

How did Puebla tribes live and survive after Spanish exploration?

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Abstract

This article talks about how Puebla tribes how lived and survived after Spanish exploration. They moved to different parts of the world and most of them still live in the southwest the United States. Their pottery architecture and agriculture are well known in the world and they are trying to keep their culture alive by selling goods and doing great work in the field of architecture.

Introduction

Puebla or Puebla are basically Native Americans in the southwest of the United States of America. They share common agriculture traditions, pottery items, and architecture. The architecture of Puebla is worth seeing as they were built from stones, adobe, and other local materials. Their ancestors in the 16th century started to build houses from stones and moved from forests to making villages of multiple stories in the southwest of the United States. They have common beliefs and share common religious practices. There are 21 Pueblos still inhabited, and some of the common Puebla are Taos, San Ildefonso, Acoma, Zuni, and Hopi, which are the best-known Puebloan communities. They also differ in linguistic points of view. Their culture has a subculture which speaks different languages but shares common beliefs, Puebloans are currently located in New Maxico, Texas, Arizona, Rio Grande, and Colorado. In the 21st Century United States.

Description Of The Event

Puebloans are hard to find as they are so limited in numbers, and I was lucky enough to meet one of the families in Virginia. They were so kind and welcomed me with full of heart. There were six family members, and I was so pleased with Miss Nambi. It was the month of Dewali, termed the festival of lights as the lights take over the dark. It is believed that in the future, their problems will be gone as they worship Lakshmi, the Goddess of light. Goddess Lakshmi brings wealth and a bright future, it is to be believed. Diwali is celebrated between October and November. Each and every individual in the family takes part in this festival. When I entered, the house was decorated with different sparkling lights and curtains of different colors. I asked her what is the reason behind all this She was so pleased when I asked her, and she started explaining how Lord Ram and Sita. They were separated and met after 14 years after Ram defeated Ravan. The next moment she brought up some snacks for me it was well served with tea there were some samosas which were handmade and full of chicken

and vegetables I was so pleased to see how they design the dish. One of the most interesting things was to see the long sticks, which were decorated with different fur beads and feathers. It was used by their ancestors in the 13th century. They used to dance with sticks in communities to celebrate different events. I asked Miss Nambi about that stick, and she elaborated that with the passage of time, things are changing, but there are some things that we are still keeping and want to transfer to the next generations. This is our identity, and we don't want to forget how our ancestors celebrated by dancing with this stick. Miss Nambi used to live in New Mexico, belonging to the tribe of Zone.

Clothing

Puebloans used to wear clothes with natural fibers and animal hide. Dressing changes with the work. In Villages Pueblo, they used to wear animal hides to their private parts, and the rest of their body was naked. Still, there are some places in which men and women used to have such clothing. Sticks are common in all of the tribes. They used to have sticks in their hands as mostly they used to live in jungles, so to avoid any threat, they used to have wood sticks to meet any threat. Women used to do home tasks and take care of the children. They were extraordinary in making pottery items and architecture. Pottery items are still part of the identity of the Puebloans. They used to do good business in selling pottery items.

Business Of Puebla's

Pueblos built multiple stories from stones, and their ancestors did this in the 13th century by transforming villages into different communities and starting to live there. Later, they scattered into 21 tribes. Their design of pottery items was remarkable, and their women started this as a home business to help their men in earning to support their families. After some years, they started to transport their handmade to Europe. Through that, some of the families of different tribes moved to Europe. In this way, Puebloans still have links in Europe that are not as prominent but still exist in different parts of Europe.

Due to Spanish exploration, some of the colonizers of the pueblos led by Juan de Onate moved to Europe in the 16th century. As the Spanish were trying to erase Pueblos, some of them were converted to the Catholic religion, and some still followed the Indian culture led by their tribes in the past. Pueblos had a hard time in the past as they wanted to maintain their identity, and the Spanish wanted to erase them, but as time passed, they were scattered in different parts of the world, mostly in the southwest of the United States, and some of them still live in New Mexico. In this way, they saved their identity and taught their children about their ancestors from which tribe they belong so that their children tell their children and the story continues.

