Miller, Arthur G. From the Maya margins: images of Postclassic politics

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Abstract: Miller sees the Postclassic starting in 1230 B.P. (770 A.D.) as signaled by changes in the murals and architecture in Quintana Roo. These changes were brought about by a migration of Chontal Maya along the coast. A second migration occurred around 600 B.P. (1400 A.D.). Miller uses the analogy of the Vikings raiding and then becoming the rulers in parts of Europe to speculate on the Chontal arrival and then political integration. Miller believes the native Maya continued to live inland and farm while the new Chontal Maya settled on the coast and were traders.

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The earliest Maya settlements date to around 1800 B.C., or the beginning of what is called the Preclassic or Formative Period. The largest-ever survey of a region from the Maya civilization has located over 60,000 previously unknown structures in northern Guatemala. The survey, conducted with the help of lasers, challenges long-held assumptions that this area was poorly connected and sparsely populated. ...read more. What Caused the Maya Collapse? The Maya civilization (/ˈmaɪə/) was a Mesoamerican civilization developed by the Maya peoples, and noted for its logosyllabic script—the most sophisticated and highly developed writing system in pre-Columbian Americas—as well as for its art, architecture, mathematics, calendar, and astronomical system. The Maya civilization developed in an area that encompasses southeastern Mexico, all of Guatemala and Belize, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador. This region consists of the northern...