

tlaxcala in the sixteenth century

Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century: A Window into an Indigenous Power

tlaxcala in the sixteenth century represents a fascinating chapter in the history of Mesoamerica, marked by complex social structures, strategic alliances, and cultural resilience. Nestled in the central highlands of what is now modern-day Mexico, the Tlaxcalans played an essential role during the early colonial period, particularly in their interactions with the Spanish conquistadors. Understanding Tlaxcala during this era offers valuable insights into indigenous agency, resistance, and adaptation amid profound upheaval.

The Political Landscape of Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century

Unlike many other indigenous groups in the region, Tlaxcala was never conquered by the Aztec Empire. Instead, it remained an independent city-state or confederation of four altepetl (city-states), which allowed it to maintain a unique political identity. This independence set the stage for Tlaxcala's critical role in the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs.

Confederation and Governance

The Tlaxcalan confederation consisted of four main districts: Ocotelolco, Tizatlan, Tepeticpac, and Quiahuitzlan. Each was governed by its own ruler (tlatoani), but they collaborated for common defense and political decisions. This decentralized structure was unusual in Mesoamerica and contributed to a dynamic system of governance that balanced local autonomy with collective interests.

The leadership was both military and religious, blending sacred duties with political authority. Tlaxcalan rulers held significant influence not only over warfare but also over rituals and social order, which helped unify the people during times of conflict.

Military Power and the War with the Aztecs

The sixteenth century was dominated by the long-standing conflict between Tlaxcala and the Aztec Empire. The Tlaxcalans were fierce warriors, known for their tactical prowess and resilience. Their constant state of warfare with the Aztecs shaped their society, emphasizing martial skills and alliances.

This militaristic culture was crucial when Hernán Cortés arrived in 1519. Recognizing the opportunity to overthrow the Aztec Empire, the Spaniards formed an alliance with Tlaxcala, leveraging their knowledge of the terrain and enemy tactics. This collaboration was pivotal in the fall of Tenochtitlan and underscored Tlaxcala's strategic importance.

Cultural and Social Life in Tlaxcala During the Sixteenth Century

Beyond politics and war, Tlaxcala boasted a rich cultural heritage that thrived even amid the turbulence of conquest and colonization. Their traditions, religious practices, and social customs reflect a vibrant society adapting to new realities.

Religion and Rituals

Tlaxcalan religion was deeply intertwined with daily life. The people worshipped a pantheon of gods connected to agriculture, war, fertility, and nature. Ritual sacrifice, ceremonies, and festivals were common and played a role in maintaining cosmic balance and social cohesion.

After the Spanish conquest, many indigenous practices were suppressed or syncretized with Catholicism. However, Tlaxcalans managed to preserve several traditional elements by blending them with Christian rituals, resulting in unique religious expressions that endure in the region today.

Social Structure and Daily Life

The Tlaxcalan society was stratified but allowed for some degree of social mobility, especially through military achievements. Nobles, commoners, and slaves each had defined roles, but community and kinship ties were paramount.

Agriculture was the backbone of daily life, with maize cultivation being central to their diet and economy. Additionally, crafts such as pottery, weaving, and featherwork flourished, showcasing the artistic talents of Tlaxcalan artisans.

The Impact of Spanish Colonization on Tlaxcala

Tlaxcala's relationship with the Spanish was complex and multifaceted. While the alliance brought certain privileges, it also introduced new challenges, including social disruption and cultural transformation.

Alliance with the Spaniards

After aiding Cortés in conquering the Aztec Empire, Tlaxcala secured a unique status among indigenous communities. They were granted exemptions from tribute and received lands and privileges in the new colonial order. This alliance, however, was not without tension. The Spanish often imposed their authority, and Tlaxcalan leaders had to navigate the delicate balance between maintaining autonomy and cooperating with colonial rulers.

Demographic and Economic Changes

The sixteenth century saw dramatic demographic shifts due to diseases introduced by Europeans, such as smallpox, which decimated indigenous populations. Tlaxcala was no exception, suffering significant losses that affected all aspects of society.

Economically, the introduction of new crops, livestock, and technologies transformed agricultural practices. The encomienda system also altered land use and labor patterns, integrating Tlaxcala into the colonial economy while disrupting traditional ways of life.

