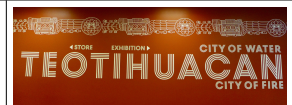


**CITINEARAY**

**TEOTIHUACAN**

**City of Water, City of Fire**

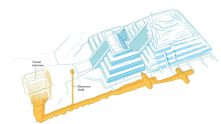
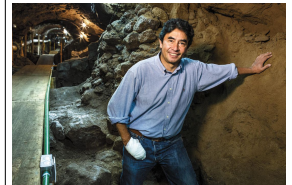
***Q. Who gave the city its present name?***



**1. This sunken plaza, large enough to hold most of the city's inhabitants, was centered on the Temple of the Feathered Serpent.**

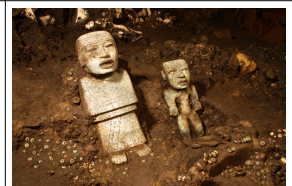


**2. It was discovered in 2003 by Mexican archaeologists underneath the Feathered Serpent Pyramid. It begins in the central plaza of the complex known as the Ciudadela, stretches the length of a football field to the east, and terminates below the heart of the pyramid.**



***What is Ciudadela in English?***

**3. Found at the end of the secret tunnel in the cross-shaped chamber directly below the Feathered Serpent Pyramid.**



***What are these objects made of?***

**4. These objects likely originating from the Gulf of Mexico. Some are incised with designs from other parts of Mesoamerica, indicating that even early in its history Teotihuacan was already a major regional hub.**



5. I am old but can still burn! I have wrinkles on my face and large hoops on my ears. I warm houses and temples, and bring light to darkness. I carry a heavy heating pan on my head.



6. I wear a headdress, eye goggles, and ear hoops. Fangs stick out from my curled mouth. I keep the soil moist.



7. Teotihuacan was a city of immigrants. Immigrant groups from all over Mesoamerica moved to distinct neighborhoods, or barrios. They maintained their traditions, religions and languages while also integrating into the fabric of the city. They lived together in multi-family apartment complexes. In a compound on the city's western edge, for example, people from Oaxaca carried out Zapotec lifeways, including the use of Zapotec calendrical signs. An offering on the city's eastern edge included delicately painted ceramic figurines of women and infants. And on the city's southern edge, the working-class residents of Tlajinga specialized in the mass production of obsidian blades. Artisans from La Ventilla, to the southwest of Teotihuacan's ceremonial core, created spectacular artworks, like iconic ceramic tripod vessels and elaborate incense burners or incensarios. Can you find them?



8. It is the third-largest building in Teotihuacan and takes its name from the undulating serpents carved into its sides.



9. Teotihuacan's largest structure and one of the largest ever built in the ancient world. Its square plan covers roughly 60,000 square yards and it was built in one single, massive construction effort around 200 CE. It rises about 206 feet high, making it one of the tallest buildings in the Western Hemisphere until the advent of the modern skyscraper.



10. Mural fragment depicting a bird with shield and spear found in the luxury compound of Techinantitla.  
*What is the reason the murals of Teotihuacan survived for centuries?*



11. A modest temple constructed at the very beginning of Teotihuacan's history, at around 50 to 100 CE. Over the centuries, this temple was enlarged and became a massive pyramid, standing over 151 feet tall, now the second-largest monument of Teotihuacan. *Can you find this effigy?*



12. Facade decoration from the Xalla complex. It is a power symbol and is related to the planet Venus. It represents earth and fertility.





# Answers

0	The Aztecs named Teotihuacan in their language, Nahuatl, to mean “Place of Those Who Have the Road to the Gods” or “Place Where Men Beocme Gods”.
1	The Ciudadela
2	The secret tunnel. Ciudadela means “citadel” in English.
3	Greenstone
4	Seashells with detailed carvings
5	Old Fire God
6	Storm God
7	Effigy Urn, 450-550, Oaxaca Barrio Incensario (incense burner), 450-550, La Ventilla
8	Feathered Serpent Pyramid
9	The Sun Pyramid
10	The murals of Teotihuacan have survived the centuries because they were painted directly into the plaster of the walls when it was still wet, creating an extremely durable surface.
11	Pyramid of the Moon Feline Effigy, 400-550, Quetzalpapelotl Palace
12	Mosaic jaguar, 400, Xalla

# Exhibit

Gallery	Description
1	<b>The Ciudadela's Underground</b> Recent discoveries from a tunnel found underneath the Feathered Serpent Pyramid by Mexican archaeologists in 2003.
2	<b>Welcome to Teotihuacan</b> The art forms for which Teotihuacan is best known and highlights important deities.
3	<b>Apartment Compounds</b> Objects from a range of residential compounds, demonstrating aspects of daily and ceremonial life for Teotihuacan's citizens.
4	<b>The Feathered Serpent Pyramid</b> Large-scale sacrificial offerings
5	<b>The Sun Pyramid</b> Large pieces discovered at the pyramid's summit.
6	<b>Techinantitla</b> Stunning murals from high-status compounds in the Techinantitla section
7	<b>The Moon Pyramid</b> Sacrificial offering also included objects made of exceptionally precious materials such as greenstone, obsidian, slate, and pyrite.
8	<b>Xalla Compound</b> Ornamental sculpture that bear evidence of a violently destructive event that marked the beginning of Teotihuacan's collapse.

## Mysteries of Teotihuacan

*How did the anonymous rulers manage the city successfully for over 400 years?*

*Why was a large population attracted to relocate to Teotihuacan?*

*How was a coherent population formed from diverse immigrants?*

*What roles did architecture, art, and religion play in binding the city together?*

*What could be the reasons for the collapse of Teotihuacan?*