Medicine in Mexico: Gordon Schendel 2014-11-06 A witch doctor casting an evil spell in a steaming jungle village; a young medical-school graduate cleaning a machete wound in a rat-infested thatched hut; a world-renowned scientist doing research in Mexico City—all were part of the mid-twentieth century medical scene in Mexico, a country of great cultural, socioeconomic, and geopolitical contrasts. Gordon Schendel, in collaboration with Dr. José Alvarez Amézquita and Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante, relates the history of medicine and public health and welfare in Mexico. This absorbing story begins with a great indigenous culture; continues with Spanish Colonial rule, the unproductive first century of independence from Spain, and the years of revolution; then concentrates on the modern nation. The Aztec civilization evidenced a knowledge of pharmacology and the fundamentals of health far in advance of contemporary European societies. And almost one hundred years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, New Spain boasted a comprehensive “Public Health Administration” and a hospital system that served all classes. However, throughout Mexico’s three centuries as a Spanish colony and its first century of independence, millions of its citizens suffered abysmal poverty. Thus when the Republic of Mexico entered its post-Revolutionary era, the majority of its citizens were plagued by superstition, illiteracy, malnutrition, and the other “diseases of the poor.” The principal part of this story tells how Mexico attacked these problems, and how in a few short years it became a leader and a model for all Latin America in the fields of medicine and public health and welfare. The book is based on Mr. Schendel’s research and observations and on his many interviews with doctors and government officials. It will be of interest to the medical profession and to concerned laymen of all nationalities, for it illustrates how a dynamic nation met challenges that all countries of the world, developed and underdeveloped, must face.

Aztec Medicine, Health, and Nutrition-Bernard Ortiz de Montellano 1990 Why were a handful of Spaniards able to overthrow the Aztec Empire? The dramatic destruction of the Aztecs has prompted historians, anthropologists, demographers, and epidemiologists to look closely at the health and nutrition of the Valley of Mexico. If the Aztecs were overcrowded, living at the edge of starvation, and incapable of treating disease effectively, then their decimation by the Europeans becomes much easier to understand. Bernard Ortiz de Montellano argues that such hypotheses do not hold up. Rather, at the time of the Conquest, the Aztecs were a thriving, well-nourished, healthy people. The swift, brutal success of the conquistadors cannot be explained by the prior ill-health or medical incompetence of their victims. To support his case, Ortiz de Montellano uses an astonishing array of evidence gained from many disciplines. Ortiz de Montellano presents the most comprehensive and detailed explanation of Aztec medical beliefs available in English. – From publisher’s description.

Medicine in Mexico from Aztec Herbs to Betatrons-Gordon Schendel 1968

Medicine in Mexico; from Aztec Herbs to Betatrons. Written with the Collaboration of José Alvarez Amézquita [and] Miguel E. Bustamante-Gordon Schendel

Medicine Across Cultures-Hélène Selin 2006-04-11 This work deals with the medical knowledge and beliefs of cultures outside of the United States and Europe. In addition to articles surveying Islamic, Chinese, Native American, Aboriginal Australian, Indian, Egyptian, and Tibetan medicine, the book includes essays on comparing Chinese and western medicine and religion and medicine. Each essay is well illustrated and contains an extensive bibliography.

Green Medicine-Eliseo Torres 1983 Traditional Mexican American herbal potions and remedies and their history are explained in an introductory book for the general reader. The importance of curanderismo, or green medicine, in Mexican and Mexican American cultures is explored. A brief history traces the herbal aspects of curanderismo through Mayan and Aztec cultures, the Spanish conquest, and Hippocrates’ theory of humors, and finds contributions from many cultures intermixed with native lore. Other chapters discuss where to obtain herbs, preparation methods, and hazards of herb use. A glossary defines 33 substance effect terms. The largest part of the book contains information about 99 of the most widely used herbs arranged alphabetically by their English common name, with their Spanish name and cross-references provided. Entries include history of the herbs, medicinal uses, and preparation methods. A brief, annotated bibliography lists nine books about herbal medicine, Mexican remedies, and curanderismo. (LFL)

Secrecy in Mexican and Mexican-American Folk Medicine-Bernard Ortiz de Montellano 1989 Inflencias europeas sobre la medicina tradicional.