Cultural Syncretism and Resistance

Despite colonization pressures, Tlaxcalans exhibited remarkable resilience. They adapted by blending Spanish and indigenous customs, preserving language and rituals that reinforced their identity.

At the same time, resistance took various forms, from subtle acts of cultural preservation to outright rebellions. Understanding these dynamics is key to appreciating how Tlaxcala navigated the complexities of early colonial rule.

Legacy of Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century

The story of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century is a testament to indigenous agency during one of the most transformative periods in Mexican history. Their strategic alliance with the Spanish and their ability to adapt culturally and politically left a lasting imprint on the region.

Today, Tlaxcala's rich history continues to be celebrated, with archaeological sites, museums, and festivals honoring the heritage of the Tlaxcalan people. Exploring this era provides a window into the resilience and complexity of indigenous societies facing conquest and colonization.

Whether through the lens of military strategy, cultural endurance, or

political negotiation, Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century offers valuable lessons on adaptation, alliance, and identity that resonate far beyond its historical moment.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the political status of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century?

In the sixteenth century, Tlaxcala was an independent indigenous state in central Mexico, known for its confederation of city-states that resisted Aztec domination and later allied with the Spanish conquistadors.

How did Tlaxcala's alliance with the Spanish impact its history in the sixteenth century?

Tlaxcala allied with Hernán Cortés and the Spanish in their conquest of the Aztec Empire, which secured Tlaxcala's political autonomy and privileges under Spanish colonial rule, making it a key ally and intermediary.

What role did Tlaxcala play in the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire?

Tlaxcala provided crucial military support, including warriors and logistical aid, to Hernán Cortés and the Spanish forces, which was instrumental in the defeat of the Aztec Empire in 1521.

How was Tlaxcalan society structured in the sixteenth century?

Tlaxcalan society was organized into a confederation of four altepetl (city-states), each governed by its own ruler, with a hierarchical social structure that included nobles, commoners, and specialized artisan and warrior classes.

What was the religious landscape of Tlaxcala during the sixteenth century?

Before Spanish colonization, Tlaxcala had a rich indigenous religious tradition centered on gods such as Tlaloc and Xipe Totec; after the conquest, Catholicism was introduced and gradually integrated into local practices.

How did Spanish colonization affect the economy of

Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century?

Spanish colonization introduced new agricultural products, livestock, and trade networks, while Tlaxcala maintained some economic autonomy by supplying goods and labor to the colonial system and benefiting from encomienda privileges.

What language was predominantly spoken in Tlaxcala during the sixteenth century?

The primary language spoken in Tlaxcala was Nahuatl, which was the lingua franca of much of central Mexico, including among the Tlaxcalans.

How did Tlaxcala preserve its cultural identity under Spanish rule in the sixteenth century?

Tlaxcala preserved its cultural identity by maintaining indigenous governance structures, practicing traditional customs, and blending indigenous and Spanish religious practices, supported by their status as Spanish allies.

What archaeological evidence provides insight into sixteenth-century Tlaxcala?

Archaeological sites such as Cacaxtla and the ruins of Tlaxcala city reveal murals, temples, and artifacts that provide valuable information about the art, religion, and daily life of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century.

Additional Resources

Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century: A Pivotal Indigenous Power in Colonial Mexico

tlaxcala in the sixteenth century represents a fascinating chapter in the history of Mesoamerica, marked by political resilience, strategic alliances, and cultural transformation. As one of the few indigenous polities that successfully resisted Aztec domination before playing a crucial role in the Spanish conquest, Tlaxcala's position during this period offers valuable insights into the complexities of colonial interactions and indigenous agency. This article explores the socio-political landscape of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century, examining its unique role during the Spanish incursion, its internal structures, and the lasting impact of early colonial rule on its people and culture.

The Political and Social Landscape of Tlaxcala

in the Early 1500s

In the early sixteenth century, Tlaxcala was a confederation of four independent city-states—Ocotelolco, Tizatlan, Quiahuitzlan, and Tepeticpac—each governed by its own ruler but united through shared cultural and religious practices. Unlike the Aztec Empire, which exerted imperial dominance over much of central Mexico, Tlaxcala maintained a fiercely independent stance, often engaging in ongoing warfare with the Mexica. This antagonism positioned Tlaxcala as a key regional power that both resisted and shaped the political dynamics of pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica.