They did agriculture in Europe and still doing it in the southwest of the USA. They crop different vegetables to earn their livelihood and to feed their children. They do not do architecture on a large

scale, but they are the best in architecture in small villages. They build multiple stories of stones, and their tribes have an identity in that.

Inside Perspective

On the day of Diwali, their house was decorated with different lights. They invited family members and other family friends. When I entered the house, they gave me sweets. It was called barfi, which was white and sweet as honey. I was so pleased with that gesture. They did some pooja, something religious in a thali, and said maybe devils remain apart from you, and Miss Nambi gave me Blessing with that. Then, their family members shook my hand and gave me a hug as if it were some kind of greeting for them. Then she took me to the kitchen I was much pleased to see different kinds of dishes there were some sweet dishes vegetable dishes and some chicken dishes. I asked her why she made it. And she replied laughing as this is the festival of happiness we made different foods and sweet dishes are a specialty in that as we want to celebrate this with the whole family I am outside of my tribe I miss it but we gather along with and friends to celebrate this festival. She gave me a thali kind of dish in which she placed different dishes she cooked and asked me to eat. Their sofas were decorated on which I sat, and there was background music, and everyone was having a great time. Then Miss Nambi asked me to meet some of her relatives. They were very sweet, and it was extraordinary for me to see their hospitality. Then they showed me their dance with the sticks their forefathers used to do. It was something remarkable, like how their family and children were reviving like their parents used to do. She said, "We wanted that our children should not forget what we really are. If we don't teach them, sooner or later, they will forget it, and we don't want that."

In the End, she served sweet dishes which were so sweet as their gestures I was so pleased and joyful to spend time with that family. They also celebrate different events like the New Year. Their dance is one of the most known things in the world. They dance in groups, and Puebla dance has its own identity. They do believe in different myths. They also believe in superstitions, and they mean a lot, as if the black cat passes in front of them. They usually avoid that task or postpone it as they think it's not a good sign to do it, or maybe it will end in loss. Talking about their children, they dress Western, but in traditions, they dress in traditional clothes like their family and enjoy events by dancing.

Perception Of Themselves

They live in families, and each and every individual has different tasks. The City of Puebla has architecture worth seeing. Mothers make pottery items, and men can be laborers or businessmen. Their markets totally flourished with different colors as they enjoyed lights and colors in a cheering full manner. Children have the task of studying, and some of them help their families run their businesses. Puebla's pottery items are exported all over the world. Their designs are worth watching as they are made purely from the heart. It's in their genes to make it best, as their forefathers used to do it back in the 16th century. Some of the catholic religious tribes celebrate Christmas and Easter full

of color and lights and share happiness with others. As it is to be believed, sharing is caring. They show affection to each other and display affection in markets. Their tribe and city are among the most cities in the world.

Puebla is best known for its handmade things and there is a museum in which unique and most beautiful handcrafts are placed in it. Visitors from different parts of the world came to Puebla to see these handmade things. (Festa, 2013)

Some of the dishes are very sweet to eat, especially hot chocolate, which is the best thing served in Puebla as it is considered a sign of happiness to receive chocolates, and visitors enjoy themselves watching the care taken by the natives in that way.

A couple of miles from Puebla, there is a place known for having the biggest pyramid in Latin America – yes, greater than Giza and Chichen Itza, yet with altogether fewer individuals. A great part of the Pirámide Tepanapa is clouded underneath a slope, with the striking yellow Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de Los Remedios (Church of Our Lady of Remedies), a famous journey site for individuals looking for cures for illnesses or perpetual infirmities, at its pinnacle. The congregation looks lovely, however, you need to ensure you turn your camera towards for all-encompassing shots of the open area.

Outside Perspective

The forefather was an antiquated Native American culture that spread over the present-day Four Corners locale of the United States. The Ancestral Puebloans are accepted to have created, in any event to some degree, the Oshara Tradition, which was created from the Picasa tradition.