Pharmacological Studies of Some Plants Used in Aztec Medicine-Efrén C. del Pozo 1946

Healing with Herbs and Rituals-Eliseo "Cheo" Torres 2014-08-15 Healing with Herbs and Rituals is an herbal remedy-based understanding of curanderismo and the practice of yerberas, or herbalists, as found in the American Southwest and northern Mexico. Part One, “Folk Healers and Folk Healing,” focuses on individual healers and their procedures. Part Two, “Green Medicine: Traditional Mexican-American Herbs and Remedies,” details traditional Mexican-American herbs and cures. These remedies are the product of centuries of experience in Mexico, heavily influenced by the Moors, Judeo-Christians, and Aztecs, and include everyday items such as lemon, egg, fire, aromatic oil, and prepared water. Symbolic objects such as keys, candles, brooms, and Trouble Dolls are also used. Dedicated, in part, to curanderos throughout Mexico and the American Southwest, Healing with Herbs and Rituals shows us these practitioners are humble, sincere people who have given themselves to improving lives for many decades. Today’s holistic health movement has rediscovered the timeless merits of the curanderos’ uses of medicinal plants, rituals, and practical advice.

Infusions of Healing-Jose Davidow 1999-10-05 A guide to Mexican herbal healing, offers treatments for common ailments, using teas, liniments, compresses, and soothing baths

The Natural Remedy Bible-John Lust 2010-05-11 Fully revised and updated by Michael Tierra -- one of the nation’s leading authorities on natural treatments for healthful living The Natural Remedy Bible will help you work with nature to restore and maintain the gift of good health -- naturally. In this comprehensive, easy-to-use guide you’ll find: • An alphabetical listing of over 200 common illnesses, fully defined and described with symptoms and causes • Prescribed natural methods of treatment, including herbal remedies, water therapy, exercise, vitamins, and nutritional foods for successful healing • Step-by-step instructions for proper methods of application, from baths and herbal additives to compresses and facial packs • A complete dictionary of resources: food, herbs, even health and beauty aids ...and much more in this invaluable reference that makes healing a natural, harmonious process -- and puts you on the path toward lifelong well-being.

Aztec Thought and Culture-Miguel Leon-Portilla 2012-11-28 For at least two millennia before the advent of the Spaniards in 1519, there was a flourishing civilization in central Mexico. During that long span of time a cultural evolution took place which saw a high development of the arts and literature, the formulation of complex religious doctrines, systems of education, and diverse political and social organization. The rich documentation concerning these people, commonly called Aztecs, includes, in addition to a few codices written before the Conquest, thousands of folios in the Nahua or Aztec language written by natives after the Conquest. Adapting the Latin alphabet, which they had been taught by the missionary friars, to their native tongue, they recorded poems, chronicles, and traditions. The fundamental concepts of ancient Mexico presented and examined in this book have been taken from more than ninety original Aztec documents. They concern the origin of the universe and of life, conjectures on the mystery of God, the possibility of comprehending things beyond the realm of experience, life after death, and the meaning of education, history, and art. The philosophy of the Nahua was, these which probaly stemmed from the ancient doctrines and traditions of the Toluhtuacans and Toltecs, quite often reveals profound intuition and in some instances is remarkably “modern.” This English edition is not a direct translation of the original Spanish, but an adaptation and rewriting of the text for the English-speaking reader.
Collision of Worlds: David Carballo 2020 "Mexico of five centuries ago was witness to one of the most momentous encounters between human societies, when a group of Spaniards led by Hernando Cortés joined forces with tens of thousands of Mesoamerican allies to topple the mighty Aztec empire. It served as a template for the forging of much of Latin America and began the globalized world we inhabit today. This violent encounter and the new colonial order it created, a New Spain, was millennia in the making, with independent cultural developments on both sides of the Atlantic and their fateful entanglement during the pivotal Aztec-Spanish war of 1519-1521. Collision of World examines the deep history of this encounter with an archaeological lens-one that considers depth in the richly layered cultures of Mexico and Spain, like the depths that archaeologists reveal through excavation to chart early layers of human history. It offers a unique perspective on the encounter through its temporal depth and focus on the physical world of places and things, their similarities and differences in trans-Atlantic perspective, and their interweaving in an encounter characterized by conquest and colonialism, but also active agency and resilience on the part of Native peoples"--