The social structure in Tlaxcala was deeply hierarchical yet allowed for notable social mobility, especially through military achievement. Warrior elites played a central role in governance and religious ceremonies. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of maize, beans, and chili peppers, underpinned the economy, complemented by craft production and local trade networks. Religious life involved complex rituals and deities tied to fertility, war, and the natural world, reflecting a rich cultural heritage that persisted despite external pressures.

Tlaxcala Prior to Spanish Contact

Before the arrival of Hernán Cortés in 1519, Tlaxcala had established itself as a formidable force against the Aztec Triple Alliance. The confederation's military prowess was well-known, with frequent skirmishes and battles that highlighted their tactical advantages and intimate knowledge of the regional terrain. This pre-conquest period was characterized by a delicate balance of power, where Tlaxcala's political independence was continually asserted through diplomacy and warfare.

Archaeological findings and codices like the Lienzo de Tlaxcala provide crucial evidence of the confederation's governance structures, military campaigns, and cultural practices. These documents reveal a society that valued strategic alliances but also fiercely protected its sovereignty, a factor that would later influence its decision to ally with the Spanish conquistadors.

Tlaxcala's Alliance with the Spanish Conquistadors

One of the most significant developments involving Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century was its alliance with Hernán Cortés and his forces during the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Unlike other indigenous groups that resisted Spanish incursion, the Tlaxcalans chose to collaborate, motivated by their longstanding enmity with the Aztecs and the opportunity to leverage Spanish

military technology and tactics.

Strategic Benefits and Risks of the Alliance

The alliance with Cortés brought immediate military advantages to Tlaxcala. Spanish steel weapons, horses, and firearms complemented the indigenous warriors' intimate knowledge of the region. This cooperation was instrumental in the eventual fall of Tenochtitlan in 1521, as Tlaxcalan warriors formed the majority of the indigenous forces supporting the Spanish siege.

However, this partnership was not without risks. While it secured Tlaxcala a privileged status under the new colonial regime—granting them exemptions from certain taxes and the right to maintain autonomous local governance—it also entangled them in the broader processes of Spanish colonialism. The introduction of new diseases, forced labor systems, and cultural impositions would challenge Tlaxcala's social fabric in the decades following the conquest.

The Role of Tlaxcala in Colonial Administration

Following the conquest, tlaxcala in the sixteenth century transitioned into a semi-autonomous indigenous republic under Spanish rule. The Spanish Crown recognized Tlaxcala's contribution and granted it unique privileges uncommon among other indigenous communities. Tlaxcalan nobles retained political authority, and the region was designated as a "kingdom" within New Spain, with its own legal rights and exemptions.

This status allowed Tlaxcala to become a focal point for Spanish missionary activity and colonial governance experiments. The Franciscans, in particular, established missions aimed at converting the indigenous population, blending Christian teachings with local traditions. The town of Tlaxcala itself evolved into a colonial administrative center, with new architectural forms and urban planning reflecting both indigenous and European influences.

Economic and Cultural Transformations

The sixteenth century was a period of profound economic and cultural transformation for Tlaxcala. The introduction of European crops, livestock, and technologies reshaped agricultural practices and local economies. Maize remained a staple, but new products like wheat, sugarcane, and livestock such as cattle and sheep were gradually integrated, altering dietary patterns and land use.

Adaptation and Resistance in Cultural Practices

Despite the pressures of colonization, Tlaxcalans demonstrated remarkable resilience in preserving elements of their cultural identity. Traditional festivals, language use (Nahuatl), and artisanal crafts persisted, often syncretized with Christian motifs. This cultural adaptation enabled Tlaxcala to maintain a distinct identity within the colonial framework.

However, the imposition of Spanish legal systems, land tenure models, and religious norms also led to social tensions. Indigenous elites had to navigate the demands of colonial authorities while advocating for their communities. The balance between cooperation and resistance defined much of Tlaxcala's experience throughout the sixteenth century.

