China

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Anthropology and Health Rashmi Sinha 2019

The Function of Verb Prefixes in Southwestern Otomi Henrietta Andrews 1993 Discusses how Otomi verb prefixes include deixis in their function. States that a key element to understanding the makeup of Otomi verbs is the role of deixis in the verb and elsewhere in the sentence. Discusses how every independent Otomi sentence is grounded in reality through deixis, and every dependent sentence depends upon deictic grounding in sentences around it.

The Story of Art Ernst Hans Gombrich 1951

History from Things Stephen Lubar 2013-06-04 History from Things explores the many ways objects—defined broadly to range from Chippendale tables and Italian Renaissance pottery to seventeenth-century parks and a New England cemetery—can reconstruct and help reinterpret the past. Eighteen essays describe how to “read” artifacts, how to “listen to” landscapes and locations, and how to apply methods and theories to historical inquiry that have previously belonged solely to archaeologists, anthropologists, art historians, and conservation scientists. Spanning vast time periods, geographical locations, and academic disciplines, History from Things leads the boundaries between fields that use material evidence to understand the past. The book expands and redirects the study of material culture—an emerging field now building a common base of theory and a shared intellectual agenda.

Confronting Globalization Melanie A Chrisimer 2003 * Illustrates how Mexican communities cope with NAFTA’s effects * Written by a team of US and Mexican collaborators * Shows importance of trade regulations on poor communities worldwide How is the current model for economic globalization affecting both the poor and the environment? Confronting Globalization extends a sweeping treatment of contemporary Mexican politics as they investigate the country’s tumultuous experience under the North American Free Trade Agreement. The contributors relate globalization’s untold stories: its social and environmental costs, and the grassroots quest for alternative paths. They reveal to us how vulnerable people in rural communities are choosing to defend themselves and promote their own homegrown alternatives in the face of adversity.

Woman’s Role in Economic Development Ester Boserup 1970 This classic text by Ester Boserup was the first investigation ever undertaken into what happens to women in the process of economic and social growth throughout the developing world, thereby serving as an international benchmark. In the context of the ongoing struggle for women’s rights, massive urbanization and international efforts to reduce poverty, this book continues to be a vital text for economists, sociologists, development workers, activists and all those who take an active interest in women’s social and economic circumstances and problems throughout the world.

A Handbook of Ancient Religions John R. Hinnells 2007-03-01 Ancient civilisations exercise an intense fascination for people the world over. This Handbook provides a vivid, scholarly, and eminently readable account of ancient cultures around the world, from China to India, the Middle East, Egypt, Europe, and the Americas. It examines the development of religious belief from the time of the Palaeolithic cave paintings to the Aztecs and Incas. Covering the whole of society not just the elite, the Handbook outlines the history of the different societies so that their religion and culture can be understood in context. Each chapter includes discussion of the broad field of relevant studies alerting the reader to wider debates on each subject. An international team of scholars convey their own deep enthusiasm for their subject and provide a unique study of both popular and ‘official’ religion in the ancient world.

Mainstreaming Gender in Social Protection for the Informal Economy Naila Kabeer 2008 Explores the gendered dimensions of risk, vulnerability and insecurity and hence the need for a gender perspective in the design of social protection measures. This book provides an understanding of the constraints and barriers that confine women to more poorly remunerated, more casual and more insecure forms of waged and self-employment.
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