

# Videos

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Note: the above “categories” are not mutually exclusive. There could be interviews and presentations under “Atzlander” and all the videos under “Art History with Travis Lee Clark” are “lectures”. These are just the categories which developed organically and naturally.

Tokovinine’s University of Alabama lectures (Lecture 2 and Lecture 6 were not uploaded)

AT-YT2021-lecture*	Tokovinine lectures given at the University of Alabama in 2021/2022, available at <a href="https://www.youtube.com/@talk2winik/videos">https://www.youtube.com/@talk2winik/videos</a>
AT-YT2021-lecture1	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KnWgctuxBc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KnWgctuxBc</a> Tokovinine Lecture 1. Introduction - the context of Maya writing, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture3	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PTYh1TYyLiE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PTYh1TYyLiE</a> Tokovinine Lecture 3. An overview of the Classic Maya script, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture4	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AC-mttsfg4U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AC-mttsfg4U</a> Tokovinine Lecture 4. Word and Image in Maya writing, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture5	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVUHN44o2Uo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVUHN44o2Uo</a> Tokovinine Lecture 5. Classic Maya calendar - a very, very brief introduction, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture7	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NXza9SnIkE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NXza9SnIkE</a> Tokovinine Lecture 7. Classic Maya writing - spelling rules, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture8	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o9nj_zybgM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o9nj_zybgM</a> Tokovinine Lecture 8. Hieroglyphic Mayan - the pronouns, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture9	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8veQp-WPPg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8veQp-WPPg</a> Tokovinine Lecture 9. Tags and tagging in Classic Maya texts and images, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture10	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23BDtXaWc8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23BDtXaWc8</a> Tokovinine Lecture 10. Nouns and possession in Hieroglyphic Mayan, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture11	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLBU01dbDI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLBU01dbDI</a> Tokovinine Lecture 11. Maya glyphs on pots, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture12	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKQZUBE3xuQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKQZUBE3xuQ</a> Tokovinine Lecture 12. More on Classic Maya nouns and adjectives, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture13	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aX81GkILSVQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aX81GkILSVQ</a> Tokovinine Lecture 13. Classic Maya personhood and names, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture14	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZXzPTwCbJFM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZXzPTwCbJFM</a> Tokovinine Lecture 14. Verbs in Hieroglyphic Mayan - an introduction, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture15	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bx6WvwThGAQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bx6WvwThGAQ</a> Tokovinine Lecture 15. People and places in Classic Maya texts, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture16	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NX4eilcTnHU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NX4eilcTnHU</a> Tokovinine Lecture 16. Intransitive verbs in Hieroglyphic Mayan, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture17	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2pYtVwVWNI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2pYtVwVWNI</a> Tokovinine Lecture 17. Classic Maya cities in their own words, University of Alabama, 2021

AT-YT2021-lecture18	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUtHiidNSkA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUtHiidNSkA</a> Tokovinine Lecture 18. Transitive verbs in Hieroglyphic Mayan, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture19	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1hYTS5vO8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1hYTS5vO8</a> Tokovinine Lecture 19. Ancient Maya gods, part 1 - major deities and narratives, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture20	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTBywbPqcYM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTBywbPqcYM</a> Tokovinine Lecture 20. Derived transitives, relational nouns, and adverbs, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture21	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lGOJcgg5w0k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lGOJcgg5w0k</a> Tokovinine Lecture 21. Ancient Maya gods, part 2 – gods, ancestors, and naguales, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture22	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtv50vnTVQw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtv50vnTVQw</a> Tokovinine Lecture 22. Deixis in Classic Maya texts, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture23	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tv3mokidSzg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tv3mokidSzg</a> Tokovinine Lecture 23. Maya time and time lords, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture24	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R04_xEBx3XU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R04_xEBx3XU</a> Tokovinine Lecture 24. Classic Maya courtly culture, part I, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture25	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG1dPBlxcfY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG1dPBlxcfY</a> Tokovinine Lecture 25. Classic Maya courtly culture, part II, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture26	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gc6VB1CAYQc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gc6VB1CAYQc</a> Tokovinine Lecture 26. Ancient Maya graffiti and dipinti, University of Alabama, 2021
AT-YT2021-lecture27	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoulAvhaULQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoulAvhaULQ</a> Tokovinine Lecture 27. Classic Maya texts as literature, University of Alabama, 2021

#### Tokovinine's Harvard lectures

Code	Full title and link
AT-E1168-lecture*	Tokovinine lectures given at Harvard University in 2015/2016, no longer available on the Web.
AT-E1168-lecture1	Tokovinine Lecture 1. Introduction, Harvard University, 2016
AT-E1168-lecture2	Tokovinine Lecture 2. Decipherment, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture3	Tokovinine Lecture 3. Overview, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture4	Tokovinine Lecture 4. Epigraphy, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture5	Tokovinine Lecture 5. Writing Art, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture6	Tokovinine Lecture 6. Numbers, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture7	Tokovinine Lecture 7. Calendar, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture8	Tokovinine Lecture 8. Language, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture9	Tokovinine Lecture 9. Spelling, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture10	Tokovinine Lecture 10. Pronouns, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture11	Tokovinine Lecture 11. Tags, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture12	Tokovinine Lecture 12. Nouns, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture13	Tokovinine Lecture 13. Texts on Pots, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture14	Tokovinine Lecture 14. Adjectives, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture15	Tokovinine Lecture 15. Names, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture16	Tokovinine Lecture 16. Verbs Tense Aspect, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture17	Tokovinine Lecture 17. Places, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture18	Tokovinine Lecture 18. Intransitive Verbs, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture19	Tokovinine Lecture 19. Built Landscape, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture20	Tokovinine Lecture 20. Transitive Verbs, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture21	Tokovinine Lecture 21. Time, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture22	Tokovinine Lecture 22. Derived Transitives, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture23	Tokovinine Lecture 23. Gods, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture24	Tokovinine Lecture 24. Clitics, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture25	Tokovinine Lecture 25. Courtly Life, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture26	Tokovinine Lecture 26. Literature, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture27	Tokovinine Lecture 27. Collapse, Harvard University, 2016.
AT-E1168-lecture28	Tokovinine Lecture 28. Summary, Harvard University, 2016.

#### Bonn University

Code	Full title and link
Mara-CMNoMGf3DD	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5z7GtWIAWb8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5z7GtWIAWb8</a> Computing Similarity Networks of Maya Glyphs from 3D Data

	<p>Authors: Hubert Mara, Bartosz Bogacz, Felix Feldmann, Christian Prager Presenter: Hubert Mara</p> <p>Oct 16, 2020</p> <p>Motivated by the demands for compilation of a text-database and digital dictionary of Classic Mayan (<a href="http://mayawoerterbuch.de">http://mayawoerterbuch.de</a>), we are developing an approach to compute and visualize similarity of 3D-digitized Maya hieroglyphs. The glyphs are typically arranged within a squared block consisting of three or four signs arbitrarily deformed and attached to a larger main sign. These signs vary in shape and design considerably, preventing an easy and complete decipherment. Instead of photographs and manual drawings we compute visualizations of 3D-measurement data using the GigaMesh Software Framework (<a href="https://gigamesh.eu">https://gigamesh.eu</a>) to maximize readability. Those images serve as input for a machine learning pipeline. Maya glyphs and parts thereof are segmented with projection profiles and a random walker approach based on the curvature of the 3D surface. The retrieved sub-glyphs are (i) firstly clustered into a set of common sizes and (ii) secondly clustered hierarchically based on a Histogram of Gradients similarity descriptor. Distances and connections derived from the clusters are visualized in a force-directed network. The results correspond very well to the hitherto manual established sign classifications within the traditional research and enable a critical discussion about glyph similarity. The resultant quantitative measure of similarity will support the objective compilation, indexing and sorting of about 1.000 known signs based on their morphology. Future work will integrate more recent methods like convolutional neural networks, which is challenging task due to the relative few and short texts distributed over time and geographical area.</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
Prager-DCSB-No.5	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iHoY9iQLQul">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iHoY9iQLQul</a> Digital Classicist Seminar Berlin (2016/2017) - Seminar 5</p> <p>21 March 2017 Digital Classicist Seminar Berlin 2016/2017 Dr. Christian Prager (University of Bonn). // Of Codes, Glyphs and Kings: Tasks, Limits and Approaches in the Encoding of Classic Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions // The subject of the project ["Text Database and Dictionary of Classic Mayan"] (<a href="http://www.mayadictionary.de">www.mayadictionary.de</a>) is an incompletely deciphered, complex writing system, which the project aims to decipher with the aid of digital tools and to describe its underlying language in a dictionary. For these purposes, the hieroglyphic texts are being made machine-readable and saved in a text database with analysis and commentary. In addition, the Classic Mayan language is being represented in its original orthography in a web-based dictionary, allowing users to compare the content with its analysis. Until now, no project in the realm of digital writing systems research has demonstrated comparable standards, goals, and qualifications, or could serve as a model for conceptualizing and developing our database. When developing their databases, research projects in Greek, Latin, or ancient Egyptian epigraphy are not faced with the same challenge of their respective writing systems and the corresponding languages being only partially or not at all deciphered. The project's goal is to use the digital tools currently under development to compile and register newly classified signs in sign lists, make the texts machine-readable, discern readings, and document the vocabulary in its original orthography. The innovative character of our project requires flexible management when developing the digital infrastructure and deploying financial resources, as well as methodical groundwork to develop working concepts that will be useful over the long term. The project's outcomes will ultimately include the development of new tools, methods, and standards in digital research on ancient writing systems and even the digital humanities as a whole, in addition to the content it produces about the Maya script. [Introduction in German but presentation in English.]</p> <p>1 hour 20 minutes</p>
Prager-DdEdM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7GIMTQ65tg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7GIMTQ65tg</a> Die digitale Erforschung der Mayaschrift - Wege und Grenzen digitaler Inschriftenforschung</p> <p>Jan 23 January 2020 Alte Welt neu formatiert. Altertumswissenschaftliche Forschung im Zeitalter des digitalen Wandels. // Vortrag von Dr. Christian Prager, Mitarbeiter am Institut für Archäologie und Kulturanthropologie an der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn und Koordinator des Akademievorhabens Textdatenbank und Wörterbuch des Klassischen Maya, im Rahmen der Ringvorlesung „Alte Welt neu formatiert. Altertumswissenschaftliche Forschung im Zeitalter des digitalen Wandels“ des Berliner Antike-Kollegs im Wintersemester 2019/2020 an der Freien Universität Berlin. // Die Altertumswissenschaften haben sich in den letzten Jahren im Zuge der digitalen Transformation entscheidend verändert. Der rasant voranschreitende technologische Fortschritt eröffnet bisher unbekannte Möglichkeiten bei der Erforschung der Alten Welt. Neue Instrumente und innovative Methoden durchdringen mittlerweile alle Bereiche der altertumswissenschaftlichen Wissensproduktion, der Wissensverarbeitung und der Wissensvermittlung. Ihr Einsatz reicht von der Entwicklung und dem Ausbau elektronischer Informationssysteme und Datenbanken über die IT-basierte Aufnahme archäologischer Baubestände und deren dreidimensionale Rekonstruktion bis hin zur virtuellen</p>

	<p>Rekontextualisierung von Objekten durch digitale Anwendungen in Museen. // Die Vortragsreihe widmet sich einem der größten gesellschaftlichen Themen unserer Zeit. Aus Perspektive verschiedener Disziplinen stellt sie Auswirkungen vor, die die Zunahme IT-basierter Prozesse und digitaler Technologien für die altertumswissenschaftliche Forschung bisher genommen hat, und beleuchtet gleichzeitig deren Chancen und Herausforderungen. [Google Translate: Old World reformatted. Classical studies research in the age of digital change. // Lecture by Dr. Christian Prager, employee at the Institute for Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn and coordinator of the academy project text database and dictionary of the Classic Maya, as part of the lecture series "Old World Reformatted. Ancient Studies Research in the Age of Digital Change" of the Berliner Antike-Kolleg in the winter semester 2019/2020 at the Free University of Berlin. // Classical studies have changed significantly in recent years as a result of digital transformation. Rapid technological progress is opening up previously unknown possibilities for exploring the Old World. New instruments and innovative methods now permeate all areas of ancient science knowledge production, knowledge processing and knowledge transfer. Their use ranges from the development and expansion of electronic information systems and databases to the IT-based recording of archaeological buildings and their three-dimensional reconstruction to the virtual recontextualization of objects through digital applications in museums. // The lecture series is dedicated to one of the biggest social issues of our time. From the perspective of various disciplines, she presents the impact that the increase in IT-based processes and digital technologies has had on ancient studies research, and at the same time sheds light on their opportunities and challenges.]</p> <p>1 hour 8 minutes</p>
Prager-TSoMHW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VBF0ud4u0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VBF0ud4u0</a> SCRIBO - The study of Maya Hieroglyphic writing in the digital era: a work report - Christian Prager</p> <p>"SCRIBO: Seminars on Scripts in Bologna" is a series broadcast live via streaming with Guest Speakers from all over the world, who talk about the invention of writing, the relationship between scripts and icons, and current progress in the understanding of undeciphered scripts. Its scope is enriched by contributions from fields such as archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, cognitive studies, and semiotics.</p> <p>SCRIBO is sponsored by the INSCRIBE (Invention of Scripts and their Beginnings) ERC Project (<a href="https://site.unibo.it/inscribe/en/eve...">https://site.unibo.it/inscribe/en/eve...</a>) and is held at the Department of Classical Philology and Italian Studies (FICLIT) at the University of Bologna.</p> <p>2 hours 8 minutes</p>
Prager-VIDoMHW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zzAx4_DWlAa">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zzAx4_DWlAa</a> Dr Christian Prager - Visual Iconographic Dimension of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing</p> <p>8 August 2019 [Exploring the Social and Cultural Contexts of Historic Writing Systems - CREWS Conference 2019] The subject of my talk is the written language of the Classic Maya. Maya hieroglyphic writing is a mixed logo-morphographic system that was used between 300 BC and 1600 AD. The sign inventory comprises around 800 elements depicting figurative and abstract objects from the natural environment and material culture, human and animal body parts, heads of humans and animals or portraits of supernaturals, among others. Texts, often associated with images and scenes, survived on more than 10,000 monuments, architectural elements, or portable objects. To create a hieroglyphs text signs were "squeezed and stacked" into quadratic or rectangular blocks, the basic structural unit of a Classic Mayan text usually corresponding to the emic concept of a word. Blocks were arranged in double columns, read from left to right and from top to bottom. The elements within a block can be subdivided into main and small graphs, with the main graphs being spatially larger and approximately square in shape, and the small graphs being attached to the periphery of the main characters and oriented along their vertical or horizontal axis. These writing principles are consistent throughout the history of Maya writing, but texts and signs have a high degree of complexity and variation.</p> <p>30 minutes</p>
Prager&Vertan-MRaDMH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VuAAY5gnMyE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VuAAY5gnMyE</a> Christian Prager &amp; Cristina Vertan: Machines Reading and Deciphering Maya Hieroglyphs</p> <p>Apr 16, 2021 Machines Reading and Deciphering Maya Hieroglyphs - Towards a Digital Epigraphy of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing. // Christian Prager (Bonn), Cristina Vertan (Hamburg). // Digital Classicist London, April 16, 2021. // Maya script is the only readable writing system of the Americas, consisting of 1000 morphograms and phonograms and used from 300 B.C. to 1500. Only partially deciphered, it is the subject of the project "Text Database and Dictionary of Classic Mayan". The 10,000 texts are made accessible using digital methods and technologies and documented in XML/TEI, using a digital sign catalogue. Due to the uncertain state of decipherment, it is not possible to directly record hieroglyphic texts in phonemically</p>

	<p>transliterated values, unlike Classical epigraphic projects. We transliterate texts using numerical sign codes from the catalog. The numerical transliteration is transformed into a textual form in 10 steps, with variants possible at each step. As none of the digital tools available meet our need to scale this complex process, we developed ALMAH "Annotator for the Linguistic Analysis of Maya Hieroglyphs," allowing the semi-automatic generation of a phonemic transliteration from the numerical and enables multi-level annotation and linguistic analysis of Maya texts. The transcriptions are accepted, rejected, or revised in further steps. Alternative readings can be entered, multiple decipherment proposals can be worked on in parallel, and the hieroglyphic texts can be analysed and translated with alternative proposals. ALMAH uses a graph-data model, reads data from the TEI-Repository, and saves the annotated texts into an instance of OrientDB. It has a friendly user-interface and will be available as open-source software. We present the data model and functionality, and the underlying TEI schema allowing to encode Maya hieroglyphic texts formally and semantically. // The project Textdatenbank und Wörterbuch des Klassischen Maya (TWKM), directed by Nikolai Grube &amp; coordinated by Christian Prager, run since 2014, is supported by the North-Rhine Westphalian Academy of the Sciences &amp; the Arts in Düsseldorf, the Union of the German Academies of Sciences &amp; Humanities, Berlin, &amp; University of Bonn. The following research associates &amp; partners have been instrumental in the project &amp; made significant contributions: Maximilian Behnert-Brodhun (MB) (development, IT), Katja Diederichs (KD) (metadata, image archives), Franziska Diehr (FD) (metadata) (2014-17), Sven Gronemeyer (SG) (epigraphy, linguistics, metadata, ALMAH) (2014-20), Antje Grothe (AG) (metadata, image archive, literature), Guido Krempel (GK) (epigraphy, metadata), Tobias Mercer (TM) (development, design), Uwe Sikora (US) (metadata) (2018), Céline Tamignaux (CT) (2016-19) (image archive), Cristina Vertan (CV) (ALMAH), Elisabeth Wagner (EW) (epigraphy, iconography, metadata).</p> <p>1 hour 25 minutes</p>
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Stephen Houston - National Gallery of Art lecture series

Code	Full title and link
Houston-NGA2023-lecture1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fn7i3DanIE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fn7i3DanIE</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part1</p> <p>16 Apr 2023 What is alive or not, socially interactive, or inert, may seem clear. It is not. The ancient Maya created images bursting with social energy and a kind of writing crackling with life. Maya writing is among the few known hieroglyphic systems, a type of script where vitality looms large. In ways both solemn and fun, glyphs touch on wider debates about the nature of matter, representation, and figuration, and how, in past belief, things made by humans possessed a miraculous capacity for action.</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Houston-NGA2023-lecture2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-HX6lnJJ5Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-HX6lnJJ5Y</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part2</p> <p>23 Apr 2023 The Maya provide strong evidence for who made texts and images, and by what means. Decipherments identify calligraphers and carvers; close study of paintings and sculptures illustrates principles of design and shows how these concepts were put into practice. The result: a virtuosic blend of individual choices and ideas held in common, expressed in breathtaking works that reveal the intent of their makers.</p> <p>1 hour 9 minutes</p>
Houston-NGA2023-lecture3	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugbzybYT2ck">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugbzybYT2ck</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part3</p> <p>30 Apr 2023 Making something large or small confers practical and symbolic benefits. It enhances or reduces visibility; it makes grand or modest assertions about an image, text, or object; and it instates or undermines social privilege. Scale and size are useful for controlling such properties and the people they affect. Recently interpreted texts and images explain how the Maya used size and scale in small god effigies, towering monoliths, petite containers, and varying mortuary monuments.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>

Houston-NGA2023-lecture4	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DS29gFnxdww">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DS29gFnxdww</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part4</p> <p>8 May 2023 The stillness of art is violated by its own content. Despite their innate quiet, Maya images and texts shake with noise. They run wild with cries, groans, and grunts; they evoke sonorous speech, song, and prayer. Some occur as glyphic texts, others as marks of vocalization or the physical remnants and portrayals of musical instruments. Silence is itself suppressed by traces of loud sound from the Maya.</p> <p>1 hour 12 minutes</p>
Houston-NGA2023-lecture5	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2zixZZ2ehz0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2zixZZ2ehz0</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part5</p> <p>14 May 2023 We live in a world of constant movement, from daily walks to mass migrations. Our evolving sense of self arises from that motion, and the ancient Maya were no different. They created many arrested scenes, captured mid-stride but implying journeys short and long. Hieroglyphs described that flux, focusing on horizontal and vertical paths that, in mythic and cosmic form, gave pattern, meaning, and certainty to human acts.</p> <p>56 minutes</p>
Houston-NGA2023-lecture6	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOO8m_g31pE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOO8m_g31pE</a> Stephen D. Houston on Vital Signs - The Visual Cultures of Maya Writing- Part6</p> <p>21 May 2023 Most kingdoms and states are lacking in laughter. To poke fun at authority is to question its power and to undermine potential obedience. Yet the ancient Maya rejoiced in ridicule, if enigmatically: a belly laugh may be panhuman but not what prompted it. Hieroglyphs and images affirm that ancient Maya humor was filled with near-folkloric tales, showing what needed—and still needs—to be probed and deflated.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>

Lives of the Gods - Met and Kimbell Art Museum introductions

Code	Full title and link
LotG-Met-I	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dO-dA52NziA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dO-dA52NziA</a> Lives of the Gods - Divinity in Maya Art Virtual Opening - Met Exhibitions</p> <p>In Maya art, the gods are depicted at all stages of life: as infants, as adults at the peak of their maturity and influence, and as they age. The gods could die, and some were born anew, serving as models of regeneration and resilience. Join Joanne Pillsbury, Andra E. Pearson Curator of Ancient American Art in The Met's Michael C. Rockefeller Wing, alongside Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Yale University, curators of the exhibition along with Laura Filloy Nadal, Associate Curator of Ancient American Art at The Met, to virtually explore Lives of the Gods: Divinity in Maya Art. In this exhibition rarely seen masterpieces and recent discoveries trace the life cycle of the gods, from the moment of their creation in a sacred mountain to their dazzling transformations as blossoming flowers or fearsome creatures of the night. // Maya artists depicted the gods in imaginative ways from the monumental to the miniature—from exquisitely carved, towering sculptures to jade, shell, and obsidian ornaments that adorned kings and queens, connecting them symbolically to supernatural forces. Finely painted ceramics reveal the eventful lives of the gods in rich detail. Created by master artists of the Classic period (A.D. 250–900) in the royal cities of what is now Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, the landmark works in this exhibition evoke a world in which the divine, human, and natural realms are interconnected and alive. [Intro by Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos, Yale Associate Professor of Anthropology and Laura Filloy Nadal, Met Associate Curator of Ancient American Art.]</p> <p>25 minutes</p>
LotG-Met-II	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/metmuseum/videos/virtual-openinglives-of-the-gods-divinity-in-maya-art/3369016903343327/">https://www.facebook.com/metmuseum/videos/virtual-openinglives-of-the-gods-divinity-in-maya-art/3369016903343327/</a> Virtual Opening—Lives of the Gods - Divinity in Maya Art</p> <p>2 December 2022 In Maya art, the gods are depicted at all stages of life: as infants, as adults at the peak of their maturity and influence, and as they age. The gods could die, and some were born anew, serving as models of regeneration and resilience. // Go inside our new exhibition "Lives of the Gods: Divinity in Maya Art" with Met curators Joanne Pillsbury and Laura Filloy Nadal, alongside Yale professor of anthropology Oswaldo</p>

	<p>Chinchilla Mazariegos, and explore how Maya artists depicted the gods in imaginative ways. [Intro by Max Hollein, Director of The Met.]</p> <p>28 minutes</p>
LotG-Kimbell-interview	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0ugYEwUv2Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0ugYEwUv2Y</a> Art This Week - At the Kimbell Art Museum - Lives of the Gods - Divinity in Maya Art</p> <p>17 May 2023 This week, we visit The Kimbell Art Museum, and our interviewer Janelle Montgomery speaks with James A. Doyle and Jennifer Casler Price about the exhibition, Lives of the Gods: Divinity in Maya Art. The exhibition is on view through September 3, 2023. [Intro by Doyle and Price.]</p> <p>22 minutes</p>
LotG-Kimbell-lecture	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNvZet0Qoag">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNvZet0Qoag</a> Inaugural Lecture - Lives of the Gods - Divinity in Maya Art</p> <p>13 Jun 2023 [No significant text in Description]</p> <p>2 hours 53 minutes</p>
LoTG-TAotMG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fd_lbh3_YGY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fd_lbh3_YGY</a> The Art of the Maize God - Origins, Regenerations, Inspirations - MetSpeaks</p> <p>12 Apr 2023 Laura Filloy Nadal, Associate Curator for the Arts of the Ancient Americas, The Michael C. Rockefeller Wing, The Met Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Director of Undergraduate Studies in Archaeology, Yale University Marcello A. Canuto, Director of the Middle American Research Institute (MARI), Professor of Anthropology, Tulane University Diana Wangeman, chef, historian, founding owner of Sobre Masa Tortilleria and Restaurant, Brooklyn, New York. // Join a panel of experts to learn about the lifecycles of Maya gods with a focus on the idea of regeneration, a process that finds a parallel in the staple crop of the Maya, maize (corn). According to Maya mythology, humans are made of maize and the plant features prominently in Maya art, literature, music, and poetry. Hear about the cultivation methods the Maya used to grow this crop, the importance of maize in the Mesoamerican diet, and its enduring ritual, aesthetic, and cultural value.</p> <p>Presented in conjunction with the exhibition Lives of the Gods: Divinity in Maya Art.</p> <p>1 hour 10 minutes</p>