Demographic Impact and Labor Systems

Like many indigenous regions, Tlaxcala suffered demographic decline due to epidemics brought by Europeans, including smallpox and measles. This population loss had severe consequences for labor availability and social organization. The encomienda system, which granted Spanish settlers rights to indigenous labor, was implemented in Tlaxcala but met with unique constraints due to the area's special status.

Consequently, Tlaxcala became a site of experimentation for colonial labor policies, blending indigenous autonomy with colonial economic demands. This hybrid system reflected the complexities of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century as a region negotiating survival and adaptation amid sweeping changes.

Legacy of Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century

The experience of Tlaxcala in the sixteenth century underscores the dynamic interplay between indigenous agency and colonial imposition. By allying with the Spanish, Tlaxcala secured a degree of political leverage that shaped its trajectory within New Spain. Its semi-autonomous status and cultural resilience highlight the nuanced realities of colonial rule beyond simple narratives of conquest and subjugation.

Today, Tlaxcala's historical legacy continues to be celebrated for its role in shaping Mexican history. The confederation's ability to navigate military conflict, political alliances, and cultural transformation during the sixteenth century offers a compelling case study for scholars and readers interested in indigenous histories, colonial dynamics, and the enduring impact of early modern Mesoamerican societies.

[Tlaxcala In The Sixteenth Century](#)

Related to tlaxcala in the sixteenth century

Tlaxcala - Wikipedia Tlaxcala, [a] officially the Free and Sovereign State of Tlaxcala, [b] is one of the 32 federal entities that comprise the Federal Entities of Mexico. It is divided into 60 municipalities and the capital

THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Tlaxcala (2025) - Tripadvisor See what other travelers like to do, based on ratings and number of bookings. Book these experiences for a closer look at the region. From quick jaunts to full-day outings.

Tlaxcala | Aztec culture, colonial history, archeology | Britannica Tlaxcala, estado (state), central Mexico. It is bordered by the states of Puebla to the northeast, east, and south, México to the west, and Hidalgo to the northwest. The capital is

Tlaxcala - Visit Mexico Tlaxcala is a deeply historic and mysterious state in central Mexico. Close to Mexico City, its traditions and independence are deeply rooted, and its people are proud and defiant

Tlaxcala - HISTORY Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state, was once home to the ancient Olmeca-Xicalanca civilization. Tlaxcala is home to three famous bullrings. The most popular is the Jorge "El

Tlaxcala - Visiting Mexico Located in east-central Mexico, the state of Tlaxcala is the nation's smallest state. While its territory may be small, its reputation among tourists is growing bigger each year; the state is

Discover Tlaxcala: Mexico's Hidden Gem - Biography Host Explore the rich history, culture, and modern advancements of Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state with unique traditions and attractions

The Top 10 Things to See and Do in Tlaxcala - Culture Trip Yet the tiny central Mexican region is actually home to some of the most beautiful sights in the country. Here's a rundown of the top 10 things to see and do in Tlaxcala. Planning

25 Best & Fun Things to Do in Tlaxcala - The Tourist Checklist With its rich traditions, friendly locals, and tasty food, Tlaxcala has much to offer for families, couples, and adventure-seekers alike. Today, we'll share some of the best things to do in

Tlaxcala Mexico: Best Things to Do and Explore - Savoteur Welcome to Tlaxcala, Mexico - a land of rich cultural heritage, stunning natural beauty, and a thriving local community. Tucked away in central Mexico, this charming state

Tlaxcala - Wikipedia Tlaxcala, [a] officially the Free and Sovereign State of Tlaxcala, [b] is one of the 32 federal entities that comprise the Federal Entities of Mexico. It is divided into 60 municipalities and the capital

THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Tlaxcala (2025) - Tripadvisor See what other travelers like to do, based on ratings and number of bookings. Book these experiences for a closer look at the region. From quick jaunts to full-day outings.