They used to live in a structure that included little family houses, bigger structures to house factions, fantastic pueblos, and precipice-sited homes for a guard. The forefathers used to live in multiple stories of stones, and that was their art of making stones into buildings. This way, they converted villages into communities and so on. Now, Puebla is one of the most known cities for its architecture.

In relation to those circumstances, the general population, as well as their archeological culture, alluded to as Anasazi for verifiable needs. The Navajo, who were not their relatives, called them by this name reflecting noteworthy conventions, the term was utilized to signify “antiquated adversaries”. Contemporary Puebloans don’t need this name to be utilized.

Antiquated people, or their forefathers, is a favored term for the social gathering of individuals regularly termed as Anasazi, who are the progenitors of the cutting-edge Pueblo people groups. The hereditary Puebloans were ancient Native American human progress revolved around the territory of the Southwest United States. (“Anasazi Puebloans”, n.d.)

Archeologists banter about when an unmistakable culture rose; however, the present agreement, in view of wording characterized by the Pecos Classification, recommends their development around

1200 B.C., the Basketmaker II Era.

The ordinary Anasazi town contained structures holding up around 100 men, women, and children. Backpedaling to 700 A.D., formed, immovably fitting stone or adobe (pieces made of sand, earth and straw) block work molded complex apartment suite structures climbing on levels (level high grounds) or inside general caves at the base of the canyon. The ground-floor lofts were grain amassing units while steps empowered access to the particular 10-by-20-foot living compartments above. Items created by the towns included maize (corn), gourds, squash, beans, and cotton. Various times of the lifestyle made finely made bushels and delightfully laid out stoneware.

various people think about Cinco de Mayo as the one-of-a-kind day of the year where they can drink themselves silly with margaritas and eat 5,000 calories worth of guacamole the day truly has a chronicled centrality, as it is the day Mexico outperformed French forces at the conflict of Puebla in 1862. To Mexicans, it is a day to celebrate their valiance, perseverance, and ability to get together as a nation.

Archeologists don't know why these old individuals left the bluff homes before the finish of the thirteenth century. A few specialists imagine that they kept running from assaults from ravaging gatherings of local people groups. Others trust that the abuse of the land for horticulture, combined with a long dry season, pushed the general population away.

Interview

Miss Nambi talked about how they moved to Virginia. Basically, she is from the Puebla tribe but follows the Hindu religion. She believed things would be different if she were living with her family back in New Mexico. She misses her family, but because of her husband, she has to move here. But she is trying her best to keep her culture alive. But still, there are some issues as the environment matters a lot, and she is not finding the environment to groom her children in as she was groomed. She does visit her children back home in New Mexico along with children, and she tells them about their tribes. Children are well aware of handmade art, and one of her daughters shows interest in making pottery. She said that it is in her genes. Miss Nambia showed her skills by making one of the utensils and gifted me to remember her in good words. It is thought that giving gifts to the guests would make a good impression on them, and they will remember them in good words. Most of the gifts are related to the pottery items, which are part of their identity. She said she wanted to expand her pottery business but did not have that much money. Maybe in the future, she will do this as in this society, people call her pueblos, and she feels proud of that as people know we still exist. She always makes her home full of lighting as this makes her remember what home feels like. Her children sometimes feel annoyed, but she tells them what we are and that they have to live that way; otherwise, their community will vanish sooner or later. It's better that they learn about their tribes in their childhood so that they don't forget it in adulthood.

Conclusion

Puebla tribes maintained their identity in different parts of the world so that people knew about them and their culture as they came into existence. Their pottery items are still the best thing to export to different parts of the world. And it is one of the most known products in the world. Their unique dance gives power to the celebration, and people from different parts of the world go to Puebla to see them and enjoy themselves. They are so friendly that people love to interact with them. They are trying hard to prosper as a community, but out of 21 tribes, only 4 to 5 are common now, and others exist as a rare case. Their architecture is one of the most interesting things attracting tourists to visit Puebla and to know about them. The way this community is trying to find its identity it is too early to say they will vanish soon. Sooner, they will be applauded by the world, and their work will be appreciated all over the world.

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