#### Lectures / presentations

Code	Full title and link
AgurciaFasquelle-GBAToTCS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzOQmr36sBk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzOQmr36sBk</a> Great Battles - A Tale of Two City States – Quirigua’s Victory over Copan in 738 CE</p> <p>17 Oct 2012 Great Battles Lectures Part of our Great Battles: Moments in Time that Changed History Lecture Series</p> <p>Honduran archaeologist Ricardo Agurcia Fasquelle, Executive Director of the Copan Association, presents this inaugural lecture in the Great Battles Series. Until recently scholars depicted the ancient Maya as a peaceful civilization devoid of warfare. This somewhat romantic notion has been overturned by evidence of a starker reality: during the Classic period (ca. 250--900 CE) an array of Maya kingdoms were engaged in a series of major wars that ravaged the heart of the Maya homeland. For much of this era the major kingdom of Copan appears to have escaped these conflicts. Everything changed in 738 CE, however, when Copan was dramatically defeated by its far smaller vassal, Quirigua. // October 3rd, 2012.</p> <p>55 minutes</p>
AgurciaFasquelle-S&SitAoC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fUAJJoq4MgsQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fUAJJoq4MgsQ</a> Stars &amp; Scholars in the Archaeology of Copan, Honduras</p> <p>19 Apr 2013 Ricardo Agurcia Fasquelle, Honduran archaeologist and Executive Director of the Copan Association, supports Penn Museum and provides a Honduran perspective on the research and the exhibition. The Copan Association is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the research of and public conversation about the cultural and natural heritage of Honduras. Over the past two decades he has directed extensive field work at Copan, where he has served as Regional Coordinator of Archaeological Projects for the Government of Honduras and as well as Co-Director of the Copan Acropolis</p>



	<p>Archaeological Project. From 1982 to 1986, he held the post of Director of the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (IHAH), which is the governmental agency in charge of the cultural patrimony of Honduras. He has published and lectured widely in his own country as well as abroad and is best known for his articles in National Geographic Magazine as well as his recent book Copan: Kingdom of the Sun (Editorial Transamerica, Tegucigalpa). // His field research was recently featured as the cover story in the September/October 2009 issue of Archaeology magazine. [Poor audio, auto-generated subtitles available on YouTube.]</p> <p>25 minutes</p>
AgurciaFasquelle-TtS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UPK018pDoLI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UPK018pDoLI</a> Temples that speak - Art and Architecture at Copan, Honduras</p> <p>5 Nov 2012</p> <p>Honduran archaeologist Ricardo Agurcia Fasquelle, Executive Director of the Copan Association, presents this talk, focusing on the preservation and management of archaeological resources and their rational use for tourism and the economic development of local communities. The PDRVC project (which began in 2003 and was financed by the World Bank) at Copan, Honduras is presented as a case study. Brown bag lecture - bring a lunch. Free admission! // Speaker Bio: Ricardo Agurcia has invested more than thirty years of work at the monumental site of Copan in Western Honduras, which is one of the Maya civilization's pre-eminent cities and—in terms of its architecture, arts, and hieroglyphic inscriptions—certainly one of its most spectacular. His work at Copan has taken him in two different but related directions, one of them crucial to the recovery and understanding of the past and the other paramount to guaranteeing that the past remains present. The first is archaeological exploration of the site, in which he first engaged in 1978. Since then, he has served many rolls including that of the Honduran government's Coordinator of Archaeological Projects in the Copan region, co-director of the Copan Acropolis Archaeological Project and director of the Oropendola Project as well as the CIAVAC (acropolis conservation) Project. As part of his research on the Acropolis, he discovered "Rosalila", the only known Copan temple to have survived complete, down to the magnificent painted stucco ornamentation of its façade. The second direction in which his career has carried him is toward preservation and management of archaeological resources, and the rational use of those resources for tourism and economic development. In 2003, the World Bank made a 12-million-dollar soft loan to encourage sustainable development at Copan and four other archaeological parks in Honduras. In his view, "Archaeology at Copan is not just about dead people. It is about the growth and development of contemporary populations. It is about feeding poor people, giving them jobs, and making them proud of their heritage". To implement some of these goals, he founded and now directs the Copan Association (<a href="http://www.asociacioncopan.org">www.asociacioncopan.org</a>), a non-profit organization that promotes research and protection of Honduras's patrimony, both cultural and natural. He was appointed Research Fellow in Pre-Columbian Studies at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collections (Trustees for Harvard University) for the 1996-1997 Academic Year and returned there as a Visiting Scholar in 2011. He has participated in many events sponsored by the U.N. and he has published both articles and books. He has been a Consulting Scholar with the University of Pennsylvania's Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology since 2008. [Poor audio, auto-generated subtitles available on YouTube.]</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Aldana-CB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y5vk7XTf6OM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y5vk7XTf6OM</a> Calculating Brilliance - Mayan Hieroglyphic History and the Future of Thought</p> <p>2 Sept 2023</p> <p>Dr. Gerardo Aldana (UC Santa Barbara) brings Indigenous science and discovery into conversation while reviewing their new book, Calculating Brilliance: An Intellectual History of Mayan Astronomy at Chich'en Itza.</p> <p>In this talk based on the recently published book Calculating Brilliance: An Intellectual History of Mayan Astronomy at Chich'en Itza (2022), Prof. Gerardo Aldana reflects on the effort to understand indigenous math and science from unique Mayan hieroglyphic written records, as refracted by philosophical and cosmological concerns. He examines the case of a historical event from the Terminal Classic period Chich'en Itza, attested in texts, iconography, in song and in oral history—and argues how, through this study, we encounter alter-native interpretations of the archaeological record and confront an indigenous cosmological humility carrying particular meaning and utility within our challenging contemporary global contexts.</p> <p>1 hour 4 minutes</p>
Aveni-MA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehw9mxv76aQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehw9mxv76aQ</a> Mayan Archaeoastronomy with Dr. Anthony Aveni</p> <p>30 Sept 2021</p>



	<p>Dr. Anthony Aveni talks with us about Mayan archaeoastronomy, a field of study that he founded and teaches about as a university professor. We also discuss Mayan timekeeping and their apocalyptic worldview. // Dr. Aveni is an astrophysicist and anthropologist. He just retired as a professor of Astronomy, Anthropology, and Native American studies at Colgate University where he has taught since 1963. // He helped develop the field of archaeoastronomy, and he is one of the founders of Mesoamerican archaeoastronomy. He has done extensive research on the astronomical history of the Maya Indians of Mexico and has done similar research in North America, Peru, Israel, Italy, and Greece</p> <p>27 minutes</p>
Aveni-TEoT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4roz-DGShmc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4roz-DGShmc</a> The End of Time - The Maya Mystery of 2012</p> <p>23 Jan 2013 The End of Time: The Maya Mystery of 2012. // Dr. Anthony F. Aveni, author of the bestselling book, The End of Time: The Maya Mystery of 2012, explores theories about the widely prophesized "end of the world" in December 2012 by measuring them objectively against the evidence of archaeology, iconography, and epigraphy. Dr. Aveni considers information from the earth sciences and astronomy about the likelihood of worldwide Armageddon. Finally, the prophecies are placed in the broader cultural and historical context of how other cultures, ancient and modern, thought about the "end of things" and why cataclysmic events enjoy widespread appeal in contemporary American pop culture. This program is presented in conjunction with our current exhibition, MAYA 2012: Lords of Time.</p> <p>1 hour 7 minutes</p>
Barnhart-TSoHtCwB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtoeUn1Cwko">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtoeUn1Cwko</a> The Story of How the Code was Broken [Barnhart]</p> <p>22 Mar 2023 Dear viewers, // CHAP is committed to providing accurate and high-quality content and appreciates your interest. Unfortunately, during Dr. Ed Barnhart's presentation on the Mayan hieroglyphs, some footage of the laser pointer on the projection screen was unclear and/or indecipherable. This takes place from 10:51 - 11:22, 18:56 - 19:24, 25:21 - 26:12, 34:23 - 34:31, 39:43 - 40:34, 41:55 - 42:07, 45:33 - 45:59, 46:56 - 47:01, and 47:22 - 50:36. // We have included the original PowerPoint slides during these intervals. We understand that losing the details provided by Dr. Barnhart may cause confusion for some viewers and apologize for the inconvenience. [CHAP = "Cultural Historical Awareness Program.]</p> <p>1 hour 8 minutes</p>
Awe-MCSCoB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWHzbYQW7B4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWHzbYQW7B4</a> Jaime Awe - Maya Cities - Sacred Caves of Belize</p> <p>18 Mar 2015 Dr. Jaime Awe gives a presentation on the archaeology of Belize in preparation for the VVAC's annual Central America trip.</p> <p>1 hour 27 minutes.</p>
Cagnato-FtVttl	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1UYezl6qiY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1UYezl6qiY</a> Maya at the Playa 2021 - Clarissa Cagnato - From the Visible to the Invisible - Ancient Maya and Teotihuacan Foodways as Understood by the Study of Macro- and Microbotanical Remains</p> <p>7 Oct 2021 M@P2021 Clarissa Cagnato - From the Visible to the Invisible: Ancient Maya and Teotihuacan Foodways as Understood by the Study of Macro- and Microbotanical Remains. Originally presented on September 25, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>41 minutes</p>
Carballo-TRaFopT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdQJKEA4ZMI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdQJKEA4ZMI</a> The rise and fall of Teotihuacan with David Carballo</p> <p>24 Mar 2016 How do archaeologists seek to explain the similarities and differences observable in early cities? Why did the earliest cities in pre-Columbian Mexico, such as Teotihuacan, emerge, expand, thrive, and eventually decline? Why did pre-Aztec civilisations build enormous pyramids? What were their religious practices? // The archaeology of early urbanism provides deep historical context for an increasingly urbanized world. Some 2500 years ago, central Mexico became one of the most urbanized parts of the planet, and has remained so to this day. Prior to the Aztecs, the city of Teotihuacan developed as the largest city in the Americas, and one of the largest in the world during the first centuries of the Common Era. // But how did Teotihuacan fall? // David Carballo will provide an overview of archaeological research on the</p>

	<p>rise and collapse of Teotihuacan by focusing particularly on a southern district of the city, which was inhabited by a lower socioeconomic stratum and provides a perspective on the daily life of commoners as well as the broader processes of urban growth. He will describe hints of urban planning in the extension of the city's central artery, the Street of the Dead. // Based on his new book Urbanization and Religion in Ancient Central Mexico, he will discuss the religious practices and beliefs of the different civilisations that inhabited Teotihuacan and the role of pre-Aztec pyramids such as the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan. Many of its secrets will be revealed.</p> <p>47 minutes.</p>
Chuchiak-LaB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcmKbZ3D1Gg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcmKbZ3D1Gg</a>  Maya at the Playa 2021 - John F. Chuchiak - Libations and Beverage of the Gods - Gender Foodways and Ritual Feasting in Colonial Maya Rituals, 1527-1797</p> <p>8 Oct 2021  M@P2021 - John F. Chuchiak - Libations and Beverage of the Gods: Gender Foodways and Ritual Feasting in Colonial Maya Rituals, 1527-1797. Originally presented on September 25, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>1 hour 21 minutes</p>
Coe-DtMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dqzScCfv274">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dqzScCfv274</a>  Deciphering the Maya Script  Lecture #1</p> <p>30 Jul 2012  [M.] Coe is the Charles J. MacCurdy Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus at Yale University. He is recognized for his work in the field of the ethnohistory of Mesoamerica, the historical archaeology of northeastern United States, and writing systems. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the Mexican Society of Anthropology. Born in New York in 1929, Coe received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1959. He began his academic career as an Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee (1958-1960), after which he joined the Yale University faculty. Coe has authored numerous world-renowned books on Mesoamerica including Breaking the Maya Code (1992). This book constitutes an informed account of one of the most exciting adventures of our age, the extraordinary breakthrough in deciphering the inscribed remains of Mayan monuments. Coe's other works include The Maya (1966), America's First Civilization: Discovering the Olmec (1968), and The True History of Chocolate (1996). // UCTV (University of California production).</p> <p>2 hours 0 minutes</p>
Coe-MTaD	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPjQ82-MISs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPjQ82-MISs</a>  More Than a Drink: Chocolate in the Pre-Columbian World  Lecture #2</p> <p>30 Jul 2012  [M.] Coe is the Charles J. MacCurdy Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus at Yale University. He is recognized for his work in the field of the ethnohistory of Mesoamerica, the historical archaeology of northeastern United States, and writing systems. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the Mexican Society of Anthropology. Born in New York in 1929, Coe received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1959. He began his academic career as an Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee (1958-1960), after which he joined the Yale University faculty. Coe has authored numerous world-renowned books on Mesoamerica including Breaking the Maya Code (1992). This book constitutes an informed account of one of the most exciting adventures of our age, the extraordinary breakthrough in deciphering the inscribed remains of Mayan monuments. Coe's other works include The Maya (1966), America's First Civilization: Discovering the Olmec (1968), and The True History of Chocolate (1996). // UCTV (University of California production).</p> <p>1 hour 22 minutes.</p>
Coe-NLotAM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LwR-TKbieEk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LwR-TKbieEk</a>  New Light on the Ancient Maya</p> <p>7 Sept 2010  During the past two decades, discoveries and research by archaeologists, epigraphers, art historians, and natural scientists have changed many of our ideas about the origins and nature of Maya civilization, and the probable causes of its collapse in the 9th century. Examine the profound effect of what has been learned on how we now think about the most complex New World culture. // Michael Coe, Yale University.</p> <p>59 minutes</p>

Coe-PC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBB_YXypOc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBB_YXypOc</a> Parallel Civilizations - Ancient Angkor and the Ancient Maya Lecture #3</p> <p>30 Jul 2012</p> <p>[M.] Coe is the Charles J. MacCurdy Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus at Yale University. He is recognized for his work in the field of the ethnohistory of Mesoamerica, the historical archaeology of northeastern United States, and writing systems. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the Mexican Society of Anthropology. Born in New York in 1929, Coe received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1959. He began his academic career as an Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee (1958-1960), after which he joined the Yale University faculty. Coe has authored numerous world-renowned books on Mesoamerica including Breaking the Maya Code (1992). This book constitutes an informed account of one of the most exciting adventures of our age, the extraordinary breakthrough in deciphering the inscribed remains of Mayan monuments. Coe's other works include The Maya (1966), America's First Civilization: Discovering the Olmec (1968), and The True History of Chocolate (1996). // UCTV (University of California production).</p> <p>1 hour 29 minutes.</p>
Coe-PV	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNH3W61RJZY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNH3W61RJZY</a> Popol Vuh - Michael Coe PhD. UC Merced</p> <p>This video recording was done on March 2, 2012 in the Cultural Arts Center at Merced, California. This is a Project of the Mexica Movement. Video recording by Naui Ocelotl Huitzilopochtli and Olin Tezcatlipoca. // Here we share with you Dr. Michael D. Coe making the keynote address on the POPOL VUH: Symposium Celebrating the Ancient Maya Creation Myth in Literature, Iconography, Epigraphy, Ethnohistory, and Archaeology. // Dr. Coe is an author, archaeologist, anthropologist, epigrapher, and a professor at Yale in the Department of Anthropology. // It was a great privilege for members of the Mexica Movement to hear this great man lecture on the Popol Vuh... He has helped our people regain the intellectual and cultural heritage that is rightfully ours. // Thank you very much Dr. Coe. [Poor audio, auto-generated subtitles available on YouTube.]</p> <p>49 minutes</p>
Coe-SMotAM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFPbc4XyJ0s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFPbc4XyJ0s</a> Solving Mysteries of the Ancient Maya, Dr. Michael Coe Anthropologist</p> <p>7 Oct 2018</p> <p>The decipherment of the Maya script and recent archaeological investigation have solved many Maya mysteries: the origins of Maya civilization, the nature of Classic period city-states, the Maya view of the world and the supernatural, and (perhaps) the factors that contributed to the disastrous collapse of the Classic Maya. // March 10, 2011.</p> <p>1 hour 43 minutes</p>
DeLeon-MH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxZSft6XZ0Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxZSft6XZ0Q</a> Mayan Hieroglyphs</p> <p>8 Jun 2019</p> <p>Jorge De Leon gave us a quick introduction to Mayan Hieroglyphs. He showed our hosts the basics of reading and writing and they learnt to write their names. He offers sessions to those who are interested in learning the history about the hieroglyphs and the Mayan calendar. [Talk-show interview on Belize tv.]</p> <p>50 minutes</p>
Demarest-TMotAMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfvS8ENVyJ0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfvS8ENVyJ0</a> The Mysteries of the Ancient Maya Civilization and the Apogee of Art in the Americas</p> <p>16 Apr 2013</p> <p>Presented by Dr. Arthur Demarest, Vanderbilt University Ingram Professor, Anthropology; director, Vanderbilt Institute of Mesoamerican Archaeology (VIMA); general editor, VIMA Monographs in Archaeology. // Dr. Arthur Demarest, an anthropologist and archaeologist, is considered one of the world's leading experts on Olmec and Maya cultures that are represented in the exhibition Exploring Art of the Ancient Americas: The John Bourne Collection. Demarest's work is reshaping ideas about the ancient, advanced, but long-lost Maya society. He is a Department of Anthropology project director in Central America and has spent much of that time excavating the ancient Maya port city of Cancuén. Join Professor Demarest as he discusses his interests in Pre-Columbian religion and ritual and the collapse of civilizations. // This program is presented in partnership with the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) at Vanderbilt University.</p>

	<p>1 hour 21 minutes</p>
Dine&Ardren-IPoaE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gueOZw2Mjm8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gueOZw2Mjm8</a>  Maya at the Playa 2021 - Harper Dine &amp; Traci Ardren - In Pursuit of an Experience</p> <p>7 Oct 2021  M@P 2021 - Harper Dine &amp; Traci Ardren - In Pursuit of an Experience: Representations of Maya communities, heritage, and cuisine in "foodie" media. Originally presented on September 24, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>41 minutes</p>
Dubois-RaCoFC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPX7r7msHBs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPX7r7msHBs</a>  Raise a Cup of Foaming Cacao - Intercontinental Interaction Between Mesoamerica and South America</p> <p>16 Apr 2022  Lecture from 9/30/21 by Jonathan Dubois  Raise a Cup of Foaming Cacao: A Re-examination of the Origins of Intercontinental Interaction Between Mesoamerica and South America. // Most of our knowledge about the practice of rituals involving the consumption of fermented cacao beverages comes from Mesoamerican ethnohistory and Classic Period (300-900 CE) iconography and epigraphy. Recent studies have demonstrated that cacao was likely domesticated in Northwestern South America at least a millennium before it came into use farther north. My investigations have begun to demonstrate that imagery related to cacao in Mesoamerica also appears more than a millennium earlier in South America, during the Formative (1500-500 BCE). I will discuss the iconographic evidence from both regions and explore the implications of this evidence. We end with a discussion of an ethnohistoric model for what these earliest long-distance traders may have been - specialists in the ceremonies and traditions surrounding the plants and objects they were trading in.</p> <p>1 hour 22 minutes</p>
Earley-YL2425	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O7eXguoijPg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O7eXguoijPg</a>  A conversation with Dr. Caitlin Earley on Yaxchilán Lintels 24 and 25</p> <p>10 Feb 2022  Join Dr. Caitlin Earley to learn how to incorporate and approach these grandiose carved stone lintels from the significant Mayan center Yaxchilán into the classroom. [A Smarthistory webinar, Smarthistory = YouTube channel. Title doesn't include Lintel 26, but it is given as much time as the other two.]</p> <p>46 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2302-Ch11-1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vkRZMuUCxms">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vkRZMuUCxms</a>  Chapter 11-1 "The Classic Maya World"</p> <p>4 Dec 2020  ANTH 2302 Archaeology. // An open course on Archaeology, with a discussion of the three lands of the Maya, a watery underworld, tropical seasons, and how to grow corn in the rainforest. // It is an exploration of the archaeology of Classic Maya civilization. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>36 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2302-Ch11-2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93SDU46awl">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93SDU46awl</a>  Chapter 11-2 "The Maya forest, The Hero Twins, and the Birth of the Maize God"</p> <p>7 Dec 2020  ANTH 2302 Archaeology. // An open course on Archaeology, with a discussion of the tropical forests, forest animals, the jaguar the epic of the Hero twins and the Birth of the Maize God. // It is an exploration of the archaeology of Classic Maya civilization. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>38 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2302-Ch12-1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDDioELfLs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDDioELfLs</a>  Chapter 12-1 "Classic Maya Archaeology"</p> <p>14 Dec 2020  ANTH 2302 Archaeology. // An open course on Archaeology, with a discussion of the Sun, the Moon, the Stars, chocolate money, garden-cities in the jungle, and epigraphic history. // It is an exploration of the archaeology of Classic Maya civilization. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>42 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2302-Ch12-2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pVXgSkBcGo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pVXgSkBcGo</a></p>

	<p>Chapter 12-2 "The End of a World, the Classic Maya Collapse"</p> <p>18 Dec 2020  ANTH 2302 Archaeology. // An open course on Archaeology, with a discussion of betrayed brothers, Star Wars in the jungle, landscapes of fear, collapsing ceramic spheres, and the last days of great cities. // It is an exploration of the archaeology of Classic Maya civilization. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>46 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2346-Ch11-1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYaPuwsLzQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= WYaPuwsLzQ</a>  ANTH 2346 Chapter 11-1 "Sociocultural Anthropology and the Maya"</p> <p>20 Jun 2020  ANTH 2346 General Anthropology. // Discussing a case study in Sociocultural Anthropology: the Maya people of Central and North America. // A discussion of movies good and terrible, jungle cities, sorcerer queens, and living in an animate landscape. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>24 minutes</p>
Eppich-ANTH2346-Ch11-2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g4sfUznCEfY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g4sfUznCEfY</a>  ANTH 2346 Chapter 11-2 "Subjective Reality and the Maya"</p> <p>20 Jun 2020  ANTH 2346 General Anthropology. // Following a case study of Sociocultural Anthropology and the Maya peoples, trying to take a peek into the Subjective Reality of the Maya people. // A discussion of smoking saints, the daughters of God L, dreaming mountains, and magic stones. // Any errors or mistakes are mine alone. Sorry about them.</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
Estrada-TCMoM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9lInflpH6w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9lInflpH6w</a>  The Codex Maya of Mexico -Codice Maya- Fully Explained- page-by-page. Formerly the Grolier Codex</p> <p>29 Nov 2022  The Codice Maya de Mexico has one primary story, it records the complex movements of the planet Venus across its 4 cycles. The 10-pages codex records 65 complete Venus Cycles, which takes a total of 104 years. // The Codice Maya of Mexico was written in 1,110 CE by a single Mayan scribe. It is the oldest book in all the Americas. This video will translate this 900-year-old Maya Codex, page-by-page. // The book was found in the 1960s by looters, and it's taken more than 50 years to analyze and authenticate this book. But this Mexican book is 100% real. [Animated presentation by Professor Estrada.]</p> <p>25 minutes</p>
Fash-DMHw3DT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=teE4cwa4g0s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=teE4cwa4g0s</a>  Decoding Maya Hieroglyphs with 3D Technology</p> <p>2017  Barbara Fash, Director, Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions Program and the Gordon R. Willey Laboratory for Mesoamerican Studies, Peabody Museum of Archaeology &amp; Ethnology</p> <p>The Peabody Museum has conducted archaeological research in the Maya site of Copan, Honduras, since the 1890s. One of Copan's most iconic elements is a staircase made of over 620 blocks carved with Maya glyphs. Dating back to the eighth century CE, this stairway has captivated Mayanists since its discovery, but the meaning of its texts has remained a mystery—until now. Barbara Fash will discuss how 3D technology and scholarly collaborations are merging to decode the Hieroglyphic Stairway, in conjunction with Honduran and international organizations aimed at conserving this World Heritage Site. [Recorded 11/08/17]</p> <p>56 minutes</p>
Fisher-FJ	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_0rBcv7Xgo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_0rBcv7Xgo</a>  Maya at the Playa 2021 - Chelsea Fisher - Food Justice, Celebrity Chefs, and the Archaeology of Farming Communities in the Yaxunah Ejido, Yucatán</p> <p>7 Oct 2021  M@P2021 - Chelsea Fisher - Food Justice, Celebrity Chefs, and the Archaeology of Farming Communities in the Yaxunah Ejido, Yucatán. Originally presented on September 24, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>52 minutes</p>