Tlaxcala | Aztec culture, colonial history, archeology | Britannica Tlaxcala, estado (state), central Mexico. It is bordered by the states of Puebla to the northeast, east, and south, México to the west, and Hidalgo to the northwest. The capital is

Tlaxcala - Visit Mexico Tlaxcala is a deeply historic and mysterious state in central Mexico. Close to Mexico City, its traditions and independence are deeply rooted, and its people are proud and defiant

Tlaxcala - HISTORY Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state, was once home to the ancient Olmeca-Xicalanca civilization. Tlaxcala is home to three famous bullrings. The most popular is the Jorge "El

Tlaxcala - Visiting Mexico Located in east-central Mexico, the state of Tlaxcala is the nation's

smallest state. While its territory may be small, its reputation among tourists is growing bigger each year; the state is

Discover Tlaxcala: Mexico's Hidden Gem - Biography Host Explore the rich history, culture, and modern advancements of Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state with unique traditions and attractions

The Top 10 Things to See and Do in Tlaxcala - Culture Trip Yet the tiny central Mexican region is actually home to some of the most beautiful sights in the country. Here's a rundown of the top 10 things to see and do in Tlaxcala. Planning

25 Best & Fun Things to Do in Tlaxcala - The Tourist Checklist With its rich traditions, friendly locals, and tasty food, Tlaxcala has much to offer for families, couples, and adventure-seekers alike. Today, we'll share some of the best things to do in

Tlaxcala Mexico: Best Things to Do and Explore - Savoteur Welcome to Tlaxcala, Mexico - a land of rich cultural heritage, stunning natural beauty, and a thriving local community. Tucked away in central Mexico, this charming state

Tlaxcala - Wikipedia Tlaxcala, [a] officially the Free and Sovereign State of Tlaxcala, [b] is one of the 32 federal entities that comprise the Federal Entities of Mexico. It is divided into 60 municipalities and the capital

THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Tlaxcala (2025) - Tripadvisor See what other travelers like to do, based on ratings and number of bookings. Book these experiences for a closer look at the region. From quick jaunts to full-day outings.

Tlaxcala | Aztec culture, colonial history, archeology | Britannica Tlaxcala, estado (state), central Mexico. It is bordered by the states of Puebla to the northeast, east, and south, México to the west, and Hidalgo to the northwest. The capital is

Tlaxcala - Visit Mexico Tlaxcala is a deeply historic and mysterious state in central Mexico. Close to Mexico City, its traditions and independence are deeply rooted, and its people are proud and defiant

Tlaxcala - HISTORY Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state, was once home to the ancient Olmeca-Xicalanca civilization. Tlaxcala is home to three famous bullrings. The most popular is the Jorge "El

Tlaxcala - Visiting Mexico Located in east-central Mexico, the state of Tlaxcala is the nation's smallest state. While its territory may be small, its reputation among tourists is growing bigger each year; the state is

Discover Tlaxcala: Mexico's Hidden Gem - Biography Host Explore the rich history, culture, and modern advancements of Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state with unique traditions and attractions

The Top 10 Things to See and Do in Tlaxcala - Culture Trip Yet the tiny central Mexican region is actually home to some of the most beautiful sights in the country. Here's a rundown of the top 10 things to see and do in Tlaxcala. Planning

25 Best & Fun Things to Do in Tlaxcala - The Tourist Checklist With its rich traditions, friendly locals, and tasty food, Tlaxcala has much to offer for families, couples, and adventure-seekers alike. Today, we'll share some of the best things to do in

Tlaxcala Mexico: Best Things to Do and Explore - Savoteur Welcome to Tlaxcala, Mexico - a land of rich cultural heritage, stunning natural beauty, and a thriving local community. Tucked away in central Mexico, this charming state

Tlaxcala - Wikipedia Tlaxcala, [a] officially the Free and Sovereign State of Tlaxcala, [b] is one of the 32 federal entities that comprise the Federal Entities of Mexico. It is divided into 60 municipalities and the capital

THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Tlaxcala (2025) - Tripadvisor See what other travelers like to do, based on ratings and number of bookings. Book these experiences for a closer look at the region. From quick jaunts to full-day outings.