A Study of Change in Mexican Folk Medicine-Claudia Nettles Madsen 1962

A Study of Change in Mexican Folk Medicine-Claudia Madsen 1965

Aztec Goddesses and Christian Madonnas-Joseph Kroger 2020-04-28 The face of the divine feminine can be found everywhere in Mexico. One of the most striking features of Mexican religious life is the prevalence of images of the Virgin Mother of God. This is partly because the divine feminine played such a prominent role in pre-Hispanic Mexican religion. Goddess images were central to the devotional life of the Aztecs, especially peasants and those living in villages outside the central city of Tenochtitlan (present day Mexico City). These rural communities fertility and fecundity, more than war rituals and sacrificial tribute, were the main focus of cultic activity. Both Aztec goddesses and the Christian Madonnas who replaced them were associated, and sometimes identified, with nature and the environment: the earth, water, trees and other sources of creativity and vitality. This book uncovers the myths and images of 22 Aztec Goddesses and 28 Christian Madonnas of Mexico. Their rich and symbolic meaning is revealed by placing them in the context of the religious worldviews in which they appear and by situating them within the devotional life of the faithful for whom they function as powerful mediators of divine grace and terror.

Mayan, Incan, and Aztec Civilizations, Grades 5 - B-Michael Kramme 2012-01-03 Bring history to life for students in grades 5 and up using Mayan, Incan, and Aztec Civilizations! This 96-page book features reading selections and assessments that utilize a variety of questioning strategies, such as matching, true or false, critical thinking, and constructed response. Hands-on activities, research opportunities, and mapping exercises engage students in learning about the history and culture of Mayan, Incan, and Aztecan civilizations. For struggling readers, the book includes a downloadable version of the reading selections at a fourth-to-fifth-grade reading level. This book aligns with state, national, and Canadian provincial standards.

The Mexican Medical Tradition-Michael Soldanenko-Gutiérrez 1988

Woman who Glows in the Dark-Elena Avila 1999 A modern healer bridges the gap between Western medicine and Mexican folk medicine to offer a new perspective on women's health.

Ancient Aztecs (eBook)-Lisa Marty 2006-09-01 Welcome to one of the most important societies of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica. Of the three high civilizations of this region—Olmec, Maya, and Aztec—the Aztecs were the last, flourishing during the final centuries before Hernan Cortes landed on the Gulf Coast of Mexico. The activities in this book provide insight into the history, religion, culture, art, and life of the ancient Aztecs. The eight full-color transparencies at the back of the book (print books) or the included PowerPoint slides (eBooks) can be used alone or with specific activities listed in the table of contents.

Encyclopedia of American Indian Contributions to the World-Emory Dean Keoke 2009-01-01 Describes the lives and achievements of American Indians and discusses their contributions to the world.