Garay-MH101	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN6WrfJISg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN6WrfJISg</a> Mayan Hieroglyphics 101</p> <p>23 Dec 2020 Presented in December 2020, Alejandro Garay Herrera of the University of Bonn discusses Maya Hieroglyphics. This writing system was used by the Maya for almost two millennia in pre-Hispanic times throughout the Mayan region. Professor Garay explains some basic principles of how this writing system works as well as some notions about the Mayan calendrical systems, some of which are still in use in Guatemala today.</p> <p>1 hour 50 minutes</p>
GEO-TTMCotJG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77TFgWlpoc8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77TFgWlpoc8</a> Tikal - The Mayan City of the Jaguar God</p> <p>10 Oct 2019 The Maya were a native people of Mexico and Central America who inhabited the lands comprising modern-day Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas. Their civilization stretched well beyond current-day Mexican borders, southward through Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, and Honduras. The overall time span of the Maya extended from 7000 BCE to 1524 CE. But their civilisation reached its apex of maximum splendor during the so-called 'Classic Period', from 250 to 900 CE. [GEO = Geographics", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>22 minutes</p>
Grofe-TTH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9FaLcrMMEcQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9FaLcrMMEcQ</a> The Three Hearthstones and the Birth of the Sun - The Orion Nebula in the Cosmology of the Maya</p> <p>22 May 2021 Final lecture in the Cultural Astronomy series. // The Three Hearthstones and the Birth of the Sun: The Orion Nebula in the Cosmology of the Maya. // Presented by Dr. Michael Grofe. // Sacramento City College, Sacramento, CA. // The Three Hearthstones are prominent in the cosmological texts throughout the Classic inscriptions in which they represent the place in which the sun was born as a self-sacrificing deity who gives his energy and his life so that all may live. Extraordinarily, we now know that the Orion Nebula is a stellar nursery where 700 new suns and solar systems are forming, the largest of which will one day become supernovae, creating new matter, and ultimately new solar systems.</p> <p>1 hour 6 minutes</p>
Guenther-FAtA	<p><a href="https://precolumbian.org/meeting-archives-2">https://precolumbian.org/meeting-archives-2</a> May 13, 2023 Dr. Stanley Guenther, AFAR: "From Apogee to Abandonment: The Twilight of Tikal."</p>
Gutiérrez-AtCMdM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvFeJTI3w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvFeJTI3w</a> Authenticating the Códice Maya de México (English)</p> <p>7 Dec 2022 In 2017 several research teams analyzed the Códice Maya de México, previously known as the Grolier Codex, to assess whether the document was authentic or a forgery. Using both non-invasive and invasive scientific methods, the material evidence confirmed that the document was manufactured in the Early Postclassic period (AD 1000–1300), making it the oldest surviving book created in the Americas. Discussing topics ranging from the discovery of Maya Blue pigment to radiocarbon dating, Gerardo Gutiérrez will present the results of tests undertaken by the University of Colorado Boulder in collaboration with the Biblioteca Nacional de Antropología e Historia of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico, to support the authenticity of the Códice Maya de México.</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Haines-2012atEotW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFYiqOfRvDw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFYiqOfRvDw</a> 2012 and the End of the World - A Maya or a Modern Prophecy?</p> <p>14 Dec 2012 Stories abound in popular culture about the end of the world citing prophecies apparently set out by the ancient Maya over a thousand years ago. The Maya are widely recognized as having one of the most advanced calendars in the New World and they are known to have been able to track time into the thousands of years. But how much of the infamous "prophecy of doom" that has been attributed to them is what they truly said or actually meant? // Dr. Haines brought the Trent University community with the public to discuss the "2012 prophecy" in her lecture as part of the Trent Oshawa Anthropology Lecture Series. In her talk, "2012 and the End of the World: A Maya or a Modern Prophecy?" Professor Haines explained key aspects of Maya culture, with particular focus on their concept of time and how their calendar functioned. // Dr. Helen R. Haines is an assistant professor of Anthropology at Trent University Oshawa Thornton Road Campus. She specializes in ancient Maya culture and has worked in Mesoamerica</p>

	<p>excavating Maya sites for the past 22 years. Prof. Haines currently directs the Ka'Kabish Archaeological Research Project in Belize investigating the origins of Maya kingship and the formations of early state societies.</p> <p>1 hour 6 minutes</p>
Hansen-MCiNG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lc5oyfAKSB4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lc5oyfAKSB4</a>  PSW 2472 Mayan Civilization in Northern Guatemala - Richard Hansen  [Subtitle: An Extensive Civilization Revealed with Extraordinary LiDAR Technology]</p> <p>22 Feb 2023  The Mirador-Calakmul Karst Basin is a natural and cultural wonder found in the extreme northern Peten rainforest of Guatemala and southern Campeche, Mexico. It contains a unique concentration of early and large ancient cities dating to the Middle and Late Preclassic periods (1000 B.C.- A.D. 150). It also contains the last area of intact rainforest left in Guatemala and southern Mexico. The sites are renowned, not only for their size and density, but also for the size of the structures – the pyramid of Danta at El Mirador is one of the largest ancient structures in the world. // Hundreds of ancient settlements, revealed with extraordinary LiDAR technology, are found within the geographical borders of the Basin, many of which are linked by a major ancient causeway network (the first “superhighway” system in the world), providing what appears to be one of the earliest incipient state level societies in the Western Hemisphere. // This unique combination of flora, fauna, and ancient cultural remains provides an unparalleled opportunity for conservation and development on a world class scale. However, as magnificent as the Mirador Basin is, it is under dire threat from logging, looting, narcotic trafficking, petroleum interests, poaching, and human trafficking. Much of the basin has been authorized for logging, supported by environmental organizations and foreign governmental institutions. The logging programs are viewed by some scholars as not sustainable due to the abundance of large swamps and the numbers of ancient cultural sites. The roads that are placed to extract logs provide avenues for uncontrolled cutting and burning of forest, and allow looting, poaching, and facilitate organized crime interests. // Conservation of the forests of the entire basin could be justified economically by the preservation and development of the world-class archaeological sites. Abundant data demonstrate that the controlled eco-tourism potential is a vastly superior economic opportunity for Guatemala than any other exploitation mechanism. A new model of conservation has been suggested to preserve the area as a Cultural and Natural Wilderness Sanctuary without roads or plane airstrips to neutralize organized crime. The use of LiDAR technology has provided the hope and the incentive that the sites will provide the strong economic justification that can allow preservation of the forest, conserve major archaeological sites, and provide critical economic resources in the impoverished communities that surround the basin, which will ultimately help establish a new cultural identity for Guatemala.</p> <p>1 hour 52 minutes</p>
Hansen-TOaCotPM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kE8BNer2H3k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kE8BNer2H3k</a>  The Origins &amp; Collapse of the Preclassic Maya in the Mirador Basin, Guatemala</p> <p>31 Jul 2014  According to Richard Hansen, the concentration of large cities in the Mirador Basin in the Middle and Late Preclassic periods (circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 150) led to the construction of the largest pyramids on the planet, the largest ancient Maya cities, the first “freeway” system in the world and the first true state-level society in the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>1 hour 31 minutes</p>
Henry-MRE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcBA9e5osxU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcBA9e5osxU</a>  Maya Religion Explained</p> <p>5 Dec 2021  [Video essay presented by Dr. Andrew M. Henry in his channel ReligionForBreakfast.]</p> <p>24 minutes</p>
Headrick-FfW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWGXWkFXuIQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWGXWkFXuIQ</a>  Fighting for Water - War and Agriculture in Mesoamerica</p> <p>18 Jun 2013  Dr. Annabeth Headrick's work focuses on archaeological cultures, but she incorporates traditions and beliefs of living Indigenous peoples as a way to understand the past. This talk brings to life objects in the exhibition Exploring Art of the Ancient Americas: The John Bourne Collection by explaining the various costume elements and their meanings. In addition, the lecture illuminates how costume was a critical part of statecraft, war, and worship. // This program is presented in partnership with the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) at Vanderbilt University.</p>



	<p>1 hour 22 minutes</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dc_77UVVMw0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dc_77UVVMw0</a> Maya Dynasty and Kingship in the Temple of the Night Sun - Prof Stephen Houston</p> <p>17 May 2016 The Second Raymond and Beverley Sackler Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology in honour of Professor Norman Hammond - Founder's Effects: Maya Dynasty and Kingship in the Temple of the Night Sun by Professor Stephen Houston, Brown University. // Excavations at El Zotz, Guatemala, found "wonderful things": the untouched tomb and treasure of a dynastic founder. That person lived amid disorder. For a generation or more, Tikal and other major settlements had responded to incursions from the imperial city of Teotihuacan, far away in what is now Mexico. The drama and dramatic contents of the tomb reflect that time. Covered by a temple with rich sculpture, Burial 9 exemplifies the range of kingly roles. The ruler takes life, assembles wealth, dances, and dines with gusto. He may die but, like the sun, will rise to live again, charting unending order to come. // Stephen Houston is the Dupee Family Professor of Social Science at Brown University. His research interests are in Mesoamerica, especially Mayan iconography and hieroglyphics. He has worked on the excavations of several major Mayan cities, most recently the ancient city of Piedras Negras in Guatemala, and previously at El Zotz, Guatemala. // The Second Raymond and Beverley Sackler Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology in honour of Professor Norman Hammond was presented in the Mill Lane Lecture Room on 5th May 2016 and a reception followed at The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.</p> <p>1 hour 10 minutes</p>
Houston-RDW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwH7FxL3lqM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwH7FxL3lqM</a> Run, Don't Walk - Sacred Movement among the Classic Maya</p> <p>9 Oct 2013 The Classic Maya made a critical distinction between the ordinary daily movement of humans and sacred, formal movement. Stephen D. Houston examines a rich inventory of glyphic references, imagery, and formal routes to show how linear movement formed the essence of sacred and marked motion among the Maya. // Stephen D. Houston is the Dupee Family Professor of Social Science and Professor of Anthropology and Archaeology at Brown University. // The Tatiana Proskouriakoff Award Lecture 2013 was presented by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology &amp; Ethnology at Harvard University on October 3, 2013.</p> <p>1 hour 4 minutes</p>
Houston-SHoMW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxveog3liyM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxveog3liyM</a> Stephen Houston on Maya Warfare</p> <p>3 Oct 2019 Stephen Houston discussed ancient Maya warfare and the meanings of conflict and its aftermath. Drawing on recent explorations, Houston showcased the lidar technology now revolutionizing the study of Pre-Columbian civilizations. // Stephen Houston is Dupee Family Professor of Social Science at Brown University and the Library of Congress Kislak Chair for the Study of the History and Cultures of the Early America.</p> <p>54 minutes</p>
Hull&Wright-BB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=umMwlcqB2gc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=umMwlcqB2gc</a> Maya at the Playa 2021 - Kerry Hull &amp; Mark A. Wright - "Building Blood" - Plants in Medicine and Myth</p> <p>8 Oct 2021 M@P2021 - Kerry Hull &amp; Mark A. Wright - "Building Blood": Plants in Medicine and Myth among the Mopan Maya of San Jose, Belize. Originally presented on September 25, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
Hurst-SBM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKUyBfMXzq0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKUyBfMXzq0</a> Heather Hurst - San Bartolo Murals - Lecture for Boundary End</p> <p>26 Feb 2021 BEARC Lectures Dr. Heather Hurst of Skidmore College presented BEARC's Virtual Lecture on YouTube February 24, 2021. // Assembling the World's Most Difficult Puzzle: The Broken Maya Murals of San Bartolo, Guatemala. // "We are excited to have Heather present this incredible story as part of our Virtual Lecture Series on YouTube," said Maxime Lamoureux St-Hilaire, BEARC's president. // Abstract: The outstanding origin mythology depicted in the San Bartolo murals was a remarkable discovery from a previously unknown Late Preclassic period Maya site. Ten years of excavation, conservation, and documentation brought the in situ north and west walls of the buried chamber named Sub-1A into focus, significantly advancing</p>

	<p>studies of ancient Maya iconography, religion, and governance. Yet this was only half the story. In contrast to the excellent preservation of the <i>in situ</i> walls, the east and south walls of the temple were intentionally broken and buried by the Maya as part of its ritual termination in the 1st century. It took several additional years to recover over 3000 mural fragments during archaeological excavations of the Sub-1A chamber, and then slowly piece sections back together based on iconographic and stylistic characteristics. The “second chapter” of the San Bartolo murals is becoming visible in numerous reassembled scenes. This presentation will share our methodologies for reassembly and recent results in solving this challenging puzzle. // Imagine 7,000 fragments of stucco over 2000 years old, painted bright colors. Pieced together, they form a stunning panorama of scenes depicting the Maya maize god, blood-letting sacrifices, turtle caves and a principal bird deity. // “Seeing this today brings back the thrill of discovery,” said Hurst. “...I’m reminded of the moment we found the beautiful calligraphic lines that were fluid and precise. The awe of seeing the intense colors of black, red, yellow, and white...the precise yet stylized images of men, women, and deities”. (From Skidmore College’s website by Julia Marco.) // Hurst’s current work on the murals of San Bartolo has support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Guggenheim Foundation, National Geographic Society, and the Mesoamerica Center of the University of Texas at Austin.</p> <p>1 hour 12 minutes</p>
Inomata&Triadan-TOoMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LitTjY8k-Kw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LitTjY8k-Kw</a> The Origins of Maya Civilization - New Insights from Ceibal</p> <p>22 Apr 2015</p> <p>In the 1960s, Gordon Willey and a team of Harvard archaeologists led the investigation of Ceibal, a Maya site in Guatemala. Their research revealed that Ceibal was a very early settlement, one that predated the cities constructed in the heyday of Maya civilization. Recent excavations in Ceibal, directed by Takeshi Inomata and Daniela Triadan, have produced exciting new findings, including the discovery of what is considered the earliest ceremonial complex in the Maya lowlands, dating to 950 BCE. Inomata and Triadan discuss the new discoveries and what they reveal about the origins of Maya culture and society. This Gordon R. Willey Lecture was co-presented by the Museum of Science, Boston, and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology &amp; Ethnology on February 19, 2015.</p> <p>1 hour 15 minutes</p>
Inomata&Triadan-EFCC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNGKMI_iBnA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNGKMI_iBnA</a> Inomata &amp; Triadan – Early Formal Ceremonial Complexes and Olmec-Maya Interaction</p> <p>22 Sept 2021</p> <p>Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. AAHS@Home Lecture. // Abstract: The origins of Maya civilization and its relation with Olmec civilization have long been debated. To examine this question, we have been conducting archaeological investigations at Ceibal, Guatemala, and in the Middle Usumacinta region in southeastern Mexico. In Mexico, we identified the site of Aguada Fénix, with a rectangular artificial plateau measuring 1,400 m in length and dating to 1,050-750 BC. This is the largest and oldest monumental construction in the Maya area. This find encouraged us to expand our study of similar formal ceremonial complexes by analyzing lidar data. By examining low-resolution lidar obtained by the Mexican government, we covered an area of 85,000 km<sup>2</sup>, including the Olmec region and the western Maya lowlands. The identifications of many complexes, most of which were not known to archaeologists before our research, transform our understanding of the emergence of Mesoamerican civilizations.</p> <p>1 hour 10 minutes</p>
Inomata-EMCatOfMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XsB_ksMZMYk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XsB_ksMZMYk</a> Early Monumental Construction and the Origins of Maya Civilization - Takeshi Inomata</p> <p>10 Nov 2020</p> <p>[Original Italian text translated to English by Google Translate] Takeshi Inomata, professor at the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, guest at the Institute’s webinar, talks about the discovery published in Nature which calls into question the origins of the Mayan civilization. // In Tabasco, Mexico, not far from the Usumacinta River near the north-western border of Guatemala, a team of international researchers led by Professor Takeshi Inomata, thanks to the use of the LIDAR (Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging) remote sensing method, has detected in 2017 a monumental complex currently considered, as stated in the article recently published in the prestigious journal Nature, “the oldest monumental construction ever found in the Maya area and the largest in the entire pre-Hispanic history of the region”. // With the aim of examining the relationship between the inhabitants of the Maya plains and those of the Olmec region and a cutting-edge methodological approach which saw the use of LIDAR technology integrated with archaeological excavation activities and Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates, Inomata and her multidisciplinary team have managed to identify a series of organized ceremonial complexes dating back to 1000-800 BC. Among these, previously unknown, the largest complex identified is the</p>

	<p>Aguada Fénix site, an artificial plateau (1400 x 400 m), which suggests a significant social change, thus questioning the initial development of the Maya civilization.</p> <p>39 minutes</p>
Inomata-OoMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5u5NBUDlqHY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5u5NBUDlqHY</a> Origins of Maya Civilization Examined at Aguada Fénix, Mexico with Takeshi Inomata, PhD</p> <p>4 June 2023 This talk will discuss recent findings from the site of Aguada Fénix, Mexico, which was discovered in 2018. Its central platform, which measures 1400 x 400 m horizontally and 10-15 m in height and was built around 1000 BC, is the largest and oldest monumental building in the Maya area. The results of investigations at this site are changing our understanding of how the Maya civilization and surrounding societies developed. // Takeshi Inomata, PhD, is a professor at the School of Anthropology, University of Arizona. // He has been investigating social changes in the Maya area through field projects at Aguateca and Ceibal in Guatemala and in the Middle Usumacinta region of Mexico.</p> <p>1 hour 3 minutes</p>
Inomata-OoMCR	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zy5I0mHlbfU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zy5I0mHlbfU</a> Takeshi Inomata - Origins of Maya Civilization Reconsidered - Ritual, Sedentism, and Olmec Connection</p> <p>6 Jun 2016 Shallit Lecture given at BYU on March 8, 2016.</p> <p>1 hour 23 minutes</p>
LAG-AaHoC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRgHYSjDiZ8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRgHYSjDiZ8</a> Architecture and Hieroglyphics of Copan Leia, Anahi, Giselle (2020)</p> <p>13 Aug 2020 [School project presentation]</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
Kassabaum&Martin-GMaL	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mG-Hi57V2_o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mG-Hi57V2_o</a> Great Myths and Legends - Hero Twins of the Americas - Myths of Origin, Duality, and Vengeance</p> <p>2 Mar 2016 Myths concerning the “hero twins” are widespread from Canada to South America. In the archetypal Maya myth, a pair of twin brothers battle with a range of monsters and death deities as they seek to make the world safe for humankind. Instead of defeating their enemies in trials of strength, they outwit them in games of skill, ingenuity, and magic, offering role models of how best to survive death and ultimately attain rebirth into the sky. A variety of myths throughout North America draw on these same themes but differ dramatically in the details, thereby demonstrating the incredible antiquity of the basic story and the relationships between the diverse cultures of the New World. // Dr. Megan Kassabaum, Weingarten Assistant Curator, American Section and Dr. Simon Martin, Associate Curator / Keeper, American Section. [Joint lecture: ~10 minutes Kassabaum, ~30 minutes Martin, ~20 minutes Kassabaum.]</p> <p>1 hour 5 minutes</p>
Lamoureux-BTCPatAM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6it7F0ffrwQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6it7F0ffrwQ</a> Maya at the Playa 2021 - Maxime Lamoureux-St-Hilaire - Breaking Tamal - Commensality Politics among the Ancient Maya</p> <p>7 Oct 2021 M@P2021 - Maxime Lamoureux-St-Hilaire - Breaking Tamal - Commensality Politics. Originally presented on September 24, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Leventhal-RMH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUST2dNXbTU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUST2dNXbTU</a> Rethinking Maya Heritage - Past and Present</p> <p>29 Nov 2022 The 2022 Gordon R. Willey Lecture. // The story of Maya culture as a once-great civilization that built towering pyramids in the jungles of Central America was developed and popularized by national governments, anthropologists, and archaeologists. Previously unable to control the story of their own culture, Maya communities today are actively reframing their heritage and centering their most recent history—not the distant past—to regain power and self-determination. Richard Leventhal will discuss the importance and role that the nineteenth-century Caste War—one of the largest and most successful Indigenous rebellions—is playing in the Maya’s contested heritage. // Presented by the Peabody Museum</p>

	<p>of Archaeology &amp; Ethnology and Harvard Museums of Science &amp; Culture in collaboration with the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. // About the Speaker: Richard M. Leventhal, Professor, Department of Anthropology and Executive Director, Penn Cultural Heritage Center, Penn Museum, University of Pennsylvania. // Richard M. Leventhal is Executive Director of the Penn Cultural Heritage Center of the Penn Museum as well as Professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania. He serves as Curator in the American Section at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology where he formerly served as the Williams Director. Prior to coming to Penn, he was the President of the School for Advanced Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico and Director of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Leventhal received his PhD from Harvard University. He is one of the Directors of the Tihosuco Heritage Preservation and Community Development Project focused upon the nineteenth-century Caste War rebellion in the Yucatan. He has written extensively about the Maya and about cultural heritage preservation.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Leventhal-TCotAM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPYC5CCIWHI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPYC5CCIWHI</a> The Collapse of the Ancient Maya - Interpretations of the Past and Preserving the Future</p> <p>13 Mar 2009</p> <p>On Tue., Mar 10, join Richard M. Leventhal, Ph.D., professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania and curator of the American Section at Penn Museum, as he offers insights into the collapse of the major cities of the Maya as well as interprets the past and future of the ancient Maya. The talk will take place from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. in the first-floor lounge of Falvey. // Dr. Leventhal's presentation, The Collapse of the Ancient Maya: Interpretations of the Past and Preserving the Future is the second installment of the 4th annual Anthropology Lecture Series hosted by Falvey this semester and complements the theme of the series, The Science of Humanity: Tongues, Stones, and Bones very well as it offers a new perspective through which to learn about the Maya civilization. // The ancient Maya are one of the great cultures of the ancient and modern worlds. Around A.D. 800, the major cities of the Mayan world were rapidly abandoned in one of the largest demographic shifts ever. Recent excavations at the ancient Maya city of Xunantunich in Belize shed new light on this collapse. Dr. Leventhal will discuss how the excavation and preservation of Maya cities as modern centers of economic development force a re-examination of the position of the ancient and modern Maya in today's world. // Dr. Leventhal is also the director and founder of the Penn Cultural Heritage Center. The Center works to broaden scholarly and public awareness, as well as discussion and debate revolving around crucial issues that can potentially affect the worlds endangered cultural heritage. The Center is established at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology in Philadelphia. // Dr. Leventhal's research focuses on ancient Mayan civilization and culture, Mesoamerica, complex societies, archaeological theory and method and the intellectual history of archaeology in America. He is the author of several monographs, books, reports, and articles, and has also served as co-editor of Archaeology in the Mediterranean: The Present State and Future Scope of a Discipline.</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Martin-GBolMotMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mesgR4Oq0k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mesgR4Oq0k</a> Great Beasts of Legend - Monsters of the Maya Cosmos</p> <p>1 Mar 2017</p> <p>Dr. Simon Martin, Associate Curator, American Section, Penn Museum</p> <p>The Maya universe was populated by a variety of strange beasts and hybrid entities, some as actors in mythic narratives, others as symbolic representations of the sky, earth, and netherworld. However bizarre and complex their form, each had a coherent part to play in a wider religious system. One of the more energetic areas in Maya studies today is the effort to fathom their meanings and, by doing so, enter the imagination and consciousness of an ancient American people.</p> <p>1 hour 3 minutes</p>
Martin-GW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Si4HW8tS94I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Si4HW8tS94I</a> Great Wonders - Chichen Itza - An Alien City in the Maya Lowlands</p> <p>4 Jun 2015</p> <p>Lecture given by Dr. Simon Martin, Associate Curator and Keeper of Collections, American Section. Every spring and autumn equinox thousands of people gather at the base of "El Castillo"—the pyramid at the heart of one of the ancient America's most famous and evocative cities: Chichen Itza. They come to marvel at the skill of ancient astronomers in aligning their structure in such a way that the sun casts a diamond-back shadow of a giant serpent down one of its staircases. They also come to peer into the depths of the great sinkhole known as the "Well of Sacrifice," and wander through the expanses of the "Great Ballcourt," the largest in the New World. Chichen Itza is a truly remarkable place, but the story behind it has hardly been told. There is a hidden history to these ruins and the biggest secret of all is that this great Maya metropolis is not very Maya at all. To understand the city properly it will be necessary to</p>