Tlaxcala | Aztec culture, colonial history, archeology | Britannica Tlaxcala, estado (state),

central Mexico. It is bordered by the states of Puebla to the northeast, east, and south, México to the west, and Hidalgo to the northwest. The capital is

Tlaxcala - Visit Mexico Tlaxcala is a deeply historic and mysterious state in central Mexico. Close to Mexico City, its traditions and independence are deeply rooted, and its people are proud and defiant

Tlaxcala - HISTORY Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state, was once home to the ancient Olmeca-Xicalanca civilization. Tlaxcala is home to three famous bullrings. The most popular is the Jorge "El

Tlaxcala - Visiting Mexico Located in east-central Mexico, the state of Tlaxcala is the nation's smallest state. While its territory may be small, its reputation among tourists is growing bigger each year; the state is

Discover Tlaxcala: Mexico's Hidden Gem - Biography Host Explore the rich history, culture, and modern advancements of Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state with unique traditions and attractions

The Top 10 Things to See and Do in Tlaxcala - Culture Trip Yet the tiny central Mexican region is actually home to some of the most beautiful sights in the country. Here's a rundown of the top 10 things to see and do in Tlaxcala. Planning

25 Best & Fun Things to Do in Tlaxcala - The Tourist Checklist With its rich traditions, friendly locals, and tasty food, Tlaxcala has much to offer for families, couples, and adventure-seekers alike. Today, we'll share some of the best things to do in

Tlaxcala Mexico: Best Things to Do and Explore - Savoteur Welcome to Tlaxcala, Mexico - a land of rich cultural heritage, stunning natural beauty, and a thriving local community. Tucked away in central Mexico, this charming state

Tlaxcala - Wikipedia Tlaxcala, [a] officially the Free and Sovereign State of Tlaxcala, [b] is one of the 32 federal entities that comprise the Federal Entities of Mexico. It is divided into 60 municipalities and the capital

THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Tlaxcala (2025) - Tripadvisor See what other travelers like to do, based on ratings and number of bookings. Book these experiences for a closer look at the region. From quick jaunts to full-day outings.

Tlaxcala | Aztec culture, colonial history, archeology | Britannica Tlaxcala, estado (state), central Mexico. It is bordered by the states of Puebla to the northeast, east, and south, México to the west, and Hidalgo to the northwest. The capital is

Tlaxcala - Visit Mexico Tlaxcala is a deeply historic and mysterious state in central Mexico. Close to Mexico City, its traditions and independence are deeply rooted, and its people are proud and defiant

Tlaxcala - HISTORY Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state, was once home to the ancient Olmeca-Xicalanca civilization. Tlaxcala is home to three famous bullrings. The most popular is the Jorge "El

Tlaxcala - Visiting Mexico Located in east-central Mexico, the state of Tlaxcala is the nation's smallest state. While its territory may be small, its reputation among tourists is growing bigger each year; the state is

Discover Tlaxcala: Mexico's Hidden Gem - Biography Host Explore the rich history, culture, and modern advancements of Tlaxcala, Mexico's smallest state with unique traditions and attractions

The Top 10 Things to See and Do in Tlaxcala - Culture Trip Yet the tiny central Mexican region is actually home to some of the most beautiful sights in the country. Here's a rundown of the top 10 things to see and do in Tlaxcala. Planning

25 Best & Fun Things to Do in Tlaxcala - The Tourist Checklist With its rich traditions, friendly locals, and tasty food, Tlaxcala has much to offer for families, couples, and adventure-seekers alike. Today, we'll share some of the best things to do in

Tlaxcala Mexico: Best Things to Do and Explore - Savoteur Welcome to Tlaxcala, Mexico - a

land of rich cultural heritage, stunning natural beauty, and a thriving local community. Tucked away in central Mexico, this charming state

Related to tlaxcala in the sixteenth century

Franciscan Ensemble of the Monastery and Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption of Tlaxcala (extension of the Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl) (UNESCO5y) Franciscan Ensemble of the Monastery and Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption of Tlaxcala (extension of the Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl)

Franciscan Ensemble of the Monastery and Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption of Tlaxcala (extension of the Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl) (UNESCO5y) Franciscan Ensemble of the Monastery and Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption of Tlaxcala (extension of the Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl)

Related Articles

- [standing in the shadows of love lyrics](#)
- [new harmony indiana history](#)
- [fire department oral interview questions](#)

[Back to Home](#)