The Oxford Handbook of the Aztecs-Deborah L. Nichols 2017 The Oxford Handbook of the Aztecs, the first of its kind, provides a current overview of recent research on the Aztec empire, the best documented prehispanic society in the Americas. Chapters span from the establishment of Aztec city-states to the encounter with the Spanish empire and the Colonial period that shaped the modern world. Articles in the Handbook take up new research trends and methodologies and current debates. The Handbook articles are divided into seven parts. Part I, Archaeology of the Aztecs, introduces the Aztecs, as well as Aztec studies today, including the recent practice of archaeology, ethnohistory, museum studies, and conservation. The articles in Part II, Historical Change, provide a long-term view of the Aztecs starting with important predecessors, the development of Aztec city-states and imperialism, and ending with a discussion of the encounter of the Aztec and Spanish empires. Articles also discuss Aztec notions of history, writing, and time. Part III, Landscapes and Places, describes the Aztec world in terms of its geography, ecology, and demography at varying scales from households to cities. Part IV, Economic and Social Relations in the Aztec Empire, discusses the ethnic complexity of the Aztec world and social and economic relations that have been a major focus of archaeological research. Articles in Part V, Aztec Provinces, Friends, and Foes, focuses on the Aztec's dynamic relations with distant provinces, and empires and groups that resisted conquest, and even allied with the Spanish to overthrow the Aztec king. This is followed by Part VI, Ritual, Belief, and Religion, which examines the different beliefs and rituals that formed Aztec religion and their worldview, as well as the material culture of religious practice. The final section of the volume, Aztecs after the Conquest, carries the Aztecs through the post-conquest period, an increasingly important area of archaeological work, and considers the place of the Aztecs in the modern world.

History of the Great Aztec Race of Mexico-Livingston Medicine Company 1892*

An Aztec Herbal-2012-09-21 6th-century codex was first herbal and medical text compiled in the New World, with ancient remedies for everything from hiccoughs to gout. Index. New Introduction. Over 180 black-and-white and 38 color illustrations.

Science and Technology in Mesoamerica-Source Wikipedia 2013-09 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 69. Chapters: Aztec science and technology, Maya science and technology, Mesoamerican architecture, Mesoamerican calendars, Mesoamerican diet and subsistence, Mesoamerican medicine, Mesoamerican military equipment, Mesoamerican warfare, Maya numerals, Aztec calendar, Textiles of Mexico, Mesoamerican Long Count calendar, Aztec cuisine, Chichimeca War, Mixtecan Mixteca, Aztec use of enemagens, Agriculture in Mesoamerica, List of Mesoamerican pyramids, Macuhuilli, Metate, Maya ceramics, Metallurgy in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica, Maya Blue, Tlaxcalantli, Xiuhtoalli, Maya cuisine, Acaeca Rehllion, Amatl, Chapalitepec aqueduct, Veintena, Maya textiles, Librellos de Medicinalbus Indoros Herbus, Textiles of Oaxaca, Tecuatl, Tulul-tablern, Tumbaga, Aztec philosophy, Macana, Sascha, Velada, Nonc Shoot, Teopoptolli, Chulun, Tlaxiqualtli, Tecrino, Lords of the Night, Calendar round. Excerpt: Textiles of Mexico. The making of fibers, cloth and other textile goods has existed in the country since at least 1400 BCE. Fibers used during the pre-Hispanic period included those from the yucca, palm and maguey plants as well as the use of cotton in the hot lowlands of the south. After the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, the Spanish introduced new fibers such as silk and wool as well as the European foot treadle loom. Clothing styles also changed radically. Fabric was produced exclusively in workshops or in the home until the era of Porfirio Diaz (1880s to 1919), when the mechanization of weaving was introduced, mostly by the French. Today, fabric, clothes and other textiles are both made by craftsmen and in factories. Handcrafted goods include pre-Hispanic clothing such as huipils and sarapes, which are often embroidered. Clothing, rugs and more are made with...

Primeros Memoriales-Bernardino de Sahagún 1997 Primeros Memoriales is here published for the first time in its entirety both in the original Nahualti and in English translation. The volume follows the manuscript order reconstructed for the Primeros Memoriales by Francisco del Paso y Troncoso in his 1905-1907 facsimile edition of the collection of Sahagunite manuscripts he called Codices Matritenses. During the 1960s, Thelma D. Sullivan, a Nahualti scholar living in Mexico, began a paleographic transcription of the Primeros Memoriales, along with an English translation. After Sullivan’s death in 1981, a group of her colleagues finished, enlarged, and annotated her work. This long-awaited publication makes available to specialists and interested laypersons alike an invaluable portion of the remarkable Sahagunite treasure of information on...
sixteenth-century Aztec society.