	<p>debunk the myths and take a journey into the symbolism behind its every carved stone—revealing its true designers and their ancient purpose.</p> <p>48 minutes</p>
Martin-IEG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7dSMsU3S_o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7dSMsU3S_o</a>          Inside Emblem Glyphs - Tracking Royal Identities at Calakmul &amp; Dzibanche</p> <p>16 May 2013          Recalling the Ancestors: Maya Traditions across Time          For ancient and contemporary Maya alike, ancestors are ever-present and fundamental to the sense of identity, heritage, power and place. Join the Penn Museum as we celebrate Maya ancestors and the cultural traditions through which communities engage them. Guests are treated to a full day of special Maya-related programming, with lectures from speakers including Dr. Charles Golden, Brandeis University, and Dr. Payson Sheets, University of Colorado Boulder; a Maya hieroglyph workshop from Simon Martin, Associate Curator, American Section.</p> <p>1 hour 20 minutes</p>
Martin-MM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zw5fo9q9-YY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zw5fo9q9-YY</a>          Maya Majesty - Kings and Queens of the Classic Period</p> <p>20 Nov 2012          Simon Martin, Co-Curator, MAYA 2012: Lords of Time and co-author, Chronicle of the Maya Kings and Queens: Deciphering the Dynasties of the Ancient Maya, is the featured speaker in this program. Between 300 and 900 CE, the ancient Maya developed an elaborate royal culture, imbuing men and women of appropriate birth with the conventions of authority and a quasi-divine status. This talk explores the intricate ties between royalty and ritual, where the performance of religious rites not only advertised regal status but was also the lifeblood that sustained legitimacy and power. The costuming, regalia, and ritual acts of Maya kings and queens represent a code that we can read to reveal their relationship to particular gods and mythic events, as well as to their own place within the Maya cosmos.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Martin-TCMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vaHULQivXyl">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vaHULQivXyl</a>          The Classic Maya Collapse - New Evidence on a Great Mystery</p> <p>27 Oct 2020          The Maya of the Classic Period 150–900 CE created one of the most dynamic and successful societies of the ancient Americas. Millions of people inhabited thousands of settlements, divided among more than a hundred kingdoms. By controlling water resources and terraforming the landscape they developed an agricultural system that supported a ruling class of king and nobles, as well as strata of artists, architects, potters, merchants, and warriors. But at about 800 things began to go seriously wrong and within a century all their great cities were abandoned, never to be reoccupied. One of the great problems of world archaeology, this catastrophe has never lacked theories, what it lacked was hard facts pointing to an explanation. But today we might finally be close to understanding what happened and laying a mystery to rest. // Simon Martin, Ph.D., Adjunct Associate Professor, Anthropology, Curator, American Section, Penn Museum</p> <p>1 hour 14 minutes.</p>
Martin-TMa2012	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47F_NEbMKIs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47F_NEbMKIs</a>          The Maya and 2012 - Fact, Fantasy, and Phenomenon</p> <p>14 Mar 2013          The Maya and 2012: Fact, Fantasy, and Phenomenon          In recent years there has been a gathering storm of publicity surrounding an ""end of time"" arriving in December 2012, based on the nearing conclusion of a Maya calendar. What did the ancient Maya really believe would take place? Dr. Simon Martin, Research Specialist, Penn Museum, helps to form a more accurate picture of ancient Maya beliefs.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Martin-TRotAA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oeP_rimQig">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oeP_rimQig</a>          Teotihuacan - Rome of the Ancient Americas</p> <p>3 Apr 2023 World Heritage Lecture Series          Around 100 CE, a huge metropolis began to emerge in the Basin of Mexico, one the Aztecs would later call Teotihuacan, or "Birthplace of the Gods." It quickly came to dominate the region, and, with its completely new urban grid-plan, contained as many as 150,000 people. Its two gigantic buildings, the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, were surrounded by smaller temples, plazas, and a thousand or more</p>

	<p>apartment compounds. They were all once richly painted in dazzling colors and complex designs depicting twisting feathered serpents, prowling jaguars, storm gods and water goddesses, priests, warriors, and lords. But its history has long been a mystery, and we are only now beginning to understand its importance and impact on ancient Mesoamerica.</p> <p>1 hour 6 minutes</p>
Martin-TTMA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0vr5e9b9Bg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0vr5e9b9Bg</a> The True Maya Apocalypse</p> <p>12 Apr 2013 In this 2012 Maya Weekend lecture, Simon Martin discusses the True May Apocalypse. It has taken many years to understand the culture that lies behind these fabulous, and sometimes perplexing, records and to gain some sense of an ancient mindset that is both very similar to and very different from our own. The past two decades, in particular, have seen tremendous advances in the decipherment of the Maya script. Today we realize that the Maya did not worship time as such, but did conceive of a cosmos that was intrinsically ordered by numbers and chronology. The lives of both humans and gods were entwined in the same interlocking cycles, differing only in scale: the vast expanse of the divine order contrasted with the miniscule spans of mortals.</p> <p>31 minutes</p>
Martin-CMG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5l62o44QCIA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5l62o44QCIA</a> Classic Maya Gods - Epigraphic and Comparative Perspectives</p> <p>2 Apr 2013 Penn Museum's Maya Weekend is one of the largest and oldest meetings in the United States devoted to Maya studies. This year brings together international scholars, speakers of Mayan descent, conservationists, and others actively involved with traditional Maya communities within Mexico and Central American countries, for a lively and engaging look at the future of the Maya World.</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
Martin-TUJ	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-JTb5r3lITE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-JTb5r3lITE</a> The Urbanized Jungle - Ancient Maya Garden Cities</p> <p>6 Jan 2018 Dr. Simon Martin, Associate Curator, American Section, Penn Museum. // By at least 1000 BCE the ancient Maya were building massive temple platforms in the midst of dispersed settlements, an approach to urbanism that persisted for almost two millennia. The low density of these settlements was uniquely suited to their rainforest environment, based on an "agro-urban" system in which foodstuffs and other important crops were produced within the heart of the city, right up to the edge of palaces and ceremonial plazas. Major questions remain about how this system came about and functioned through time. Dr. Simon Martin's takes us on a tour of the jungle cities, exploring the origins, operation, and ultimate collapse of one of the world's most sophisticated tropical civilizations.</p> <p>1 hour 8 minutes</p>
McAnany-MAaFTE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Me1CXJse6qA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Me1CXJse6qA</a> Maya Ancestors and Folded-time Epistemologies</p> <p>3 May 2013 Recalling the Ancestors: Maya Traditions across Time For ancient and contemporary Maya alike, ancestors are ever-present and fundamental to the sense of identity, heritage, power and place. Join the Penn Museum as we celebrate Maya ancestors and the cultural traditions through which communities engage them.</p> <p>41 minutes</p>
McGovern-MC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iH5OpV3d3wI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iH5OpV3d3wI</a> Maya Collapse - McGovern 2020</p> <p>31 Aug 2020 This is a case study on the Classic Maya Collapse, with some thought questions about pathway dependence and rigidity traps, social capital and the interaction of ideology and climate. With a modern connection to migration and violence.</p> <p>31 minutes</p>
MDP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IhPv7XFAGxk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IhPv7XFAGxk</a> Mayan Discoveries Panel</p>

	<p>2 Feb 2022</p> <p>As part of the Global Humanities Initiative, the Meridian Center for Cultural Diplomacy is partnering with the Embassy of Guatemala to host a discussion on recent archaeological discoveries made by Dr. Marcello Canuto and Dr. Francisco Estrada-Belli of Tulane University and Dr. Tomás Barrientos of the Universidad de Valle de Guatemala. The archaeologists are part of a team of researchers led by Guatemala's PACUNAM LiDAR Initiative, who recently discovered dozens of ancient, previously lost Mayan cities of more than 60,000 houses, palaces, elevated highways, and other large constructions in the jungles of Guatemala. On January 27, 2022, the virtual program will begin at 11:00 EST with a lecture by Dr. Canuto and Dr. Estrada-Belli followed by a panel discussion with Dr. Barrientos, Dr. Sarah Parcak (University of Alabama), and Dr. John Walker (University of Central Florida), moderated by Dr. Loa Traxler (University of New Mexico). Guests will include students, leading archaeologists and anthropologists, cultural heritage and museum professionals and scholars, and organizations with a focus on Central America, Pre-Columbian studies, and Mayan cultures.</p> <p>2 hours 12 minutes</p>
Miller&Turner-UtMCoM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZM6MHxa0KXk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZM6MHxa0KXk</a> Understanding the Maya Codex of Mexico - Meaning and History of the Fourth Maya Codex</p> <p>4 Feb 2023</p> <p>Prior to the 1960s, only three pre-Hispanic Maya books were known to have survived the humidity of the tropics and the deliberate efforts of Spanish invaders to destroy them. The sudden and controversial appearance of a fourth Maya codex under private ownership sparked decades of debate about its origin and authenticity. Recent collaborative scientific and art historical studies have determined that not only is the Maya Codex of Mexico (formerly known as the Grolier Codex) authentic, but also that it predates the other surviving books by centuries. This presentation explores the importance of Maya books and controversy surrounding the acquisition of the Maya Codex of demonstrates how Maya astronomers used the book to predict the dangerous and complex movements of the planet Venus 900 years ago. // Mary Miller is the Director of the Getty Research Institute, where she also leads the Pre-Hispanic Art Provenance Initiative (PHAPI), a systematic study of the 20th century international market for pre-Hispanic art. A specialist in the art of ancient Mexico and the Maya, her numerous publications include The Murals of Bonampak (1986), The Art of Mesoamerica (1986, now in its 6th edition), Maya Art and Architecture (1999, now in a new edition with Megan O'Neil), and The Spectacle of the Late Maya Court: Reflections on the Murals of Bonampak (2013). She is Sterling Professor Emeritus in History of Art at Yale University and the recipient of many national awards. // Andrew D. Turner is a senior research specialist at the Getty Research Institute. Trained as both an archaeologist and art historian, Turner's work focuses on ancient Mesoamerican material culture, symbolism, and cross-cultural interaction. He has authored several scholarly works on ancient Mesoamerican and Andean material culture and is the editor of the books Flower Worlds: Religion, Aesthetics, and Ideology in Mesoamerica and the American Southwest (with Michael Mathiowetz, 2021) and Códice Maya de México (2022).</p> <p>1 hour 19 minutes</p>
Miller-TSMMoB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDudtA1nVa4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDudtA1nVa4</a> The Splendid Maya Murals of Bonampak- Mexico- with Prof. Mary Miller</p> <p>22 Oct 2013</p> <p>At the Yale Presidential Inauguration Symposia on October 11th 2013, Mary Miller, Dean of Yale College, and Sterling Professor of History of Art at Yale University, presented a lecture entitled, "The Splendid Maya Murals of Bonampak, Mexico". // Painted in the last decade of the eighth century in the tropical rainforest of Chiapas, Mexico, and brought to modern attention in 1946, the wall paintings of Bonampak reveal the ancient Maya at the end of their splendor. Using the most complex and luxurious palette of pigments known from prehispanic Mexico, a small group of trained artists rendered the rituals of court rituals, from human sacrifice to the receipt of foreign dignitaries. Dean Miller will discuss both newly commissioned and newly rediscovered photographs as well as recently completed reconstructions as she brings this ancient spectacle to life.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Miller-WTE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DI9Gy4ZQRiQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DI9Gy4ZQRiQ</a> Were They Enslaved? A New Look at Maya Figurines</p> <p>13 Dec 2018</p> <p>Unpack the complexity of Maya social life with Mary Miller (Yale University). Miller will examine figurines from Jaina, an island off the Yucatan mainland known for elite burial sites, and ask who were these weavers, these warriors, these amorous women, these faithful companions of the dead? // Thursday, October 25, 2018 // Brown University</p> <p>44 minutes</p>



Morell-Hart-BFUFD	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2nfpV5Tt1Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2nfpV5Tt1Y</a>  Maya at the Playa 2021 - Shanti Morell-Hart - Buried Foods, Underworld Foods, Deep Foods - Oaxacan Gastronomy in Historical Contexts</p> <p>7 Oct 2021  M@P2021 - Shanti Morell-Hart - Buried Foods, Underworld Foods, Deep Foods: Oaxacan Gastronomy in Historical Contexts. Originally presented on September 24, 2021 at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>52 minutes</p>
Mixer-FILPCMP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBQfwd2eeTk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBQfwd2eeTk</a>  Maya at the Lago 2022 - David Mixer - Frontiers in Late Pre-Classic Maya Politics - Reflections from Preliminary Investigations into the Triadic Group at Actuncan, Belize</p> <p>1 May 2022  The full title of this presentation was "Frontiers in Late Pre-Classic Maya Politics: Reflections from Preliminary Investigations Into the Triadic Group at Actuncan, Belize." The presentation was delivered at the 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference in Davidson, North Carolina on Friday, April 29. The 2022 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference (Thu 04/28 to Sun 05/01) celebrated the amazing career of Dr. David Freidel. Many of Dr. Freidel's colleagues and former students presented, and the theme of the conference revolved around questions of Maya rulership. David's contributions to the field of Maya Archaeology, especially his work at Cerros, Yaxuna, and Waka' was highlighted.</p> <p>38 minutes</p>
Nichols-TatMoaWC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Blcksf7SgFE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Blcksf7SgFE</a>  Teotihuacan and the Making of a World City</p> <p>16 May 2018  2018 Gordon R. Willey Lecture and Reception. // Deborah L. Nichols, William J. Bryant 1925 Professor of Anthropology; Chair, Latin America, Latino, and Caribbean Studies, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College. // In the first century CE, Teotihuacan became the capital of the area known today as Central Mexico. The city grew to include 100,000 people, drawing immigrants from Western Mexico, the Valley of Oaxaca, Veracruz, and the Maya region. Deborah Nichols will discuss how Teotihuacan became the largest and most influential city in Mexico and Central America; how it maintained this position for 500 years through diplomacy, pilgrimages, military incursions, and commerce; why modern scholars consider it a "world city"; and what challenges exist in advancing an understanding of its legacy. // Recorded 3/28/18.</p> <p>1 hour 5 minutes</p>
Nunez-HC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yxfScPYing">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yxfScPYing</a>  Honduras Copan - The Athens of the Mayans - Directed by Cesar Ricardo Nunez</p> <p>1 Jan 2013  WWW.CRNFILMS.COM  The multi-Emmy Award winner Cesar Ricardo Nunez has produced this documentary to show the mysteries of the Mayan civilization culture regarding the end of the world 2012 prophecies and the overall beauty of the Mayan city of Copan Ruins in Honduras.</p> <p>Honduras Copan Mayan Civilization Documentary Trailer June 30, 2012.  Produced, Edited and Directed by Cesar R. Nunez  Narrated by Ricardo Agurcia Fasquelle (Honduran archeologist).</p> <p>Over 2000 years ago the Mayans built a brilliant civilization; a civilization of massive stone pyramids and beautiful carved sculptures of worship. Over the course of centuries, it grew into one of antiquity's most advanced cultures. Between the years 300 and 900 of the Common Era, the Mayan civilization boasted hundreds of cities across North and Central America, spreading throughout modern day Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, and Honduras, extending 700 miles from Chichen Itza in northern Yucatan to the southernmost city of Copan. But who truly are these Mayans? How did they build these magnificent cities rising out of the jungle? Did they really predict the end of the world? The answers lie in the place that best exemplifies Mayan art, architecture, and culture -- "Honduras Copan".</p> <p>45 minutes</p>
O'Neil-RtP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BkZ1QkKXWZw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BkZ1QkKXWZw</a>  Lecture — Reshaping the Past: Ancient Maya Sculptures, "After" and Before (Megan E. O'Neil)</p> <p>29 May 2019</p>

	<p>March 27, 2019   Megan E. O'Neil, Emory University; BGC Research Fellow   "Reshaping the Past: Ancient Maya Sculptures, "After" and Before"   Brown Bag Lunch Talk</p> <p>1 hour 1 minute</p>
Ordoñez-RTfECPMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WKxlrE5qSpE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WKxlrE5qSpE</a> Royal Textiles from Early Classic Period Maya Sites</p> <p>4 Nov 2020 Research presentation by Margaret T. Ordoñez, PhD for Costume Society of America's 2020 Southeast Regional Virtual Symposium &amp; Annual Meeting, Nov 6-7, 2020. Hosted by Louisiana State University, Department of Textiles, Apparel Design &amp; Merchandising.</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
Ponce-MHbG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9iZldlnstk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9iZldlnstk</a> Maya at the Playa 2020 - Jocelyne Ponce - Maya History beyond Glyphs - La Corona Hieroglyphic Stairway2</p> <p>26 Sept 2021 M@P 2020 - Jocelyne Ponce - Maya History beyond Glyphs: the Archaeological Experience of La Corona's Hieroglyphic Stairway 2. This presentation was originally presented on October 2 at the 14th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference. This presentation was co-authored by Dr. Marcello Canuto and Dr. Tomás Barrientos.</p> <p>57 minutes</p>
Ridinger-MC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xN6E5AFeb9M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xN6E5AFeb9M</a> Maya Cosmology &amp; the Real 2012 - Mary Lou Ridinger at TEDxSanMigueldeAllende</p> <p>7 Jan 2013 Mary Lou Ridinger, an archaeologist who has lived in Guatemala for nearly twenty-five years tackles the absurd misinterpretations of the Mayan "Long Count" calendar, explains its true meaning of December 21, 2012 in the Mayan context, and suggests that our society could learn important lessons about cyclicity and interconnectedness from the actual beliefs of Mayans. // Mary Lou Ridinger, born in Texas in 1945, first lived in San Miguel Allende in 1958-59. Upon her return in 1970 she attended the University of the Americas for her M.A in archaeology. Her studies included literal "digs" as Mexico City excavated its subway system. Three years later her career started in Guatemala as she was the first archaeologist to discover the source of the lost Maya jade mines. This led to starting a small jade business which ,thirty-eight years later, has been fundamental in restoring a source of Maya cultural heritage to both a nation, and to a people; as well as to its place in Mesoamerican history. During the past 4 years Ridinger has founded the Maya Conservancy and spent much time in developing educational tools to bring back the Maya Calendar knowledge from the 2,000-year-old site of Izapa, Chiapas. Still virtually unknown, Izapa is the origin site of the complex Mesoamerican calendar system, including the Dec 21, 2012 date. She has been featured in National Geographic, the Discovery channel, and various magazines. She and her husband's story has been featured in a recent book, The Stone of Kings by Gerard Helferich.</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
Rohark-DPdMH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7y1QzG9ag">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7y1QzG9ag</a> Das Prinzip der Maya-Hieroglyphen</p> <p>29 Apr 2020 [Jens Rohark aka Lacambalam, YouTube channel. Rohark teaches how to write some glyphs, in German.]</p> <p>11 minutes</p>
Sabloff-MAAiRttMW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=muLy2qu49to">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=muLy2qu49to</a> Maya Archaeology and Its Relevance to the Modern World</p> <p>28 Sept 2014 Jeremy Sabloff, President, Santa Fe Institute, September 10, 2014. // Stanislaw Ulam Lecture Series: Seeing the Future in Our Past: Why Archaeology Matters. // While the great architectural, artistic, and intellectual achievements of Pre-Columbian Maya peoples continue to bedazzle us for their richness, an understanding of the arc of ancient Maya civilization has relevance to problems facing the world today. SFI President Jerry Sabloff focuses on lessons about sustainability and societal resilience gleaned from new evidence relating to the decline of many major cities in the southern Maya Lowlands in the ninth century CE. He also explores heritage education and tourism in today's Maya world, among other topics.</p> <p>1 hour 24 minutes</p>
Sabloff-TDoCMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyrgieXgZPw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyrgieXgZPw</a></p>

	<p>The Decline of Classic Maya Civilization - A Systems Perspective</p> <p>13 Apr 2012 Jeremy Sabloff, President, Santa Fe Institute, February 24, 2010. // The decline and abandonment of many key cities in the Southern Maya Lowlands around A.D. 800 has long attracted scholarly and public attention. While archaeologists now understand -- contrary to previous thought -- that Maya civilization did not collapse at this time, as a number of Maya cities continued to thrive up until the 16th century Spanish Conquest, the causes of the relatively rapid demise of cities such as Tikal, Palenque, and Copan remain of great interest. New archaeological, epigraphic, and environmental information have enabled archaeologists to form better models that provide more systemic perspectives on this decline than ever before.</p> <p>1 hour 9 minutes</p>
Sattler&Dickinsde Girón-AN	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ksi7KUzp-GA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ksi7KUzp-GA</a> Apocalypse Now - Modern Maya and Ancient Prophecies</p> <p>22 Mar 2012 Watch video of Mareike Sattler, senior lecturer, Anthropology Department, and Avery Dickins de Girón, assistant director of the Center for Latin American Studies, speaking at the Osher Lifelong Learning class, "Apocalypse Now? Modern Maya and Ancient Prophecies". // This seminar introduces students to Maya culture from ancient to modern times. Maya people and culture have been featured prominently in popular culture over the last few years, and especially now, as the media have played up ancient Maya prophecies that supposedly predict an apocalyptic end of the world in December 2012. What exactly did the Ancient Maya say about this event? How do modern Maya live today? Guest speakers will be invited to introduce students to topics ranging from archaeology and hieroglyphic writing systems to modern Maya languages and political economies in Guatemala. Vanderbilt's numerous projects in health care, language studies, and community development in Guatemala will also be discussed. By the end of this course students will have learned how to read Maya hieroglyphs, how to calculate time in the Maya calendar, and how to greet someone in the K'iche' Mayan language! // The class is part of the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at Vanderbilt. The non-credit classes are intended for older adults who want to pursue lifelong learning with the stimulus of lectures and discussions in an informal and relaxed environment.</p> <p>1 hour 11 minutes</p>
Saturno-ATtMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcJY22wFpFg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcJY22wFpFg</a> Bill Saturno - Adding Time to the Maya Clock - Nat Geo Live</p> <p>17 Dec 2012 National Geographic grantee and archaeologist Bill Saturno reveals simple proof that the Maya — contrary to popular belief — believed the world would continue well past 2012.</p> <p>25 minutes</p>
Saturno-DWSUNH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFcugYGf4RQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFcugYGf4RQ</a> Dr William Saturno, UNH</p> <p>14 May 2019 Of Creation and Kings: Illustrating Maya Origins – The Mural of San Bartolo. [Linus Pauling Memorial Lecture Series.]</p> <p>1 hour 58 minutes</p>
Saturno-FtMoKttMoK	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1UxTtxtz5E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1UxTtxtz5E</a> From the Myth of Kings to the Math of Kings - Art, Science, and the Ancient Maya</p> <p>15 Feb 2013 From the Myth of Kings to the Math of Kings: Art, Science, and the Ancient Maya William Saturno // Membership Lecture, The New Mexico History Museum Auditorium Thursday, January 24, 2013, 6:30 to 7:30 pm. // The murals of San Bartolo and Xultun are separated by more than 900 years of Maya history and reflect very different relationships between society and the cosmos. Dr. William Saturno explores the most recent finds and paints a picture of Maya society driven by royal figures who exploited art and science to establish and maintain their place as symbol and center of Maya urban life. // Sponsored by Betty and Luke Vortman Endowment Fund and George Watson</p> <p>1 hour 2 minutes</p>
Saturno-MaMotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M0vZAVCOAaI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M0vZAVCOAaI</a> Murals and Mysteries of the Maya - William Saturno- PhD</p>

	<p>6 May 2016, The Thrill of the Find: Murals and Mysteries of the Maya, Wednesday, January 21, 2015. // William Saturno, PhD, assistant professor of archaeology, Boston University; director, Proyecto San Bartolo/Xultún, Instituto de Antropología e Historia, Guatemala; research associate, Peabody Museum, Harvard University. // While seeking refuge from the grueling heat of the Guatemalan jungle, William Saturno crawled down a looter's trench to rest in the shade. He casually turned on his flashlight and gazed up at 2,000-year-old Maya murals in the site now known as San Bartolo. Nearly a decade later but only five miles away, Saturno and his student Max Chamberlain uncovered an earthen mound hiding a Maya house adorned by murals unlike any ever found before. Enjoy tales of Saturno's adventures and discoveries and learn what these stunning murals reveal about the Maya, their lives, and their society.</p> <p>1 hour 23 minutes</p>
Saturno-UXNDiMSaA	<p><a href="https://wayback.archive-it.org/5456/20150418060441/https://peabody.harvard.edu/files/audio/20121017saturno.mp3">https://wayback.archive-it.org/5456/20150418060441/https://peabody.harvard.edu/files/audio/20121017saturno.mp3</a> Bill Saturno: Unearthing Xultun - New Discoveries in Maya Science and Art. [Audio only.]</p> <p>1 hour 3 minutes</p>
Schele-MC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZEgseEpYM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZEgseEpYM</a> Maya Cosmos, Dr Linda Schele</p> <p>17 Apr 2019 Epigrapher Dr. Linda Schele tells the story of her journey in deciphering the Maya hieroglyphs – revealing a new understanding of the worldview of the Maya Cosmos.</p> <p>2 hours 0 minutes</p>
Sheets-E	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SriHjhONX5c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SriHjhONX5c</a> "Eccentrics"</p> <p>15 May 2013 For ancient and contemporary Maya alike, ancestors are ever-present and fundamental to the sense of identity, heritage, power and place. Join the Penn Museum as we celebrate Maya ancestors and the cultural traditions through which communities engage them. Guests are treated to a full day of special Maya-related programming, with lectures from speakers including Dr. Charles Golden, Brandeis University, and Dr. Payson Sheets, University of Colorado Boulder; a Maya hieroglyph workshop from Simon Martin, Associate Curator, American Section; and much more. [This lecture is by Payson Sheets.]</p> <p>52 minutes</p>
Stanton&Brown-CtW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbXTk2ktp14">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbXTk2ktp14</a> Maya at the Lago 2022 - Travis Stanton - Kathryn Brown - Centering the World - Mountains, the Sea, and the Tree</p> <p>1 May 2022 The full title of this presentation was "Centering the World: Mountains, the Sea, and the Tree." The presentation was delivered at the 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference in Davidson, North Carolina on Friday, April 29. The 2022 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference (Thu 04/28 to Sun 05/01) celebrated the amazing career of Dr. David Freidel. Many of Dr. Freidel's colleagues and former students presented, and the theme of the conference revolved around questions of Maya rulership. David's contributions to the field of Maya Archaeology, especially his work at Cerros, Yaxuna, and Waka' was highlighted.</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Stuart-AtE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHAJw4YQ40o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHAJw4YQ40o</a> Boundary End Archaeology Research Center - After the Entrada, by Dr. David Stuart</p> <p>Streamed live on 27 May 2020 AUSTIN // After the Entrada: The Memory of Teotihuacan among the Late Classic Maya. Dr. David Stuart presented this free live-streamed lecture on YouTube, May 27. // The "Entrada" of 378 CE stands as one of the major events of ancient Mesoamerican history, when a new political order was established at the central Maya capital of Tikal by agents of Teotihuacan and its long-reigning ruler, Spearthrower Owl (or "Owl Striker"). Many details of the events remain obscure, but we know that it was then recognized as a political conquest, with long lasting repercussions in Maya history. // This talk will focus on how these complex events of the Early Classic shaped the political ideology of later centuries, into the Late Classic era, when numerous kings referenced Teotihuacan in their own artistic and historical narratives. // Over four centuries after this event, and long after the fall of Teotihuacan ca. 550 CE., Maya rulers developed a shared ideology of military prowess rooted in the Entrada history and in the memory of Spearthrower Owl. [Boundary End Archaeology Research Center.]</p> <p>1 hour 13 minutes</p>

StuartG&D-NG-PatAMW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BCs86ZrxX9k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BCs86ZrxX9k</a> Palenque and the Ancient Maya World - Nat Geo Live</p> <p>22 Aug 2011 Archaeologists and National Geographic grantees George and David Stuart offer keen insights into the art and culture of the Mayans.</p> <p>40 minutes</p>
Stuart-MAaH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKW7XAreGAQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKW7XAreGAQ</a> Maya at the Playa 2020 - David Stuart - Maya Archaeology and History - Personal Reflections</p> <p>26 Sept 2021 2020 M@P - David Stuart - Maya Archaeology and History - Personal Reflections on a Changing Field. This presentation was originally presented on October 2, 2020 at the 14th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>1 hour 11 minutes</p>
Stuart-MSTU2012	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H2CK_HFsg7g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H2CK_HFsg7g</a> David Stuart's talk at the Maya Symposium at Tulane University, 2012</p> <p>9 Jun 2012 [No information about title or content of lecture. Unofficial recording, with handheld camera or phone; image sometimes out of focus, sometimes shaky. Begins with talking about iconography of an inscription involving Pakal the Great, but overall topic unclear to me.]</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
THG-AFHotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65Qr20TLBxQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65Qr20TLBxQ</a> Itza - A Forgotten History of the Maya</p> <p>28 Aug 2019 Most records of Mayan history were destroyed by the Spanish, but enough remain to divine the story of the mighty Itza, who ruled much of the Yucatan peninsula for a millennia. Today, Chichen Itza is one of Mexico's most spectacular archaeological sites. The History Guy remembers some forgotten history of the Mayan civilization. // This is original content based on research by The History Guy. Images in the Public Domain are carefully selected and provide illustration. As images of actual events are sometimes not available, images of similar objects and events are used for illustration. [THG = "The History Guy", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
VanStone-ACMCFM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xB7J9TTq8Lo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xB7J9TTq8Lo</a> Ancient Classic Maya Ceramic Figurine Molds</p> <p>23 Mar 2018 [NCECA lecture NCECA. National Council on Education for the Ceramic Arts]</p> <p>38 minutes</p>
Vepretskii-GX	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2wz1Vv_nTI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2wz1Vv_nTI</a> Sergey Vepretskiy - Reconsidering the Glyph X in the Lunar Series</p> <p>30 Jan 2019 History of Pre-Columbian America, XXI Sergeev's Readings, Moscow State University (January 29 - February 2, 2019). // Glyph X is the special position in the sequence of the Lunar Series that was first noticed by Sylvanus Morley in 1916. This supplementary series is connected to the moon and usually appears in the starting date after the 9-day cycle, known as Glyphs G and F. The sequence of the Lunar Series in the inscriptions varies from one hieroglyphic block to six, and the full formula shows: 1) how many days passed from the beginning of the synodic month (Glyphs E and D); 2) the sequence number of this month in a larger period (Glyph C); 3) the name of this month (Glyphs X and B); 4) full number of days in this month (Glyph A). // It was discovered that forms of Glyph X correlate with coefficients of Glyph C, that represents three different moon periods (the Jaguar God of the Underworld Moon, the Death God Moon, and the Maiz God Moon), which consist of six months each. It makes the total number of lunar months equal to eighteen, that means that we can expect eighteen different forms of Glyph X. // Nikolai Grube in his recent work dedicated to this topic came to a conclusion that for some reason there were only nine forms of Glyph X in Maya inscriptions. A more thorough analysis of the inscriptions showed that the model proposed by Grube could be revised. Despite numerous inaccuracies and inconsistencies, it can be argued that the actual number of Glyphs X was eighteen. The main objective of this work is to show all the arguments proving the new proposed</p>

	<p>model. // Panel "History of Pre-Columbian America", Subpanel "Texts and languages of Mesoamerica", XXI Sergeev's Readings, Moscow State University, January 30, 2019.</p> <p>24 minutes</p>
Walker-DT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zkONObnFJl8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zkONObnFJl8</a></p> <p>Maya at the Lago 2022 - Debra Walker - Kathryn Reese Taylor - Dangerous Transitions - Tracking Ajaw Across the 8th Baktun</p> <p>30 Apr 2022</p> <p>The full title of this presentation was "Dangerous Transitions: Tracking Ajaw Across the 8th Baktun" The presentation was delivered at the 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference in Davidson, North Carolina on Friday, April 29. The 2022 11th Annual Maya at the Lago Conference (Thu 04/28 to Sun 05/01) celebrated the amazing career of Dr. David Freidel. Many of Dr. Freidel's colleagues and former students presented, and the theme of the conference revolved around questions of Maya rulership. David's contributions to the field of Maya Archaeology, especially his work at Cerros, Yaxuna, and Waka' was highlighted.</p> <p>1 hour 2 minutes</p>
Zender-CaCiAMF	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnLp1jiqRpk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnLp1jiqRpk</a></p> <p>Maya at the Playa 2021 – Marc Zender - Continuity &amp; Change in Ancient Maya Foodways</p> <p>26 Sept 2021</p> <p>M@P2021 Marc Zender - Continuity &amp; Change in Ancient Maya Foodways. Originally presented on 24 September 2021, at the 15th Annual Maya at the Playa Conference.</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>
Zender-HWCtNY	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5XuYnoGa3Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5XuYnoGa3Q</a></p> <p>How Writing Came to Northern Yucatan</p> <p>2 Jun 2021 BEARC Lectures</p> <p>How the Yukatekan language and its written form may have derived from an early Ch'olan script is the subject of Tuesday's Boundary End Archaeology Research Center virtual lecture by Tulane's noted epigrapher and Associate Professor, Dr. Marc Zender.</p> <p>ABSTRACT - Apart from a handful of independent inventions of writing (in e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, and Mesoamerica), most of the world's writing systems were either directly borrowed from an earlier script or were developed under the influence of one or more other scripts. Since the development of grammatology (the comparative study of writing systems) as a discipline in the mid twentieth century, scholars have developed tools and procedures for the identification of borrowing between writing traditions and, for instance, the derivation of the Japanese script from Chinese, and of Hittite from earlier Akkadian, can be demonstrated. Mesoamerica is no exception, and the various known writing traditions can all be shown to derive from an early proto-script (which, sadly, no longer exists). Additionally, it is also increasingly clear that the initial development of Maya hieroglyphic writing from this proto-script took place in a Ch'olan linguistic context during the Late Preclassic period (ca 400 BC – AD 100), and that later groups of Yukatekan, Tzeltalan, and K'ichee'an speakers did not borrow and develop their own versions of Maya writing until the Late Classic period (ca. AD 600-900). In this talk, I trace the evidence for the derivation of the Late Classic Yukatekan script from the considerably earlier Ch'olan model script of the southern lowlands. As we will see, many peculiarities of the northern inscriptions and codices can be explained by the complicated process of borrowing and adaptation, as can the considerable linguistic and cultural influences of southern lowland Ch'olan civilization on the languages and peoples of Northern Yucatán.</p> <p>1 hour 20 minutes</p>

Art History with Travis Lee Clark

AHwTLC-PCC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3aFkdBAMtw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3aFkdBAMtw</a></p> <p>Lecture 5 - Pre-Classic Cultures - Olmecs &amp; Teotihuacan</p> <p>9 Feb 2021</p> <p>ARTH309G Non-Western Art History. // Travis Lee Clark. // Utah Valley University.</p> <p>57 minutes</p>
AHwTLC-MCC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4aQgasBvwY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4aQgasBvwY</a></p> <p>Lecture 6 - Mesoamerican Classic Cultures - The Maya</p>

	<p>9 Feb 2021 ARTH309G Non-Western Art History. // Travis Lee Clark. // Utah Valley University.</p> <p>1 hour 24 minutes</p>
AHwTLC-ItM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a71jpCvE60">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a71jpCvE60</a> Lecture 7 - Intro to Maya [title in video: Introduction to the Maya &amp; Pre-Classic Maya]</p> <p>10 Feb 2021 ARTH350G Latin American Art History. // Travis Lee Clark. // Utah Valley University.</p> <p>1 hour 30 minutes</p>
AHwTLC-TCM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTHngCrmkXw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTHngCrmkXw</a> Lecture 8 - The Classic Maya</p> <p>18 Feb 2021 ARTH350G Latin American Art. // Travis Lee Clark. // Utah Valley University.</p> <p>1 hour 25 minutes</p>
AHwTLC-PCM&T	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQfz4tASGA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQfz4tASGA</a> Lecture 9 - Postclassic Maya &amp; Toltec</p> <p>24 Feb 2021 ARTH350G Latin American Art. // Travis Lee Clark. // Utah Valley University.</p> <p>1 hour 20 minutes</p>

ArchaeoEd – Dr. Ed Barnhart [podcasts, not video]

AE-PALENQUE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX5cWF7d-ro">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX5cWF7d-ro</a> ArchaeoEd Episode 2 – Palenque</p> <p>30 Sept 2020 Palenque was arguably the most beautiful and sophisticated of all the Maya Classic Period cities. Learn all about it from the guy who literally map the map of its ruins - me!</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
AE-TULUM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pitt9wP2VZw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pitt9wP2VZw</a> ArchaeoEd Episode 4 – Tulum</p> <p>1 Oct 2020 At Spanish contact, was the Maya port city of Tulum also an Aztec military outpost? I think so. Let me tell you why.</p> <p>36 minutes</p>
AE-Maaxna-p1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_ojZ66tLDM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_ojZ66tLDM</a> ArchaeoEd S2E4 - MaaxNa - Part 1</p> <p>1 Apr 2021 In 1995, I discovered a lost Maya city in the jungles of Northwest Belize. This podcast is the story of how I did it.</p> <p>35 minutes</p>
AE- Maaxna-p2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6FKGBM18G_c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6FKGBM18G_c</a> ArchaeoEd S2E5 - MaaxNa - Part 2 and Other Tales</p> <p>1 May 2021 This episode is part two of the Ma'ax Na story. I cover the 3rd and 4th seasons of my adventures mapping Ma'ax Na, plus some other things that happened in my archaeological career back in 1996 and 1997.</p> <p>39 minutes</p>
AE- 260d	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T--VTvMw2c0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T--VTvMw2c0</a> ArchaeoEd S3E4 - 260 Days</p> <p>1 Dec 2021</p>



	<p>The 260-day calendar of Mesoamerica is its oldest and most enduring measurement of time. In this episode I'll explain how it works, what it means to modern Maya people, and how the Dresden Codex contains important links between the past and present uses of the sacred Tzolk'in calendar.</p> <p>39 minutes</p>
AE-MM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXQiUFjtSlc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXQiUFjtSlc</a> ArchaeoEd S3E5 - Moises Morales</p> <p>1 Jan 2022 Moises Morales was a legend in Mexico. His contributions to our knowledge and the protection of the Maya ruins of Palenque are unparalleled. In this episode, I'll tell you some stories about my dear friend Moi.</p> <p>32 minutes</p>
AE-TO	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JLGDRUJ1ND4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JLGDRUJ1ND4</a> ArchaeoEd S3E6 - The Olmecs</p> <p>1 Feb 2022 The Olmecs are widely considered Mesoamerica's "mother culture". In this episode I'll talk about that amazing civilization's achievements and how recent discoveries may change what we think we know about them.</p> <p>38 minutes</p>
AE-TMB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzJvz0clRlQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzJvz0clRlQ</a> ArchaeoEd S3E9 - The Mesoamerican Ballgame</p> <p>1 May 2022 About 4000 years ago, the civilizations of Mesoamerica created the world's first team sport - older by centuries than any other. It was played with a big rubber ball, in a stone-built ball court, and enjoyed from the Chihuahua Desert to the rainforests of Honduras.</p> <p>41 minutes</p>
AE-HIMP-p1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CP19Loy5Tus">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CP19Loy5Tus</a> ArchaeoEd S4E5 - How I Mapped Palenque (Part 1)</p> <p>1 Jan 2023 From 1998 to 2000, I (Dr. Edwin Barnhart) led the Palenque Mapping Project. In this episode I'll share the behind-the-scenes story of how I got the job and the strange things that happened while making the map.</p> <p>37 minutes</p>
AE-HIMP-p2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3JMn-cpL1c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3JMn-cpL1c</a> ArchaeoEd S4E6 - How I Mapped Palenque (Part 2)</p> <p>1 Feb 2023 The continued story of how I mapped Palenque - still in 1998, field season 1 of 3. In this episode - forest fires, mangos, and skinny dipping.</p> <p>40 minutes</p>
AE-HIMP-p3	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-gUCUFwnpA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-gUCUFwnpA</a> ArchaeoEd S4E7 - How I Mapped Palenque (Part 3)</p> <p>1 Mar 2023 The final chapter of the Palenque Mapping Project, Season 1. More snakes, more temples, an exploding Barney the Dinosaur, and a robbery at gun point! I got by with a little help from my friends.</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
AE-EOSaC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1rknTxk-PQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1rknTxk-PQ</a> ArchaeoEd S5E1 - Ed's Origin Story at Copan</p> <p>1 Sept 2023 Ever wonder how Ed became an archaeologist? Well, here's the story. The year was 1990 and the place was Copan, Honduras. A field school experience for the record books!</p> <p>32 minutes</p>

Documentaries

Code	Full title and link
AA-LitCMP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mh2D1d2gqzk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mh2D1d2gqzk</a> Life in the Classic Maya Period - Majesty and Beauty</p> <p>21 Apr 2023 The Maya Classic period is widely considered the golden age of the ancient Maya and saw incredible achievements in art, architecture, and science. Let's explore what made this time period so brilliant and why the classic period continues to fascinate the scholars and public today. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>44 minutes</p>
AA-TDoMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvLs3gDLCOI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvLs3gDLCOI</a> The Decipherment of Maya Script</p> <p>23 Jun 2020 Why did Maya writing remain undecipherable for so long and how was it finally cracked? Find out how this long enigmatic script was finally deciphered and how centuries of recorded Maya history were unlocked. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>22 minutes</p>
AA-THoMCP1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jpwqq4glo8o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jpwqq4glo8o</a> The History of Maya Cities - Part 1</p> <p>31 May 2023 The lowland Maya left us hundreds of written inscriptions that recount the history of their cities, their kings, and their wars. Let's explore this history in the first of three episodes. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>44 minutes</p>
AA-TMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9E_eXE33JE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9E_eXE33JE</a> The Mesoamerican Calendar</p> <p>18 Mar 2020 Ancient Mesoamerica had one of the most incredible calendars ever devised. Discover how they created and used this calendar to track their history and the cosmos. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>18 minutes</p>
AA-TPV	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktIL-uc2Kuw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktIL-uc2Kuw</a> The Popol Vuh - The Maya Story of Creation</p> <p>1 Feb 2021 Explore the Maya story of creation as recorded by the K'iche Maya and see how the Maya saw the world around them. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>32 minutes</p>
AA-TRotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0wa3TZIIIE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0wa3TZIIIE</a> The Rise of the Maya - Preclassic Brilliance</p> <p>23 Sept 2021 Long before the Classic Period of Maya Civilization, great cities, beautiful art, and powerful kings were emerging in the Maya region. Often overlooked, the Preclassic period saw the Maya create some of their greatest achievements in history and develop critical components of their culture. Discover how the Maya bloomed late but brilliantly. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>27 minutes</p>
AA-TWOBaG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aV6ZZZsCjK8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aV6ZZZsCjK8</a> Teotihuacan - Where One Becomes a God</p> <p>11 Jun 2021 The ancient city of Teotihuacan is one of the greatest cities ever constructed in the Americas. It was a city that was remembered by subsequent cultures long after it was abandoned. Because it was never inhabited again, archaeologists can explore the entire city and try to reconstruct the life and history of this magnificent site. Let's find out what made Teotihuacan such a spectacular city and culture. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p>

	37 minutes
Arte-TJoG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jX3yKBBak4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jX3yKBBak4</a> The Jade of Guatemala - Treasures of the Earth - ARTE in English</p> <p>27 Sept 2019 Guatemala is one of the few countries in the world where jade is mined. For the descendants of the Mayans, it's an important gem that speaks of spirituality, heritage, and a past that endures. [The documentary begins with an account of the revival of jade mining and carving in Guatemala in the modern age, but also gives a lot of insight into jade in the Classic Maya period, explaining the Cancuen mine and the massacre which ended the Cancuen ruling dynasty. It also shows Tikal and explains the role of jade in Classic Maya culture and society.]</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
AW-LKotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UzGhfet7Z1Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UzGhfet7Z1Y</a> Lost King of the Maya - Discovery History Documentary</p> <p>7 Apr 2017 [Date of documentary is probably much earlier than upload date on YouTube. AW = "Ancient-World", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Awe-CwDW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0ikZJmzw44">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0ikZJmzw44</a> Caracol with Dr. Awe</p> <p>3 May 2013 [Jaime Awe gives an overview of Caracol by explaining the site on location.]</p> <p>21 minutes</p>
BBC-SotJ-1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDYiaDBDxcw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDYiaDBDxcw</a> BBC - Spirits of the Jaguar - 1 of 4 - The Forging of a New World</p> <p>31 Oct 2015 [Nature documentary, not Maya-related.]</p> <p>48 minutes</p>
BBC-SotJ-2	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLEs7QrgdiE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLEs7QrgdiE</a> BBC - Spirits of the Jaguar - 2 of 4 - Forests of the Maya</p> <p>31 May 2014 Uxmal, Mexico. Reputed to be one of the most beautiful Mayan cities, it holds the only known pyramid with an oval base. The Magician's Pyramid sits on one side of a square noted for its excellent acoustics. Grand terraces offer remarkable views. // Chichen Itza, Mexico. The most famous Mayan city, this was the capital of the second empire, which lasted from about 1000 to 1450. Its enormous pyramids, including the giant Castillo pyramid that houses a jaguar throne, hold remarkable carvings and murals. A nearby cenote, or natural well, was used for human sacrifices to the rain god. // Tulum, Mexico. Between 1200 and 1450, this seacoast city became a major Mayan port and the center of a vast trading network. Tikal, Guatemala. The largest known Mayan city, Tikal is believed to have been home to more than 55,000 people in the year 700. The 60-square-mile site holds numerous pyramids, shrines, and ball courts, where Mayans played a sometimes-dangerous version of soccer, reportedly using as balls human skulls, which could do serious damage if kicked into an opponent. // Copan, Honduras. A southern outpost of the first Mayan empire, which lasted from 300 to about 900, Copan boasts some of the best-preserved ball courts ever found, along with the longest known Mayan stone inscription. The document has helped archaeologists decode some of the culture's mysterious hieroglyphs. // For a thousand years, they ruled what is today a large part of Mexico and southern Central America. They built huge cities and enormous pyramids that vaulted hundreds of feet into the skies. Then, seemingly in an instant, the Mayan Empire, the focus of the second episode of SPIRITS OF THE JAGUAR, collapsed, leaving thousands of elegant stone carvings hidden in the region's lush tropical forests. Even today, the ancient monuments are still being rediscovered. // The Mayans believed that they were created by gods who added their own blood to flour made from corn, a plant native to their Central American homelands. Thus, they were children of the corn, and along with gods personified by the fierce jaguar and the life-giving rain, they worshipped the tall grass that fed them. // In fact, it was their skill as farmers that allowed the Mayans to prosper. Reliable crops of corn, squash, and beans provided enough food for the Mayan population to grow and for some residents to specialize in new skills, unburdened by the need to tend the fields. Some of these specialists became architects, while others helped push Mayan mathematics and astronomy to remarkable heights. // Today, Mayan cities highlight just how much knowledge this society accumulated</p>