**Border Medicine** - Brett Hendrickson 2014-12-05 Mexican American folk and religious healing, often referred to as curanderismo, has been a vital part of life in the Mexico-U.S. border region for centuries. A hybrid tradition made up primarily of indigenous and Iberian Catholic pharmacopeiae, rituals, and notions of the self, curanderismo treats the sick person with a variety of healing modalities including herbal remedies, intersessory prayer, body massage, and energy manipulation. Curandereros, "healers," embrace a holistic understanding of the patient, including body, soul, and community. Border Medicine examines the ongoing evolution of Mexican American religious healing from the end of the nineteenth century to the present. Illuminating the ways in which curanderismo has had an impact not only on the health and culture of the borderlands but also far beyond, the book tracks its expansion from Mexican American communities to Anglo and multietnic contexts. While many healers treat Mexican and Mexican American clientele, a significant number of curanderos have worked with patients from other ethnic groups as well, especially those involved in North American metaphysical religions like spiritualism, messerimism, New Thought, New Age, and energy-based alternative medicines. Hendrickson explores this point of contact as an experience of transcultural exchange. Drawing on historical archives, colonial-era medical texts and accounts, early ethnographies of the region, newspaper articles, memoirs, and contemporary healing guidebooks as well as interviews with contemporary healers, **Border Medicine** demonstrates the notable and ongoing influence of Mexican Americans on cultural and religious practices in the United States, especially in the American West. Instructor's Guide

**The Aztecs** - Alfonso Caso 1958 A study of the social, cultural, and religious customs of this glorious Mexican civilization destroyed by Cortes and his Spanish conquistadores.

**Sorcery in Mesoamerica** - Jeremy D. Colman 2020-12-16 Approaching sorcery as highly rational and rooted in significant social and cultural values, Sorcery in Mesoamerica examines and reconstructs the original indigenous logic behind it, analyzing manifestations from the Classic Maya to the ethnographic present. While the topic of sorcery and witchcraft in anthropology is well developed in other areas of the world, it has received little academic attention in Mexico and Central America until now. In each chapter, preeminent scholars of ritual and belief ask very different questions about what exactly sorcery is in Mesoamerica. Contributors consider linguistic and visual aspects of sorcery and witchcraft, such as the terminology in Aztec semantics and dictionaries of the Kaqchikel and K'iche' Maya. Others explore the practice of sorcery and witchcraft, including the incorporation by indigenous sorcerers in the Mexican highlands of European perspectives and practices into their belief system. Contributors also examine specific deities, entities, and phenomena, such as the pantheistic Nahua spirit entities called forth to assist healers and rain makers, the categorization of Classic Maya Wakh ("co-essence") beings, the cult of the Aztec goddess Cihuacoatl, and the recurring relationship between female genitalia and the magical conjuring of a centipede throughout Mesoamerica. Placing the Mesoamerican people in a human context—as engaged in a rational and logical system of behavior—Sorcery in Mesoamerica is the first comprehensive study of the subject and an invaluable resource for students and scholars of Mesoamerican culture and religion. Contributors: Lilián González Chévez, John F. Chuchiak IV, Jeremy D. Colman, Roberto Martínez González, Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos, Cecilia F. Klein, Timothy J. Knah, John Monaghan, Jesper Nielsen, John M. D. Pohl, Alan R. Sandstrom, Pamela Effrein Sandstrom, David Stuart