	<p>at its height 1,200 years ago. Ornate wall carvings are actually astonishingly detailed calendars that can still be used to predict eclipses and other astral events. Similarly, massive temples are also astronomical observatories designed to track the movements of the night sky. Windows and doors are perfectly aligned to channel the light of the sun at different times of the year or to highlight a sparkling planet. Mayan calendars can still predict eclipses and other astral events. // By necessity, the Mayans were also expert geologists. Each of their great cities is situated next to a cenote, or natural well. The cave water was essential because, although they lived in a tropical forest, fresh surface water was rare. Water from the cenote not only sated the Mayans thirst, it also provided irrigation water for their crops when rain was scarce. // Despite their knowledge, however, the Mayans were only human. By 900, political disagreements and civil wars -- together with crop failures, disease, and other natural disasters -- apparently forced the Mayans to abandon many of their great cities. Some fled to Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, where they built a new empire ruled from the military citadel of Chichen Itza. But this society also fell in the 1400s, a victim of internal strife and invasion from hostile neighbors. // Though their empire is long gone, the Mayans live on. An estimated 1.5 million to 4.5 million descendants of the Mayans inhabit southern Central America. In Mexico's Yucatan region, many residents still speak Maya languages and wear clothing virtually indistinguishable from that depicted in ancient carvings. And, like their ancestors, they pursue a spiritual life still colored by ancient beliefs in the gods of the corn and the jaguar. In the words of noted local poet Mediz Bolio, many locals may speak in Spanish -- but they think in Mayan.</p> <p>49 minutes</p>
Beige-EZ	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7s0as2V0Ws">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7s0as2V0Ws</a> El Zotz - Lost City of the Bats</p> <p>28 Nov 2018 The Maya built many cities that even now are reappearing from the jungles of Central America.</p> <p>16 minutes</p>
Beige-JotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTX-h_bpZLw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTX-h_bpZLw</a> Jade of the Maya</p> <p>10 Apr 2019 Guatemala - another video from my trip there, this time looking at the jade in the local museum, plus obsidian, idols, and 1970s fashion tips.</p> <p>8 minutes</p>
Beige-TGCotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDPNxz3WXtk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDPNxz3WXtk</a> TIKAL - Greatest City of the Maya</p> <p>1 Dec 2021 Here I take you with me on my first day at Tikal, in the jungles of Guatemala. Archaeology, wildlife, strange sounds, and a sunset. The overgrown remains of a stone-age civilisation. [Lindy Beige, English archaeologist.]</p> <p>40 minutes</p>
Beige-UTGMO	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0wTel-l35c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0wTel-l35c</a> Uaxactun - The Greatest Mayan Observatory</p> <p>15 Jan 2020 Another one from my trip to Guatemala. Archaeology, hat-wearing, a giant locust, and a demonic pig. What more do you want? [Lindy Beige, English archaeologist.]</p> <p>24 minutes</p>
BF-TAMSoP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWC2jfoESQc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWC2jfoESQc</a> The Amazing Mayan Site of Palenque In Chiapas Mexico</p> <p>4 Jul 2021 [Video tour of Palenque with commentary. BF = "Brien Foerster", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
Brodie-THftLMCoLC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Nbsp26bN8U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Nbsp26bN8U</a> The Hunt for the Lost Mayan Citadel of La Corona   Quest for the Lost City   Timeline</p> <p>3 Mar 2017 A set of inscribed panels carved by the ancient Maya people of Central America inspired Dr Neil Brodie of Cambridge University, an expert on the looting of archaeological treasures, and Mayanist Simone</p>

	<p>Clifford-Jaegar, to mount an expedition to the jungles of Guatemala. Their mission – to find the lost city from which the stone panels came. Archaeologists have been searching for the mysterious place known as Site Q since the 1960s without success. Quest For The Lost City travels down the Usumacinta River, a site well-travelled by experts; and then deep into the jungle where the explorers find a recently discovered 'lost city'. Here, the mystery of Site Q takes a surprising and revelatory new turn thanks to a sporting hero named 'Red Turkey', a map showing two stones in the jungle clearing, and a Museum Director in Maine... [no further text]</p> <p>Same documentary as (but 8 seconds behind / ahead of):  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUKqpgPI_us">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUKqpgPI_us</a>  The Search For The Lost Mayan Citadel Of La Carona   Quest For The Lost City   Odyssey</p> <p>12 Oct 2021  A set of inscribed panels carved by the ancient Maya people of Central America inspired Dr Neil Brodie of Cambridge University, an expert on the looting of archaeological treasures, to mount an expedition to the jungles of Guatemala. Their mission - to find the lost city from which the stone panels came.</p> <p>Same documentary as (but 1 second behind / ahead of):  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bc6haEYmCAQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bc6haEYmCAQ</a></p> <p>14 Oct 2021  A set of inscribed panels carved by the ancient Maya people of Central America inspired Dr Neil Brodie of Cambridge University, an expert on the looting of archaeological treasures, and Mayanist Simone Clifford-Jaegar, to mount an expedition to the jungles of Guatemala. Their mission – to find the lost city from which the stone panels came. Archaeologists have been searching for the mysterious place known as Site Q since the 1960s without success. Quest For The Lost City travels down the Usumacinta River, a site well-travelled by experts; and then deep into the jungle where the explorers find a recently discovered 'lost city'. Here, the mystery of Site Q takes a surprising and revelatory new turn thanks to a sporting hero named 'Red Turkey', a map showing two stones in the jungle clearing, and a Museum Director in Maine.</p> <p>Same documentary as (completely in sync with #2):  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjZRts1ovHA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjZRts1ovHA</a>  The Ancient Mayan City Lost For Thousands Of Years   Quest For The Lost City   Unearthed History</p> <p>18 Jul 2023  The archeology world was shook when an ancient stone tablet from a lost Mayan city was discovered on the black market. Where did this tablet come from? Why has nothing else from this city come to light until now? This began a huge search in the jungles of Guatemala for the lost city. // Welcome to Unearthed History -- the home for all things archeological! From ancient Roman ruins to buried medieval mysteries, we'll be bringing you award-winning documentaries that explore the remnants of long-lost civilizations.</p> <p>Same documentary as:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lSjLCptcQY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lSjLCptcQY</a>  The Impossible Task Of Finding A Lost Mayan City   Quest for The Lost City   Real History</p> <p>3 Jun 2023  In the 1960s, a stone tablet from an ancient Mayan city surfaced in the art market, sparking a new search for an ancient site untouched for thousands of years. The unfortunate looting of the site as well as a dense jungle to search made this quite the undertaking. // Real History is part of the History Hit Network. [RH = "Real History", a YouTube channel.]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the "Timeline" channel.</li> <li>2. From the "Odyssey" channel.</li> <li>3. From the "A Pinch (sic) of History" channel.</li> <li>4. From the "Unearthed History" channel.</li> </ol> <p>This is even the same documentary as:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grl8aLn1dx0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grl8aLn1dx0</a>  But this last is a corrupt copy, being 1 hour 21 minutes long, repeating part of the initial part after 48 minutes and ending abruptly, and with a title which has little connection to the content.</p> <p>48 minutes</p>
CF-XB	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2zfx38IMkM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2zfx38IMkM</a> Xunantunich, Belize - El Castillo & Impressive Mayan City

	<p>28 Apr 2020</p> <p>My report on the Mayan City of Xunantunich in Belize. A modern name based on a legend when the place was discovered. One of the more impressive Mayan Pyramids and a tomb of a Snake King discovered in 2016. Not much on artifacts from here. [CF = "cf-apps7865", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>6 minutes</p>
CMH-PSotMWR	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLH5sTxXxMU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLH5sTxXxMU</a></p> <p>Palenque - Secrets of the Ancient Maya revealed</p> <p>27 Apr 2012</p> <p>[Very short video clip – guided tour of Palenque. CMH = "Canadian Museum of History", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>7 minutes</p>
Cooper-TM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9YwfTerAdA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9YwfTerAdA</a></p> <p>3. The Mayans - Ruins Among the Trees</p> <p>9 Apr 2020</p> <p>In the tropical forests of Central America, vast stone pyramids slowly crumble beneath the trees. // In this episode, we look at that great romantic mystery: the fall of the Classic Maya Civilization. Find out how this great civilization grew up among environmental conditions that no other civilization has ever contended with, learn about the fatal flaws that lay beneath its surface, and what happened after its final, cataclysmic collapse. [Paul Cooper, YouTuber; one out of a series of 17 documentaries on the ends to ancient civilizations.]</p> <p>1 hour</p>
DE-PAS2018	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJmkuezzWCQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJmkuezzWCQ</a></p> <p>Palenque Archaeological Site 2018 - Mayan Ruins - English - Subtitles - Chiapas Mexico</p> <p>30 Oct 2018</p> <p>In this vlog I am exploring the Mayan (Maya) ruins at Palenque (which is a Pueblo Magico) in January of 2018. The Palenque Archeological Site is located in southern Mexico in Chiapas, Mexico. This is a wonderful place to learn about some ancient history of Latin America and this ancient Maya World. // This area of Mexico is very tropic and humid. These Mayan ruins have been very well taken care of and are becoming very popular to visit by tourists visiting Southern Mexico. // You are able to climb on these ruins, something that is being restricted in other parts of Mexico. The archaeology here is amazing! // Here you can see certain structures like a Mayan Temple, Mayan Pyramids and it's all presented in a way where you can get a good feel about Mayan Civilization and the way of life. This area was stunning! // Travel, Adventure and Culture. I'm Josh the Travel Guy, and these are things I love. Thanks for joining the Adventure! // Please note, this video is in English, not Spanish but there are subtitles. I have English Subtitles, French Subtitles and Spanish Subtitles. [DE = "Destination Earth", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
EB-TM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfnvQ_vQZuA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfnvQ_vQZuA</a></p> <p>The Maya - Lost Cities in the Jungle - Empire Builders - Free Documentary History</p> <p>20 Aug 2021</p> <p>Empire Builders - Episode 4: The Maya - Lost Cities in the Jungle - History Documentary. // In this episode of Empire Builders we explore the remarkable history of one of the world's greatest ancient civilisations, the Maya, travelling through the remote jungles of Central America to discover the extraordinary history of the grandest and most spectacular cities inhabited by the Maya.</p> <p>50 minutes</p>
FD-AQsFG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5yDY7qX_Ck8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5yDY7qX_Ck8</a></p> <p>Amazing Quest - Stories from Guatemala - Somewhere on Earth – Guatemala</p> <p>27 Jan 2023</p> <p>[A documentary about modern day Guatemala, with particular emphasis on the Mayan people. FD = "Free Documentary", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>52 minutes</p>
HM-TMaMMT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSclgR6cK-o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSclgR6cK-o</a></p> <p>The Maya and More - Mesoamerican Tour</p> <p>1 Apr 2020</p>

	<p>Explore the Hudson Museum's extraordinary Mesoamerican collections at <a href="http://www.umaine.edu/hudsonmuseum">www.umaine.edu/hudsonmuseum</a>. Learn about the Maya and other Pre-Columbian civilizations exploring these themes—status and power, ritual and belief, and diet and foodways. [HM = “Hudson Museum”, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>10 minutes</p>
HMNS-MW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVFh634Roi">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVFh634Roi</a> Maya writing - Houston Museum of Natural Science</p> <p>2 Apr 2013 [Very short clip about Maya writing.]</p> <p>2 minutes</p>
Hourlier-MTAWR3	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CtvqFuG7dA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CtvqFuG7dA</a> Megapolis - The Ancient World Revealed - Episode 3 - Tikal</p> <p>11 Jan 2023 Megapolis: The Ancient World Revealed - Episode 3: Tikal   Ancient History Documentary</p> <p>Hidden away in the jungle of Guatemala, Tikal saw the light of day in the 8th century BC. Inhabited for over a thousand years, the ancient city would encompass up to 12,000 structures and 2 million inhabitants. It reveals its extraordinary temple-pyramids, made using sheer human strength. The North Acropolis, the Mundo Perdido astronomical observatory, the magnificent Temple of the Great Jaguar, and Temple IV, one of the tallest in all Mesoamerica, regain their colours of yesteryear and provide us with a unique testimonial of Maya art and ingenuity. // Athens, Alexandria, Tikal, and Rome: these legendary cities are some of the world’s most famous archaeological sites. And yet, they still have not revealed all their secrets. // Built as temples of knowledge, these extraordinary cities were the beating heart of the ancient world. How did they come up to life? What was it like to live there? How did they become such centers of learning and invention? // From the 5th century BC to the Roman Empire, this compelling documentary series will bring back to life the greatest ancient cities at the height of their powers. Combining stunning CGI reconstructions with contemporary footage of the vestiges of these sites, and with the contribution of renowned experts, this series sheds a new light on these architectural treasures and lost civilizations that laid the foundations of our modern world. [Directed by Fabrice Houlier.]</p> <p>51 minutes</p>
ILD-WDtMCRS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z_0BAID3eM4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z_0BAID3eM4</a> What Did The Mayan Calendar Really Say - 2012 The Beginning - Archaeology Documentary</p> <p>22 Nov 2021 December 21, 2012... This date, identified by the Maya nearly 1,400 years ago, has in recent years become the source of great curiosity and debate. Some believe it will bring catastrophic events. Others, an era of enlightenment. But what did the ancient Maya themselves believe? In 2012: The Beginning, we travel the world to examine what the Sacred Maya texts really say. [ILD = “I Love Docs”, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>52 minutes</p>
IMS-ULatLMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCp-WqrwuXY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCp-WqrwuXY</a> Mayapan - Urban Life at the Last Maya Capital</p> <p>27 Sept 2013 Written and Directed by Sarah Taylor. // Produced and Edited by Sloan Tash. // Creative and Writing Consultant; Marilyn Masson. // This film was made by a grant by the University at Albany - SUNY Faculty Research Award Program (2011-2013).</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
Ischaefer0714-MJSTP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBdxwZW53uA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBdxwZW53uA</a> Mayan Jade Serpent Tube Pipe</p> <p>27 Jul 2020 [Very short explanation of a Mayan bone plaque. “Ischaefer0714”, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>3 minutes</p>
Ischaefer0714-MBP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL0HYdC6dxcg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL0HYdC6dxcg</a> Mayan Bone Plaque</p>



	<p>27 Jul 2020 [Very short explanation of a Mayan bone plaque. "Ischaefer0714", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>2 minutes</p>
Ischaefer0714-MJP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkroefiMiyE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkroefiMiyE</a> Mayan Jade Pendant 200BC</p> <p>16 Apr 2011 [Very short explanation of a Mayan jade pendant. "Ischaefer0714", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>2 minutes</p>
K&G-MSW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heeOSwoBOjK">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heeOSwoBOjK</a> Maya Star War - Tikal-Calakmul War</p> <p>26 Jul 2018 The Maya civilization flourished in the 5th century AD and the stone cities jutting out of the rainforest housed millions. During this incredible era the Kings, gleaming with jade and vibrant feathers marching through the jungles with thousands of their obsidian wielding warriors are about to introduce total warfare to the Maya world. Two Maya superstates, home to the Temple of the Great Jaguar Paw - Tikal, and the massive Snake Kingdom - Calakmul will collide and cycle between moments of triumph and disaster for not only themselves, but their entire world. // And no aliens. Not ancient, not modern. // The script was developed, and the video was created by our good friend Cogito. [K&amp;G = "Kings and Generals", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>16 minutes</p>
K&G-RotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sK9yv5wAoY0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sK9yv5wAoY0</a> Rise of the Maya</p> <p>12 Jul 2018 Deep in the Yucatan Peninsula lie ancient stone cities reclaimed by the jungle, where a calendar dominated lives, majestically feathered kings ruled like gods and tall stone pyramids soared above the treetops. There in those jungles, stand ancient stones etched with dates and writings that tell the story of one of history's most fascinating and dynamic civilisations. These belong to the ancient Maya. A people that made advancements in architecture, mathematics, and astronomy that we can still learn from today. // The script was developed and the video was created by our good friend Cogito. [K&amp;G = "Kings and Generals", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
K&G-WdtMCC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SxwxTgFVUDE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SxwxTgFVUDE</a> Why did the Maya civilization collapse?</p> <p>30 Aug 2018 In our final animated historical documentary on the Maya civilization we describe the reasons for its collapse, covering the societal, political, environmental reasons and the Spanish invasion of the region. By the early 8th century, the Maya civilization was at its zenith. Building and maintaining cities of such scale that future explorers hypothesized that they must have been built by lost tribes of Israel or the Phoenicians. But only 150 years later the flourishing Classic Maya civilization had crumbled, undergoing one of the most devastating social and demographic upheavals in human history. Yet the Maya wouldn't succumb to Spanish control until 1697, nearly 200 years after the Aztecs and Inca. The great collapse and fall of the Maya are a story of change, triumph, and tragedy, where ancient thrones will be shattered but from them new powers will emerge. [K&amp;G = "Kings and Generals", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
Kelly-TEHoEB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8JsgCMo-Hc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8JsgCMo-Hc</a> The Entire History of Ek Balam - Ancient America Documentary</p> <p>29 Sept 2022 [Pete Kelly, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>42 minutes</p>
Kelly-BNHMRN	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqxGfyBPMP4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqxGfyBPMP4</a> BREAKING NEWS - Hidden Mayan Road Network Uncovered in Yucatan Rainforest Using Laser Technology</p> <p>19 Apr 2020 Incredible revelations from the Yucatan over the last few years. [Pete Kelly, YouTube channel.]</p>

	<p>17 minutes</p>
Kelly-PTGCitMY	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvhWNGpXcd4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvhWNGpXcd4</a> Palenque - The Greatest City in the Maya World?</p> <p>7 Oct 2023 I had such an incredible time visiting the ancient ruins of Palenque. One of my favourite places on the planet. I simply had to share it with you. Where are your favourite archaeological sites? Let me know in the comments! [Pete Kelly, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>31 minutes</p>
LC-MTBoK	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-ivljbC6m8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-ivljbC6m8</a> Maya - The Blood of Kings (1995)</p> <p>12 May 2013 [Uploaded with reference to IMDB: <a href="https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0953069/">https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0953069/</a> "Maya: The Blood of Kings", from the "Lost Civilizations" series. End credits give:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultants: Demarest, Miller, Pohl</li> <li>• Thanks: M. Coe, Delgado, Fash, Fasquelle Franco, J &amp; B Kerr, Monroy, etc.]</li> </ul> <p>50 minutes</p>
MB-APoCIE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsQZaxHYsgM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsQZaxHYsgM</a> Ancient Pyramid of Chichén Itzá Explained</p> <p>19 Jun 2022 What did the ancient city of Chichen Itza look like? In this virtual tour I show you the architecture of all the civic and religious structures that conformed the great pre-Columbian city in Mexico. [MB = "Manual Bravo, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>28 minutes</p>
NG-LDotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi7dxkv7JH4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi7dxkv7JH4</a> The Last Days of the Maya</p> <p>12 May 2014 [The massacre at Cancuen at the end of the 700s.]</p> <p>Same documentary as <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-rpulHfuHs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-rpulHfuHs</a> National Geographic - Royal Maya Massacre - Full Documentary Films</p> <p>15 Dec 2017 History Documentary hosted by Salvatore Vecchio, published by National Geographic in 2010 - English narration Royal Maya Massacre This National Geographic programme uses state-of-the-art archaeology. // Sixteen skeletons - the remains of a 9th century Mayan royal family - are discovered in a mass grave, revealing a sordid tale of sex, greed, rivalry. and the final clues to one of the greatest. // Royal Maya Massacre: Sixteen skeletons, the remains of a 9th century Maya royal family, are discovered in a mass grave, revealing a sordid tale of sex, greed, rivalry and the final clues to [sentence ends abruptly]. [Double the length because the whole documentary is repeated. Approx 4 minutes out of sync, the longer version is about 4 minutes ahead – i.e. 06:00 in the short version is 10:00 in the long version.]</p> <p>45 minutes</p>
NG-LKotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=99foDilswZA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=99foDilswZA</a> Lost Kingdoms of the Maya</p> <p>20 Mar 2012 [Lost Kingdoms of the Maya. National Geographic © 1993.]</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
NG-LTotMSK	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwihfjgRRvs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwihfjgRRvs</a> National Geographics nye dokumentar "Lost Treasures of the Maya Snake Kings"</p> <p>1 Feb 2018 MAYA-FOLKET: Det hittil ganske ukjente Maya-folket blir nå oppdaget på ny i denne nye dokumentaren. Video: National Geographic [Google Translate: THE MAYAN PEOPLE: The hitherto completely unknown Maya people are now rediscovered in this new documentary. Video: National Geographic]</p> <p>5 minutes</p>

<p>NG-LWotM</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7MFky7DJsCY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7MFky7DJsCY</a>  Lost World of the Maya (Full Episode) - National Geographic</p> <p>30 Dec 2020  The Maya - their soaring pyramids, monumental cities and mythical mastery of astronomy and mathematics have captured our imaginations and spurred generations of explorers into the jungles of Central America on a quest to understand them. Lost World of the Maya surveys their dramatic rise to prominence in the 'pre-classic era' of the Maya as well as new evidence of the collapse of their civilization in the 800-900's AD.</p> <p>44 minutes</p>
<p>NG-TMTLC  NOVA-CtMC</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QMok58VBo4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QMok58VBo4</a>  Cracking the Maya Code (El código maya) PBS Nova 360 x 488</p> <p>3 Apr 2020  Documentary about the history of the decipherment of ancient Maya writing.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgeXOUPy_Mw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgeXOUPy_Mw</a>  National Geographic Documentary - The Maya - The Lost Civilization - Documentary 2015</p> <p>4 Jul 2015  [“The Maya: The Lost Civilization (NG, 2015):  NOVA documentary “Cracking the Maya Code” (0:02:40), written by David Lebrun (0:05:08) based on Michael Coe’s book and with him as major interviewee; a PBS documentary.]</p> <p>52 / 56 minutes</p>
<p>NGT&amp;F-DotMD</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVMt-11CFI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVMt-11CFI</a>  Dawn of the Maya Documentary</p> <p>4 Apr 2012  Dawn of the Maya Documentary [YouTube channel Blurallis. ©2003 NGT&amp;F = “National Geographic Television and Film”.]</p> <p>53 minutes</p>
<p>NYT-SDMG</p>	<p><a href="https://www.nytimes.com/video/science/1194817103486/decoding-maya-glyphs.html">https://www.nytimes.com/video/science/1194817103486/decoding-maya-glyphs.html</a>  Science – Decoding Maya Glyphs</p> <p>15 May 2006  Maya enthusiasts and researchers learn the rudiments of Maya hieroglyphics at annual workshops at the University of Texas at Austin. (Producer: Craig Duff). [New York Times news item. David Stuart and Peter Mathews featured, explaining the Maya script and its decipherment. Date shown in video itself is 16 May 2006.]</p> <p>4 minutes</p>
<p>OAHD-TBDotAM</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnrgugRgh4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnrgugRgh4</a>  The Bloodthirsty Deities of the Ancient Mayans - The Lost Gods - Odyssey</p> <p>6 Apr 2021  The Maya believed that they had a debt to the gods that could only be paid with sacrifice. [OAHD = “Odyssey - Ancient History Documentaries”, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>Same documentary as:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSpBLSmSBUo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSpBLSmSBUo</a>  The Wonders Of The Ancient Maya Civilization - Lost Gods - Parable</p> <p>16 Oct 2020  The canopy of the tropical rainforest of Guatemala conceals an ancient civilization. Two thousand years before the Christian era, wandering tribes of hunter-gathers cut the limestone beneath the trees for breathtaking buildings. They would be compared to the Greeks for their science, to the Romans for their paved roads, to the Egyptians for their pyramids. Masters of the written word, art, and architecture. They were the Maya. [“Parable”, YouTube Religious History Documentaries channel.]</p> <p>24 minutes</p>
<p>OAHD-UtMotMXC</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uCOsKvaV9E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uCOsKvaV9E</a>  Uncovering the Mysteries of the Maya Calendar - Decoding Baqtun – Odyssey</p>

	<p>28 Dec 2022</p> <p>The Maya calendar gripped the world in 2012 but has since faded into the cultural shadows. What is the history behind this system and does it hold a greater meaning?</p> <p>1 hour 22 minutes</p>
OE-RotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zBZT6MzLdo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zBZT6MzLdo</a></p> <p>Rainforests of the Maya</p> <p>4 Aug 2021</p> <p>"Rainforests of the Maya" explores the monumental, ingenious, and mysterious world of the great Maya civilization, the remnants of which still rise from the landscape of the Yucatan Peninsula and Northern Central America. // But the Maya were not only prolific builders, engineers, and astronomers, they were also master gardeners and agricultural pioneers. They relied on the rich bounties of the tropical rainforests they inhabited. These are some of the most biodiverse jungles on Earth. The Maya tended those forests, shaping the landscape for generations to come. [OE = Odyssey Earth, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>36 minutes</p>
OH-UtMotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8l7y7Wvha-o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8l7y7Wvha-o</a></p> <p>Uncovering the Mysteries of the Mayans - Our History</p> <p>10 Feb 2022</p> <p>Arthur C Clarke delves into the mysterious ancient civilisations of the Maya. // Very few civilisations have left such spectacular remains as the ancient Maya who flourished on the Yucatan Peninsula in Central America more than one thousand years ago. The romantic ruined cities of Copan, Palenque, Tikal and Chichen Itza, when first reclaimed from the depths of the jungle by intrepid archaeologists, baffled all investigating experts. // This film was first broadcast: 1996.</p> <p>25 minutes</p>
Pangea-TCKE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nn75Km0rEE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nn75Km0rEE</a></p> <p>Tayel Chan K'inich – English</p> <p>13 Dec 2017</p> <p>Tayel Chan K'inich, Holy Lord of the Ik' Kingdom. // Mayan Vessel: Throne Scene, 8th century. Ceramic, slip, pigment. [Pangea = YouTube channel.]</p> <p>1 minute</p>
PD-OtTT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ev_wi0g0ICY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ev_wi0g0ICY</a></p> <p>Off the Tourist Trail: Meeting K'iche Mayans of Guatemala</p> <p>25 May 2022</p> <p>A lot of tourists stay in the resort areas of Lake Atitlan while getting drunk and partying all week. But what about the Mayan villages? What's there? What is lifelike in these untouched Mayan villages? I went on a quest to hear the Mayan language of K'iche in the villages and came out with much more.... [PD = "Paul Dilla", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>27 minutes</p>
Penn-TM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vv-f-ZUITwM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vv-f-ZUITwM</a></p> <p>The Maya (1973)</p> <p>20 Jun 2013</p> <p>A narrated film describing the archaeology of Maya sites in Guatemala and Mexico and other sites in Latin America, some of which were excavated by expeditions of the University Museum (Penn Museum). Some field work and reconstruction can be seen in the Tikal section. Some artifacts from the Museum's collections are featured in the film, others remain in the countries of origin. [The date of the documentary is 1973, long before the upload date to YouTube.]</p> <p>27 minutes</p>
PH-TPV	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOEQNo5m4rg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOEQNo5m4rg</a></p> <p>The Popol Vuh - Mayan Creation Myth Animated - Full Version</p> <p>20 Jul 2015</p> <p>The Popol Vuh is a sacred text of the Quiche Maya, from the area now known as Guatemala. It is considered one of the most important pieces of mythology from the culture. This video is a 1 hour long animated version. [PH = "Phil Harris", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>1 hour 0 minutes</p>

PM-TCCP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYI5LiXjYQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYI5LiXjYQ</a> The Chama Conservation Project</p> <p>12 Feb 2009 Conservators at the Penn Museum apply the latest technology to conserve fragmented Maya pots. Analysis also reveals that some of the pots from the Chama region of Guatemala contained chocolate! [PM = "Penn Museum", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>Same video as: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gT7ta4f7bpA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gT7ta4f7bpA</a> 15 Aug 2017</p> <p>8 minutes</p>
Quinn-K	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvpWJG5UE7g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvpWJG5UE7g</a> Kaminaljuyu</p> <p>22 Apr 2020 Kaminaljuyu, first mapped in the 1930's, is a Pre-Columbian site of the Maya civilization that was primarily occupied from 1500 BC to AD 1200. Kaminaljuyu is one of the greatest archaeological sites in the New World, although today a few mounds remain. It is located in Guatemala City. ["Quinn", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
RhysDavis-BtAMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWH2CrSvm2g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWH2CrSvm2g</a> Breaking The Ancient Maya Code - Archeology – Timeline [Narrated by John Rhys-Davis; with accounts by Agurcia, Cruz, Bill &amp; Barbara Fash, Molanphy, Schele, Sharer, Storey, Traxler; Copan.]</p> <p>14 Nov 2019 A good few years ago, the ancient Mayans were thought to be a mysterious and peaceful people governed by astronomer-priests. But in 1965, Russian linguist Yuri Knorosov cracked the phonetic code of Mayan hieroglyphic writing in the confinements of his bustling Leningrad study. // Today, researchers reveal stories of Mayan blood sacrifices as they uncover a world so foreign as to defy our understanding of it. // From excavations deep in the jungles of Honduras to the most recent interpretations of hieroglyphic messages, researchers are unraveling the fascinating story of the rise and fall of the Mayans.</p> <p>This is the same documentary as: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbhfwZgpxa0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbhfwZgpxa0</a> Quest For The 1,500 Year Old Mayan City of Copán   Fall Of The Maya   Chronicle</p> <p>15 Jan 2022 Deep in the emerald jungle of Honduras lies the lost city of Copán. The enigmatic carvings of its ancient Maya builders guarded its secrets for thousands of years. The city was a major capital city during the 5th to 9th centuries AD, commonly referred to as the "Dark Ages" in the West. // Join these researchers an historians reveal stories of Mayan blood sacrifices as they uncover a world so foreign as to defy our understanding of it. From excavations deep in the jungles of Honduras to the most recent interpretations of hieroglyphic messages, researchers are unraveling the fascinating story of the rise and fall of the Mayans.</p> <p>This is the same documentary as: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3tWa7FZ3B-g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3tWa7FZ3B-g</a> The Dark and Bloody Rituals Of The Maya   Archaeology   Odyssey</p> <p>4 May 2021 Twenty-five years ago, the ancient Mayans were thought to be a mysterious and peaceful people governed by astronomer-priests. But in 1965, Russian linguist Yuri Knorosov cracked the phonetic code of Mayan hieroglyphic writing in the confinements of his bustling Leningrad study. Today, researchers reveal stories of Mayan blood sacrifices as they uncover a world so foreign as to defy our understanding of it.</p> <p>The first is on the "Timeline" channel, the second on the "Chronicle" channel, the third on the "Odyssey" channel.</p> <p>21 minutes</p>
SDCBM-MB	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVXmN_G5GmA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVXmN_G5GmA</a> Maya Blue - the enigmatic pigment - S1E4 - Made in Latin America</p>

	<p>6 Jul 2022</p> <p>A special pigment found in the codex that is not only aesthetically pleasing but has amazing properties that artists and scientists are trying to replicate. [SDCBM = "SD CELAR British Museum", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
SH-VwaMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxvFW5mraHY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxvFW5mraHY</a></p> <p>Vessel with a Mythological Scene (Maya)</p> <p>7 Feb 2017</p> <p>Vessel, Mythological Scene, 7-8th century C.E., Maya (Classic Maya), 14 x 11.4 cm, ceramic (1978.412.206) (The Metropolitan Museum of Art). // Speakers: Dr. James Doyle, Assistant Curator, Art of the Americas, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Dr. Steven Zucker. // With special thanks to The Metropolitan Museum of Art. [SH = "Smarthistory", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>6 minutes</p>
SH-RtIMMoT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xv-JwjMQPOs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xv-JwjMQPOs</a></p> <p>Remodelling the Immense Mayan Monuments of Tikal - SLICE HISTORY - FULL DOCUMENTARY</p> <p>24 Sept 2023</p> <p>Hidden away in the jungle of Guatemala, Tikal saw the light of day in the 8th century BC. Inhabited for over a thousand years, the ancient city would encompass up to 12,000 structures and 2 million inhabitants. It reveals its extraordinary temple-pyramids, made using sheer human strength. // The North Acropolis, the Mundo Perdido astronomical observatory, the magnificent Temple of the Great Jaguar, and Temple IV, one of the tallest in all Mesoamerica, regain their colours of yesteryear and provide us with a unique testimonial of Maya art and ingenuity. [SH = "SLICE History", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>50 minutes</p>
Smithsonian-RMH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myWy2TJBDXE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myWy2TJBDXE</a></p> <p>Reading Maya Hieroglyphs</p> <p>18 Jun 2012</p> <p>Carol Karasik, epigrapher, reads a few Maya hieroglyphs inside the Temple of the Inscriptions in the archaeological site of Palenque, Mexico.</p> <p>1 minute</p>
Stuart-TCM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aYFs0KY3HFI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aYFs0KY3HFI</a></p> <p>Dr. David Stuart deciphers the Tiwol Chan Mat name glyph at Palenque</p> <p>22 Jul 2013</p> <p>In December 2012, participants of the Maya Field Workshops were looking at the Tablet of 96 Glyphs at Palenque's site museum. This tablet is well known among Mayanists for its beautifully rendered glyphs. The workshop, led by archaeologist and epigrapher, Dr. David Stuart, gives them a hand as participants take a crack at their own decipherment. // The name glyph is of Tiwol Chan Mat, the father of renown K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb, ruler of Palenque who is portrayed so prominently at Temple XIX. K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb's accession date was January 3, 722.</p> <p>48 seconds</p>
T&D-THCoT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFTITe5f1m4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFTITe5f1m4</a></p> <p>The Holy City of Teotihuacan MX Mexico Pre-Hispanic World Heritage Site</p> <p>9 Sept 2019</p> <p>The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 km north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries A.D., it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.</p> <p>T&amp;D = Travel and Discover (YouTube channel)</p> <p>Travel &amp; Discover è il canale dei viaggi e delle scoperte. Un ricca panoramica di immagini e musica per scoprire tutti i segreti e le bellezze del mondo. // Travel &amp; Discover è anche una fondamentale guida turistica che puoi consultare dal tuo smartphone quando sei in vacanza. // Paesaggi naturali e incontaminati, architetture di ogni cultura e di ogni angolo del pianeta, sveltanti grattacieli e città di luci e colori: tutta la bellezza del nostro pianeta la trovi qui, su Travel &amp; Discover.</p>

	<p>[Google Translate: Travel &amp; Discover is the travel and discovery channel. A rich overview of images and music to discover all the secrets and beauties of the world. // Travel &amp; Discover is also an essential tourist guide that you can consult from your smartphone when you are on holiday. // Natural and uncontaminated landscapes, architecture of every culture and every corner of the planet, soaring skyscrapers, and cities of light and colour: all the beauty of our planet can be found here, on Travel &amp; Discover.]</p> <p>Selected comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @octaviogutierrez9158 2 years ago (edited): Good job! Very complete documentary. The pronunciation of Teotihuacan in English is like "Taoteewakán" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ @akwabanthebe5836 1 year ago: Hei !! wait a minute. Ta otee w akan. This is the meaning. Ta --- the stick, Ote-- that works the clay, W (wr)- writing and Akan - Reading. Ta ote wre akan (the stick that writes and read speech). Talking about the Enlightened people (king) who Writes and Read Cuneiform writings. THE SUMERIANS?</li> <li>○ @oscarlozano8518 1 year ago: Teh oh tee wah khan, and no Sumerians either</li> <li>○ @jennifertaylor6602 1 year ago: I cringed so hard when she started out with TEOTI HACUAN. I Can't continue this video. Definitely will look for another documentary now.</li> <li>○ @oscarlozano8518 1 year ago: @jennifertaylor6602 i hear you! I love Teotihuacan and can recommend bunch of other great ones!</li> <li>○ @rebekahpatzkowsky4191 1 year ago: TAY-oh TEE wah-CON.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• @greghernandez676 1 year ago: The 'h' in Teotihuacán is silent. Other than that, your pronunciation is excellent. Also, the 'coat' in Quetzalcoatl is pronounced 'kwaht' as in kumquat, not like the garment.</li> <li>• @hectorbb4225 2 years ago: I'm enjoying a lot this documentary; however, it bothered me a lot that the narrator keeps pronouncing everything wrong. Most of the things she's naming have an English translation and the word "Teotihuacan" can be typed into google translator to get the accurate pronunciation.</li> <li>• @josefinajaime4550 2 months ago: Teo-ti-uacan not difficult to pronounce. 😊</li> <li>• @hino27 9 months ago (edited): It's pronounced more like "teyo tea wah con". It hurts hearing it mispronounced so many times is short succession.</li> <li>• @jessicoloursoflatinameri8049 1 year ago: Shame that all names are pronounced terribly wrong.</li> <li>• @lyudmila2882 3 years ago: Beautiful documentary, blighted by so many mispronunciations. If a Spanish word has an accent on it, that syllable should be accented not the one after it! And what is a jagear? or Bass relief?</li> <li>• @nacholiron 2 years ago: Why you pronounce CIUDADELA as KUIDADELA? 🤔</li> <li>• @stopbeingablinfanatic4359 2 years ago: TeotiHUACAN not hacuan. for Christ's sake pronounce your report correctly.</li> <li>• @LorenaTamayoXikana 11 months ago (edited): The mispronunciations make it hard for me to hear the information. The h is silent, and the Nahuatl accent is on the penultimate syllable. And she pronounces some Spanish words as if they were in Italian.</li> <li>• @shannoncurth7329 1 year ago: I can't listen to her repeatedly mispronounce Teotihuacán.</li> <li>• @bierstein4534 1 year ago: How can you narrate a documentary on a city and not even pronounce it correctly??</li> <li>• @matthieudell5269 2 years ago: A lot of mispronunciation of the names.</li> <li>• @starcreature5131 1 year ago: People should learn the right pronunciation before starting a video 🙄🙄🙄.</li> <li>• @TonyfromTO 10 months ago (edited): Teotihuakwon. Stop hiring British people to pronounce Nahuatl!!!!!!</li> <li>• @sistercookies 1 month ago: Please learn proper pronunciation before creating a documentary. Your accent is no problem, but a lot of the pronunciation is incorrect. Otherwise, thank you.</li> </ul> <p>25 minutes</p>
TA-AMToA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7VATsG0ag">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7VATsG0ag</a></p> <p>Ancient Maya - Tools of Astronomy</p> <p>30 Jun 2014</p> <p>[A History Channel production, narrator/host: Michael Guillen. TA = "Tomás A", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>44 minutes</p>
TBDA-TMT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wErNa1EKFRY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wErNa1EKFRY</a></p> <p>The Mayan tooth</p>

	<p>8 May 2018 BDA Museum Honorary Curator Margaret Wilson takes a quick look at this example of a Mayan decorated tooth. [TBDA = "The British Dental Association", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>0 minutes 53 seconds</p>
THC-EaE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aX3yJ1zLXio">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aX3yJ1zLXio</a> Engineering an Empire - The Maya - Death Empire</p> <p>14 Aug 2023 [Presented by Peter Weller. THC = "The History Channel", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>44 minutes</p>
Thompson-TLWotM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIOaUcsg91A">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIOaUcsg91A</a> The Lost World of the Maya - Full Documentary - NOVA – PBS</p> <p>2 Mar 2022 Dr. Eric Thompson guides Magnus Magnusson around various Mayan sites and their meanings. First broadcast in BBC Chronicle, 6 October 1972.</p> <p>36 minutes</p>
ToW-TLoAM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dtknvl8C_0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dtknvl8C_0</a> The Legend of Ancient Maya</p> <p>28 Sept 2023 Join us on an immersive journey through the captivating world of the Ancient Maya civilization. From awe-inspiring pyramids and architectural wonders to their advanced knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, and their unique writing system, this video delves deep into the legacy of this remarkable civilization. Discover their harmonious relationship with the natural world and the enduring impact of their contributions on our modern lives. [ToW = "Trail of Wisdom", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>12 minutes</p>
TS-Maya	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBDvxT3I3fw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBDvxT3I3fw</a> Maya</p> <p>24 Aug 2015 8-minute video reviews the classic Maya civilization. Documentary discusses the political and social organization and the influence of religion in Mesoamerican society. A highly stratified society, the majority of the Maya people were ruled by a minority of powerful priests who derived their power from the gods. [TS = Tomas Salinas, YouTube channel. (Extract of?) documentary uploaded in 2015, but documentary itself is much older.]</p> <p>7 minutes</p>
TUD-SHJFaUCiG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7Xd6HScCkc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7Xd6HScCkc</a> Scientists Have Just Found An Untouched Civilization in Guatemala</p> <p>8 Aug 2023 Guatemala, the Untouched Civilization, and other Scientific Discoveries. In the heart of Central America, beneath the dense green canopy of Guatemala's mesmerizing rainforest, lies a long-guarded secret that has remained dormant for centuries. The Maya civilization, renowned for its sophisticated writing system, architectural mastery, and profound astronomical knowledge, leaves us pondering over the enigmatic people who thrived in this uncharted territory. How did they manage to construct awe-inspiring structures without the aid of modern tools and technology? And what revelations might their secrets hold for humanity today? Join us as we embark on a journey to uncover the captivating tales of Guatemala's untouched civilization and explore the scientific wonders that continue to shape our world today. [TUD = "The Ultimate Discovery", YouTube channel. George Bey and excavating at Kiuc.]</p> <p>32 minutes</p>
TXH-ZDF-GM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyCfjCLGyYI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyCfjCLGyYI</a> Geheimnisvolle Maya – Söhne der Sonne   Ganze Folge Terra X</p> <p>30 Aug 2020 Schon vor über 2000 Jahren bauten die Maya mitten im Dschungel von Mittelamerika gigantische Städte. Pyramiden und Tempel zeugen von ihren architektonischen Leistungen. Auch in Schrift, Mathematik und Astronomie setzten die Maya Maßstäbe. // Verborgen unter dem dichten Blätterdach des Regenwaldes von Guatemala liegen noch heute die Überreste der untergegangenen Maya-Stadt El Mirador. Lange</p>



	<p>konnten Wissenschaftler die Ausmaße der Metropole nur schätzen. Erst moderne Laser-Technologie brachte ans Licht, was sich wirklich hinter den gigantischen Strukturen verbirgt, die man lange Zeit aufgrund ihrer schieren Größe für Berge im Dschungel hielt. // Riesige Tempel und Paläste, Verteidigungsanlagen, Tiergehege und sogar ein dichtes Straßennetz. Über 250.000 Menschen lebten in El Mirador, eine weitere Million im Umland. El Mirador ist damit eine der größten Städte der Welt zu dieser Zeit. Die Errichtung solch riesiger Städte und die Versorgung der vielen Menschen mit Nahrungsmitteln gelang den Maya nur durch eine geniale Domestizierungsleistung. Aus dem unscheinbaren Wildgras Teosinte züchteten sie ein besonders ergiebiges und nährstoffreiches Grundnahrungsmittel: den Mais. Noch heute ist er eines der am häufigsten angebauten Getreide der Welt. // An der Spitze der Gesellschaft standen Gottkönige, die als Mittler zwischen Menschen und Göttern fungierten. Sie boten ihren Untertanen göttliche Unterstützung und Sicherheit. Im Gegenzug stellte ihnen das Volk seine Arbeitskraft zur Verfügung. Das Gehör der Götter fanden die Maya durch Rituale, zu denen auch Blut- und Menschenopfer gehörten. // In den Palästen der Könige widmeten sich Mathematiker, Astronomen und Schriftgelehrte den höheren Wissenschaften. Die Maya gehören zu den fünf Hochkulturen, die eine eigene Schrift entwickelten. Einst besaßen die Herrscher riesige Bibliotheken voller Faltbücher, sogenannter Kodizes. Doch die Spanier ließen sie nach ihrer Eroberung als Teufelswerk verbrennen. // Als erste Kultur rechneten die Maya sogar mit der Zahl Null, die damals weder die Römer noch die Griechen kannten. In Europa wurde sogar erst ab dem 12. Jahrhundert mit der besonderen Zahl gerechnet. Dank ihrer mathematischen Fähigkeiten konnten Maya-Astronomen einen Kalender berechnen, der heute noch als Meisterwerk ihrer Kultur gilt. Denn obwohl das Teleskop noch nicht erfunden war, konnten die Maya Kometen-Erscheinungen sowie Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse exakt vorhersagen. // Doch offenbar unterschätzten die Maya, wie fragil ihre Lebensbedingungen waren. Dürreperioden, Raubbau an der Natur und Kriege zwischen den Stadtstaaten setzten dieser Hochkultur ein Ende, das Reich der Maya zerfiel urplötzlich. // Dieses Video ist eine Produktion des ZDF, in Zusammenarbeit mit Storyhouse.</p> <p>Google Translate: More than 2,000 years ago, the Maya built gigantic cities in the middle of the jungles of Central America. Pyramids and temples bear witness to their architectural achievements. The Maya also set standards in writing, mathematics, and astronomy. // Hidden beneath the dense canopy of the Guatemalan rainforest, the remains of the lost Mayan city of El Mirador still lie today. For a long time, scientists could only estimate the dimensions of the metropolis. It was only modern laser technology that revealed what was really behind the gigantic structures, which were long thought to be mountains in the jungle due to their sheer size. // Huge temples and palaces, defenses, animal enclosures and even a dense network of roads. Over 250,000 people lived in El Mirador, with another million living in the surrounding area. This makes El Mirador one of the largest cities in the world at that time. The Maya were only able to build such huge cities and supply the many people with food through an ingenious feat of domestication. From the inconspicuous wild grass teosinte, they bred a particularly productive and nutrient-rich staple food: corn. Today it is still one of the most widely grown grains in the world. // At the top of society were god-kings who acted as mediators between people and gods. They offered divine support and security to their subjects. In return, the people made their labor available to them. The Maya heard the gods through rituals that also included blood and human sacrifices. // In the palaces of the kings, mathematicians, astronomers, and scribes devoted themselves to the higher sciences. The Maya are one of the five advanced civilizations that developed their own writing system. The rulers once owned huge libraries full of folding books called codices. But after their conquest, the Spaniards had them burned as the work of the devil. // The Maya were the first culture to calculate with the number zero, which neither the Romans nor the Greeks knew at the time. In Europe, the special number was only used in the 12th century. Thanks to their mathematical skills, Mayan astronomers were able to calculate a calendar that is still considered a masterpiece of their culture. Although the telescope had not yet been invented, the Maya were able to accurately predict comet appearances as well as solar and lunar eclipses. // But the Maya apparently underestimated how fragile their living conditions were. Periods of drought, overexploitation of nature and wars between the city states put an end to this advanced culture, and the Maya empire suddenly collapsed. // This video is a ZDF production in collaboration with Storyhouse. [TXH = "Terra X History", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>43 minutes</p>
VanStone-AMSC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HiGtV_wnw7I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HiGtV_wnw7I</a> Ancient Maya Stela C of Quirigua and the Hero Twins</p> <p>15 Sept 2011</p> <p>On the north face of Stela C, an 8th-century stone monument in Quirigua, Guatemala, a ruler dances, entwined in a sacred umbilical cord. At his feet, a mysterious inscription is the only ancient Maya reference to the Hero Twins found on a stone monument. // You can find his book, 2012 Science and Prophecy of the Ancient Maya, on Amazon or you can get a digital version or an autographed edition from his website markvanstone.com.</p> <p>3 minutes</p>
VanStone-MC-A2012	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ARfOpCy72k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ARfOpCy72k</a> Maya Creation - Anticipating 2012 - The Planting of the Three Stones</p>

	<p>26 Aug 2011</p> <p>Dr. Van Stone reads the Creation story on Quirigua Stela C, the late-8th-century monument which tells us the myth of the "Planting of the Three-Stone Hearth (of Creation)". The text tells us the names and actions of five actors in part of the Maya Creation myth of 13.0.0.0.0, which is 3114 BC in our calendar. This 13.0.0.0.0 date will repeat in December 2012, which is why so many people call it the "end of the calendar" and predict a tremendous Change in our world. // You can find his book, 2012 Science and Prophecy of the Ancient Maya, on Amazon or you can get a digital version or an autographed edition from his website markvanstone.com.</p> <p>12 minutes</p>
Voillot-JfG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mhRpGx-XMPM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mhRpGx-XMPM</a> Jade from Guatemala documentary of Patrick Voillot</p> <p>13 Sept 2019</p> <p>In the 16th Century, when the conquistadors led by Cortéz were pillaging his country, Moctezuma, the Aztec emperor, is supposed to have said: « Fortunately these foolish invaders are only interested in gold; not in our jade! » // In Guatemala the pre-Columbian Indians, the Mayas in particular, for centuries considered jade to be a sacred stone. They made many objects from it, masks in particular, but it was also a currency for barter. // This film takes you on a veritable archeological adventure. // After much research, two North American archeologists succeeded in finding the exact location of the ancient Indian jade mines which had fallen into oblivion for five centuries. // Through this film you will be privileged to access the Cancuén archeological site which is being excavated. Here, on the route of the Maya jade, archeologists have recently discovered the antique city of a powerful lord who had built a jade industry and who sold the jade in the city-states of the Maya world. // Tikal is one of those cities. It is covered over by the Peten jungles and was abandoned well before the arrival of the conquistadors. In this film the city reveals some of its secrets and treasures. // Have you dreamt of going into the reserves of one of the most famous archeological museums in the world? By following this documentary adventure, you will enter the museum of Guatemala Ciudad where the jade jewelry, the steles, the potteries, and mummies are part of the decor. // Antigua is the colonial town preserved from the ravages of time and the surrounding volcanoes. It shelters factories manufacturing copies of ancient jade objects as well as modern jewels. // In this film you will be introduced by a master craftsman to an ancestral custom – that of engraving intaglio on a gem, particularly jade which will be used in the creation of a jewel.</p> <p>51 minutes</p>
WOA-CatMBG	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKiI8_h-FUY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKiI8_h-FUY</a> Coba and the MAYA BALL GAME</p> <p>12 Aug 2020The ancient ruins of Coba are full of secrets newly revealed. Watch as Dr. Miano and Cassie show you the best parts of the site and answer the question of whether the Nochoch Mul is the tallest pyramid in the Yucatan peninsula. Plus learn about the Maya ballgame, the oldest organized sport in the history of the world. Finally, we take you to Cancun for a visit to the Maya Museum there, which is full of fascinating artifacts. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>18 minutes</p>
WOA-CSoaLE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzFNc6lVTWM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzFNc6lVTWM</a> CALAKMUL - Secrets of a LOST EMPIRE</p> <p>23 Mar 2020</p> <p>In the deepest jungles of Campeche lies the ruins of the greatest ancient Maya city of all time: Calakmul. As the seat of the Kan or Snake Dynasty, Calakmul commanded an impressive position in the 7th and 8th centuries, dominating a large part of the Yucatan peninsula. In this video, learn about the rivalry between Calakmul and neighboring Tikal, and the great kings who fought in the wars. Get a glimpse also of the intimidating howler monkeys in their natural habitat. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>19 minutes</p>
WOA-FCoC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5332Lq8-VpU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5332Lq8-VpU</a> Forgotten Cities of Campeche - BECAN and XPUHIL</p> <p>9 Mar 2020</p> <p>Ancient Maya ruins that often get overlooked are those in Campeche, in the central part of the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico. These were once impressive and heavily populated cities, built in the Rio Bec style. David and Cassie visited two, right near modern Xpujil: the sites of Becan and Xpuhil, which you're bound to find fascinating. // We hope you enjoy watching this #antiquitytravelguide about #Becan and Xpuhil as much as we enjoyed making it.</p>