**Treatise on the Heathen Superstitions that Today Live Among the Indians Native to this New Spain**, 1629 - Hernando Ruiz de Alarcón 1984 The Treatise of Hernando Ruiz de Alarcón is one of the most important surviving documents of early colonial Mexico. It was written in 1629 as an aid to Roman Catholic churchmen in their efforts to root out the vestiges of pre-Columbian Aztec religious beliefs and practices. For the student of Aztec religion and culture is a valuable source of information. Hernando Ruiz de Alarcón was born in Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He attended the University of Mexico and later took holy orders. Sometime after he was assigned to the parish of Atenco, he began writing the Treatise for his fellow priests and church superiors to use as a guide in suppressing native "heresy." With great care and attention to detail Ruiz de Alarcón collected and recorded Aztec religious practices and incantations that had survived a century of Spanish domination (sometimes in their zeal extracting information from his informants through force and guile). He wrote down the incantations in Nahua and translated them into Spanish for his readers. He recorded rites for such everyday activities as woodcutting, traveling, hunting, fishing, farming, harvesting, fortune telling, love making, and the curing of many diseases, from toothache to scorpion stings. Although Ruiz de Alarcón was scornful of native medical practices, we know now that in many aspects of medicine the Aztec curers were far ahead of their European counterparts.

**Curandero** - Eliseo "Cheo" Torres 2014-08-15 Eliseo Torres, known as "Cheo," grew up in the Corpus Christi area of Texas and knew, firsthand, the Mexican folk healing practiced in his home and neighborhood. Later in life, he wanted to know more about the plants and rituals of curanderismo. Torres's story begins with his experiences in the Mexican town of Espinazo, the home of the great curandero El Niño Fidencio (1899-1939), where Torres underwent lifelong spiritual experiences. He introduces us to some of the major figures in the tradition, discusses some of the pitfalls of teaching curanderismo, and concludes with an account of a class he taught in which curandereros from Cuernavaca, Mexico, shared their knowledge with students. Part personal pilgrimage, part compendium of medical knowledge, this moving book reveals curanderismo as both a contemplative and a medical practice that can offer new approaches to ancient problems. From Curandero: “... for centuries, rattlesnake meat was eaten to prevent any number of conditions and illnesses, including arthritis and rheumatism. In Mexico and in other Latin American countries, rattlesnake meat is actually sold in capsule form to treat impotence and even to treat cancer. Rattlesnake meat is also dried and ground and sprinkled into open wounds and body sores to heal them, and a rattlesnake ointment is made that is applied to aches and pains as well.”

**How to Be an Aztec Warrior** - Fiona MacDonald 2008 Describes daily life in the Aztec empire and explains the skills and duties of Aztec warriors.

**Azcot Sorcerers in Seventeenth Century Mexico** - Hernando Ruiz de Alarcón 1982

**Fifth Sun** - Camilla Townsend 2019 Fifth Sun offers a comprehensive history of the Aztecs, spanning the period before conquest to a century after the conquest, based on rarely-used Nahua language sources written by the indigenous people.

**An Inquiry Into the Origin of the Antiquities of America** - John del Valle 1839

**Azcot Life Teacher Resource Guide** - John D. Clare 2006-01-01 Describes life and culture of the Aztec Indians who lived in Mexico before the Spanish conquistadors arrived.

**Picietl-tobacco: Divine Plant of the Aztecs** - Jan Elffrink 1999

**Hippocrates' Latin American Legacy** - George McClelland Foster 1994 First Published in 1993. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**The Natural History of the Soul in Ancient Mexico** - Jill Leslie McKeever Furst 1994-01-01 A richly illustrated look at basic Precolumbian beliefs among ancient Mesoamerican peoples about life and death, body and soul. Drawing on linguistic, ethnographic, and iconographic sources, art historian Jill McKeever Furst argues that the Mexica turned not to mental or linguistic constructions for verifying ideas about the soul, but to what they experienced through the senses. 32 illustrations.

**Bulletin of the Pan American Union** - Pan American Union 1934
Eventually, you will unquestionably discover a new experience and finishing by spending more cash. nevertheless when? accomplish you allow that you require to get those every needs in the manner of having significantly cash? Why dont you attempt to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more as regards the globe, experience, some places, when history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your enormously own period to play a part reviewing habit. along with guides you could enjoy now is medicine in mexico from aztec herbs to betatrons below.