	15 minutes
HMHWD	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tXjXS4iksJg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tXjXS4iksJg</a> How Maya Hieroglyphs Were Deciphered, and By Whom</p> <p>13 Nov 2022 One of the greatest accomplishments of the last century has been the decipherment of Mayan hieroglyphs. This video tells the story of the methods used and the scholars involved in the advancement in our understanding of the Mayan language. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>16 minutes</p>
WOA-MW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GTJhWQUlWoU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GTJhWQUlWoU</a> MAYAN WARFARE: Caracol vs. its Enemies - Cahal Pech and the Cave of the Dead</p> <p>29 May 2020 In the heart of the Chiquibul forest in Belize lies the ruins of the ancient city of Caracol. David and Cassie will show you some of the more interesting parts of the fascinating Maya site. Also in this episode they explore the archaeological site of Cahal Pech near San Ignacio and the mysterious Barton Creek Cave reserve. They take a dip in the waters of Big Rock Falls too. Meanwhile, Professor Miano explains different types of Mayan warfare. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>29 minutes</p>
WOA-MoAC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ag4cF5yf6M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ag4cF5yf6M</a> 0:08 / 15:35 Mysteries of Ancient Chacchoben - Plus Bacalar, and the Gran Cenote of Tulum</p> <p>13 Jul 2020 The ATG team's last couple of days in Belize were spent resting and relaxing at Caye Caulker. After that, it was back to work. Get the full story about Bacalar and Tulum in Mexico here. Lots to learn about the ancient ruins of Chacchoben and the mysterious Gran Cenote. // We hope you enjoy watching this #antiquiestravelguide about #Chacchoben, Caye Caulker, Bacalar, and the Gran Cenote of Tulum as much as we enjoyed making it.</p> <p>15 minutes</p>
WOA-RotSD	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=okzAkrGZImY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=okzAkrGZImY</a> Rise of the SNAKE DYNASTY in the Yucatan - The Ruins of Dzibanche and Kohunlich</p> <p>20 Apr 2020 Venturing into Quintana Roo, David and Cassie visit the ruins of two fascinating cities of Early Classic Period, Kohunlich and Dzibanche. These Maya sites were among the first to dominate the region. In this video, Dr. Miano will provide valuable information on the origins of the Snake or Kan Dynasty, probably the most famous of all ruling powers in ancient Mexico. Also discussed are the importance of Maya emblem glyphs and the practice of bloodletting. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>19 minutes</p>
WOA-SYGTCIEK	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MC8TB_AIF_E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MC8TB_AIF_E</a> Should you go to CHICHEN ITZA? How about EK BALAM?</p> <p>28 Aug 2020 One of the most popular destinations for tourism in Mexico these days is Chichen Itza, which brings in people from around the world. In this episode we look at the site from the perspective of ancient history fans, as well as the neighboring site of Ek Balam, which is far less crowded. If you are planning a trip to the Yucatan, this guide will help you make a decision whether you should go to one or the other or both. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
WOA-TTP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTxJZhiVzHM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTxJZhiVzHM</a> Top Ten Places to Visit in the YUCATAN (Travel tips for ancient history lovers)</p> <p>21 Sept 2020 If you're planning a trip to the Yucatan peninsula, whether Mexico or Belize, and you love ancient history, these are the top 10 to visit. David Miano and Cassie Thompson give you their recommendations of the very best locations, including archaeological sites and museums.</p> <p>22 minutes</p>
WOA-TAMCoKaS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngm9Ak7Qs58">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngm9Ak7Qs58</a> The ANCIENT MAYA cities of KABAH and SAYIL - Exploring the Temple of King Chac Xib Chaac</p>

	<p>10 Feb 2020</p> <p>The Codz Pop is a fascinating temple in the ruins of Kabah that bears the image of king Chac Xib Chaac. Watch as Dr. Miano presents information on this fascinating and obscure ancient ruler. After that, come check out the site of the forgotten city of Sayil and its famous Great Palace. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>16 minutes</p>
WOA-TLIC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxlyjAk_7WM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxlyjAk_7WM</a></p> <p>The LONGEST INHABITED CITY in the ancient MAYA world - Exploring LAMANAI</p> <p>4 May 2020</p> <p>David Miano and Cassie Thompson cross the border into Belize to find the ruins of the ancient city of Lamanai, which is nestled in the forest next to the New River Lagoon. This ancient city sports many fabulous pyramids, including the Temple of the Jaguar, Temple of the Masks, and the High Temple, from which you can get a beautiful and breathtaking view of the jungle and the water. Learn about travel in Belize. Professor Miano also explains some of the basics of Mayan hieroglyphics. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
WOA-TWoU	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ziFsl8mUSg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ziFsl8mUSg</a></p> <p>The Wonders of UXMAL - Best-preserved Mayan city in the Yucatan</p> <p>28 Jan 2020</p> <p>Our trip through the Yucatan peninsula begins! Arriving in Mérida, Mexico, we rent a vehicle and make our way to the ancient Maya city of Uxmal, perhaps the most important archaeological site of the Puuc region. The magnificent ruins blew us away, and we hope your eyes pop as you see the amazing structures and hear about their history. [WOA = "World of Antiquity, YouTube channel.]</p> <p>18 minutes</p>
WOA-WWtAE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cf16exgLP4o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cf16exgLP4o</a></p> <p>We went to Ancient EDZNA and had the entire city ALL TO OURSELVES</p> <p>24 Feb 2020</p> <p>Edzna is a fabulous archaeological site off the beaten path of tourism that every lover of ancient Maya civilization should visit. This magnificent forgotten city sits in northern Campeche at a crossroads that once brought in people from all over Mexico. David Miano and Cassie Thompson are your guides to this fantastic site, and they will also show you a wonderful lost city nearby, known as Santa Rosa Xtampak, which even fewer people visit, to their great loss.</p> <p>20 minutes</p>
WOA-WWW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICJYGrdbZY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICJYGrdbZY</a></p> <p>What Went Wrong in Mexico and Belize (How to Avoid Rookie Traveler Mistakes)</p> <p>20 Oct 2020</p> <p>If you're planning a trip to the Yucatan peninsula, whether Mexico or Belize, there are a few things you should watch out for. David and Cassie tell you about the worst experiences there, many of which they could have avoided, so that you can plan accordingly, if you wish to travel there. We hope their cautionary tales come in handy.</p> <p>19 minutes</p>
Wondody-LC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xz2Dmz8LFgw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xz2Dmz8LFgw</a></p> <p>Lost Civilization - Journey to the Mysterious Lost Mayan Cities</p> <p>23 Jul 2022</p> <p>Do you want to discover one of the most mysterious civilizations on Earth? Today I'm taking you to explore the fascinating civilization of the Maya. This ancient people left behind monumental cities, an advanced system of arithmetic, sophisticated writing and refined solar calendars. [Wondody – The World of Odysseys ("Wondrous Odyssey" (?), YouTube channel.]</p> <p>1 hour 1 minute</p>
Wood-EtiOoCA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRhTdFBhL6o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRhTdFBhL6o</a></p> <p>Exploring The Incredible Origins of Central America (Mayan/Aztec Documentary)</p> <p>7 Sept 2021</p>

	<p>Michael Wood visits Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico in Central America to study the history. // The continuing legacy of the Maya and the Aztec civilisations, societies which developed independently of the Old World. Look in the 16th and 17th century, and which continue to survive despite the spread of consumer values from North America. Also suggests common patterns in human development by comparing Mayan and Inca use of symbol, ritual and writing with that of ancient Old-World civilisations. The programme is filmed at Chichicastenango in the highlands of Quiché Maya in Guatemala; the Olmec settlement of La (1000 B.C.); the Mayan sites of Copan in Honduras (5th - 9th century A.D.), Tikal, and Flores in North Guatemala; Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico, the first true urban civilisation in Central America which appeared in the first millennium A.D. and where the Maya believed that creation began; Mexico City, the largest city on earth, and site of the great 14th century Aztec city of Tenochtitlan; the former capital of Antigua, built by the Spanish after their conquest of Guatemala; and the present day capital of Guatemala City, where many Indians now live in poverty. Also visits the annual Mayan festival of Wahxakib Batz (Eight Monkey) which (through translator) Mayan shaman, Andres Xiloj. // This film was first broadcast: 1992.</p> <p>50 minutes</p>
ZDF-AA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaAPwBe3T58">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaAPwBe3T58</a> Ancient Apocalypse - Rise and Fall of the Maya Civilization - Full Documentary</p> <p>21 Aug 2023 Dive into the world of the Maya civilization, thriving between 250-900 CE. Marvel at their cities and advances in various sciences, juxtaposed with dark rituals and warfare. By 900 CE, these cities were abandoned. Discover with archaeologists what led to the Maya's mysterious decline in Central America's jungles. [One out of a series of six documentaries on the apocalyptic ends to ancient civilizations. © ZDF Enterprises 2021.]</p> <p>50 minutes</p>

#### Atzlander

Code	Full title and link
Arvigo-MAwSEP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ABFbQKLH3g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ABFbQKLH3g</a> "My Apprenticeship with Maya Shaman Eljio Panti" with Dr. Rosita Arvigo</p> <p>18 Jul 2023 Rosita Arvigo is a life-long empirical herbalist with a doctorate of Naprapathy. Her obsession and passion have been medicinal plants of the Americas and abdominal therapy. Plants and their relationship to human health has been the primary focus of her professional... and personal life. She is the author of numerous books on Maya medical plants and healing practices and many other topics. She shares stories and anecdotes about her thirteen-year apprenticeship with Belize's most famous Maya healer, Don Eljio Panti. She answers questions about this fascinating area of ancient Maya culture still practiced today in Maya communities throughout Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, and Honduras. // Don Eljio Panti (1893–1996) gained international recognition as one of the last living links of an ancient Maya system of healing that employs medicinal plants, massage, acupuncture, herbal and sweat baths, and prayers to effect cures on a wide range of maladies. // Rosita was very close to Don Eljio in his final years, and in addition to this knowledge, she will impart some of her experiences and anecdotes about this fascinating man who was one of Belize's last living links to thousands of years of Maya knowledge.</p> <p>1 hour 26 minutes</p>
Awe-AVtBP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ype_z1pmoFY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ype_z1pmoFY</a> A Visit to Baking Pot in Belize with Jaime Awe</p> <p>12 Mar 2023 In this video by Jim Reed, Jaime Awe takes us on a personal tour of Baking Pot, accompanied by young Maya glyph artist Frank Dzib. Jaime Awe, of Northern Arizona University, is Belize's technical representative to the Mundo Maya Organization and Director of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project. // Baking Pot is an ancient Maya archaeological site located in the Belize River Valley on the southern bank of the river, northeast of modern-day town of San Ignacio in the Cayo District of Belize. // Baking Pot is associated with an extensive amount of research into Maya settlements, community-based archaeology, and of agricultural production; the site possesses lithic workshops, and evidence of cash-cropping cacao as well as a long occupation from the Preclassic through to the Postclassic period.</p> <p>35 minutes</p>
Awe-X2022FSE	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsYh9DcDt1l">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsYh9DcDt1l</a> Xunantunich 2022 Field Season Excavations with Dr. Jaime Awe</p>

	<p>9 Aug 2022</p> <p>Thanks for accessing the Institute of Maya Studies YouTube channel. In June of 2022, IMS Explorer newsletter editor Jim Reed enjoyed a Maya adventure in Western Belize. Archaeologist Dr. Jaime Awe showed him the excavations at Xunantunich. This video shows Awe describing Middle Preclassic structure excavations at one end of a ballcourt; excavations of a sweatbath; the important hieroglyphic Panels 3 &amp; 4 uncovered in front of Structure A-9; and the tomb of a female within Structure A-9. The Panels will play an important part of the discussion at an Institute of Maya Studies' sponsored symposium/roundtable at this year's Maya at the Playa event on Saturday, October 1st.</p> <p>35 minutes</p>
Callaway-ART	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70x3WLkfd7k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70x3WLkfd7k</a></p> <p>"A Resplendent Tree Hiding In The Forest the 'Maya Cross' at Palenque" with Carl D. Callaway</p> <p>14 Dec 2022</p> <p>Carl's talk reevaluates one of the most famous images in Classic Maya art, the figure known as the Maya cross from Palenque, Mexico (250-900 CE). The cross is prominently displayed as the central motif on the sarcophagus lid from K'inich Janaab' Pakal I's tomb and on the inner sanctuary panel of K'inich Kan B'alam II's Temple of the Cross. // The presentation offers new findings that revise past ideas about the cross'-material identity, mythical origins, and proper name. Prior scholarship conceived the image to be a mythical tree, inhabiting the axis-mundi of the world. New iconographic, epigraphic, and archaeological evidence strongly suggests that the Maya identified Palenque's cross as a tangible object, a jade tree that originated in the east, with the revered title, "Resplendent-Jade Jewel Tree." This Aztlander program was hosted by Jim Reed. // Carl D. Callaway, PhD, is Adjunct Professor, Austin Community College, Department of Art History. He is an archaeologist, art historian and folklorist. Recently, he published "Rubbings of Ancient Maya Sculpture by Joan W. Patten" (Mayaweb Art Press).</p> <p>2 hours 55 minutes</p>
Carballo-TaSH	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ihkvJg113a4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ihkvJg113a4</a></p> <p>"Teotihuacan: A Social History of the Early Mexican Metropolis" with David M. Carballo</p> <p>7 Nov 2023</p> <p>In this presentation I approach Teotihuacan through a lens of social history, by which I mean an emphasis on social structures and the interactions of different social groups who inhabited the city or interacted with it within a broader sphere of influence. I focus on issues of urban daily life among diverse groups of Teotihuacanos, including neighborhood organization, craft production, governing institutions, and the city's contemporary relevance as an example of a multiethnic, economically robust, and prestigious place that was the largest city in the Americas for centuries. I will also compare lifeways at Tlajinga with excavated residential zones elsewhere in the city in promoting a more bottom-up social history of the city and its inhabitants. // David M. Carballo is Professor of Anthropology, Archaeology, and Latin American Studies at Boston University. He specializes in the archaeology of Latin America, especially central Mexico, but has also conducted research in Honduras, Belize, Peru, and the U.S., with topical interests in households, urbanism, religion, social inequality, and working with contemporary communities in understanding ancient ones. Current investigations focus on Teotihuacan's Tlajinga district, a cluster of non-elite neighborhoods on the periphery of what was then the largest city in the Americas.</p> <p>1 hour 48 minutes</p>
Catepillán-MNaC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJdjl3rTREE&amp;t=43s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJdjl3rTREE&amp;t=43s</a></p> <p>Maya Numbers and Computations with Ximena Catepillán</p> <p>11 Jan 2023</p> <p>Mesoamerican calendars were many and quite complex. There have been a good number of studies done to decipher them. By the arrival of Hernán Cortés in 1519 in what is current-day Mexico, there were 21 calendars in use while 4 of them were extinct. Using astronomical observations, the Maya developed an elaborate system of calendars, among them the Tzolkin Calendar, the Haab Calendar, the Calendar Round, which is a combination of the first two, and the Long Count. // Which operations did the Maya use to perform their calendrical computations? While they used a vigesimal system to write the numbers, this system was never used in connection with days. No inscriptions use vigesimal numbers but rather quasi-vigesimal (chronological) numbers. In spoken numbers, a mix of decimal and vigesimal notation appears. // Here Ximena illustrates calendrical computation within and among calendars and conversion examples in which division is needed, and that are simple enough to do with pencil and paper. You might learn something new! // Ximena Catepillán, Emerita Professor of Mathematics at Millersville University, Pennsylvania, is passionate about Precolumbian-era mathematics. As a Chilean with ancestral roots throughout South America, she seeks to celebrate and memorialize indigenous peoples through the study of the relationship between mathematics and culture – ethnomathematics – systems which allowed ancient civilizations to describe, manage and understand reality. Before attending graduate</p>

	<p>school in the United States, Ximena taught mathematics at Universidad de Magallanes in the Chilean Patagonia. In 1991, after earning a Master's degree in Science and a PhD in Mathematics from The University of Iowa, Ximena began teaching mathematics at Millersville University.</p> <p>1 hour 56 minutes</p>
Christenson-WWBOS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZeAMkPZSTME">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZeAMkPZSTME</a> Who Will Be Our Sustainers - Human Mediation in the Popol Vuh - with Allen Christenson - BYU</p> <p>28 Jan 2022</p> <p>Maya anthropocentrism places the responsibility to sustain divinely sanctioned nature squarely on the shoulders of humans, a terrible burden but also one that gives them a measure of control in the face of a world that is at once conducive to human existence and antagonistic toward it. Allen J. Christenson is a Professor of Pre-Columbian Studies in the Department of Comparative Arts and Letters at Brigham Young University.</p> <p>1 hour 33 minutes</p>
Eber-MW	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyYtpA6aivA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyYtpA6aivA</a> Maya Weavers - Weaving for Justice with Christine Eber</p> <p>20 Mar 2023</p> <p>"Maya Weavers: Envy in Times of Struggle and Hope. Challenges of Working Collectively in Chiapas, Mexico". // This Aztlander program features Christine Eber, Professor Emerita, Department of Anthropology, New Mexico State University. She is Director of the non-profit organization, Weaving for Justice (<a href="http://www.weaving-for-justice.org">www.weaving-for-justice.org</a>) based in Las Cruces, New Mexico. She has worked for decades among weaving families in southern Mexico. // Christine Eber addresses the challenges faced daily by the Chiapas Maya weaving collectives of Tsotsil-Maya weavers and their families in the highland municipality of San Pedro Chenalhó, Chiapas. Maya women have been weavers for as long as their people can remember. Today weavers encode in their creations a deeply held belief that people, plants, animals, Earth, and other spiritual beings must cooperate to keep the world in flower.</p> <p>1 hour 24 minutes</p>
Hellmuth-CMERI	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ADealJhWrU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ADealJhWrU</a> "Classic Maya Enema Ritual Iconography" with Dr. Nicholas Hellmuth, an Aztlander presentation</p> <p>23 Nov 2022</p> <p>Early Classic and Late Classic polychrome Maya ceramics show enema rituals and the associated bibs, syringes, and enema jugs. For jugs, Dr. Hellmuth showed the giant multi-gallon ceramic containers of the liquid and also the smaller jugs of identical shape that hold only a quart or liter. The smaller jugs are more confusing since they are present in parades and self-sacrifice scenes on polychrome ceramics that may have no relation with enemas. The enema scenes include self-injection (by the individual man) or injection by females to men. Men clothed as jaguars are frequently seen in enema rituals. This discussion documents the history of discovery of enema rituals first published by Peter Furst and Michael Coe in 1977. Within three months of that release, Hellmuth made even more discoveries. He has continued his research since then to the present. The studies of Peter De Smet on which plant chemicals were used in an enema by the ancient Maya will also be discussed. This research won the Ig Nobel Prize 2022 for art history for Dr. Hellmuth and Dr. Peter De Smet. The iconographic aspect was updated for this presentation. // Dr. Hellmuth is director of FLAAR USA and FLAAR Mesoamerica. FLAAR stands Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research, and Dr. Hellmuth manages a large team at their office in Guatemala City. Technical assistant Paul Nuñez Rouanet helped Dr. Hellmuth with this excellent presentation.</p> <p>2 hour 4 minutes</p>
Hellmuth-DotTofJJaT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dz4ppkqi4Zg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dz4ppkqi4Zg</a> Discovery of the Tomb of the Jade Jaguar at Tikal</p> <p>24 Sept 2022</p> <p>Dr. Nicholas M. Hellmuth had beginner's luck to discover one of the most richly stocked royal burials of the entire ancient Maya realm (Tikal Burial 196). He accomplished this while still a student at Harvard, while working on the University of Pennsylvania archaeological project at Tikal, Guatemala. It is rare that an archaeologist has an opportunity to find the burial chamber of one of the great kings of an ancient civilization. This presentation was really special, actually breaking the 100-participant limit! It includes a short video at the end of the Q&amp;A where Dr. Hellmuth joking presents samples of the kinds of enema paraphernalia that the ancient Maya utilized in honor of recently winning an Ig Nobel prize for his work investigating Maya enema usage.</p> <p>1 hour 33 minutes</p>



Horowitz-MaAT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7SuVkMaEeM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7SuVkMaEeM</a>  “Making and Acquiring Tools - Stone Resources and Past Maya Economies” with Rachel Horowitz</p> <p>28 Apr 2023  Archaeological research on the past Maya has a lengthy history. While much research has focused on Maya political organization, the Classic period Maya did not record much information about economies, thus limiting the types of data we have to discuss past economic activities. This program explores past Maya economies from the viewpoint of stone tool producers, to see how their activities overlapped with political organization. Much like our modern economy, the Classic period Maya economy contained a mix of types of production activities and ways in which people acquired their tools. // This presentation draws on two distinct examples of tool producers, Classic period biface producers in the lowland Maya region and Postclassic obsidian blade production and distribution in the Maya highlands, to illustrate the role of stone tool producers in the broader economy and how economic and political networks overlapped. Small-scale stone tool producers operated mostly independently of political leaders, illustrating the variability in economic processes which occurred in the past. // I met Rachel on my Maya adventure to Belize last summer. She is Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, at Washington State University. Rachel is a real wonder woman and her recent paper on Belizean lithics was published by Cambridge University Press. I covered that paper in the April Aztlander.</p> <p>1 hour 14 minutes</p>
Lisonbee-TIRP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AK86xf1c8g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AK86xf1c8g</a>  The Izapa Restoration Project featuring Dennis R. Lisonbee</p> <p>3 Aug 2022  “The Izapa Restoration Project: Utilizing Virtual Reality and 3-D Animation” featuring Dennis R. Lisonbee. Let’s walk around and fly around, and all the while explore Izapa, the ancient site where scholars believe the Maya calendars originated. Dennis Lisonbee is an award-winning Director, Producer, Writer, Musician (the Legendary Mustangs), a big part of the Ancient America Foundation, and an Associate Professor at Utah Valley University. Dennis has worked in the media business for over forty years and has been an active part of the business as it transitioned from analogue to digital. He has worked on a network series, The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams for NBC, produced and directed National PBS specials, directed the feature 2 Catch 2, directed hundreds of documentaries, corporate and educational productions, and sports broadcasts. His international experience includes productions shot in Fiji, Tonga, Hawaii, Guatemala, Mexico, and Europe.</p> <p>58 minutes</p>
Love-EMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GyZl6Vdh9Dk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GyZl6Vdh9Dk</a>  Early Mesoamerican Cities - Urbanism and Urbanization in the Preclassic Period, with Michael W. Love</p> <p>5 May 2022  Dr. Michael W. Love is a Professor in the Anthropology department at California State University – Northridge. He just released a book, edited by he and Julia Guernsey; the same title as his program. Michael’s principal interests are in Mesoamerica, the development of social complexity, and household archaeology. His research to date has concentrated on the Pacific coast region of Guatemala and investigating the early complex societies found there during the Preclassic period.</p> <p>1 hour 20 minutes</p>
Love-NMGaCI	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGwsd4Ku7T0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGwsd4Ku7T0</a>  Non-Maya Glyphs at Chichen Itza, with Dr. Bruce Love</p> <p>23 Jan 2022  For more than a century it’s been known that there are symbols or glyphs associated with certain carvings at Chichen Itza that are not in the Maya traditional writing system. The vast majority of the Chichen glyphs do not match any other known writing system in Mesoamerica and are uniquely Chichen-style glyphs. This Zoom presentation is about these glyphs and the catalog that describes them. Catalog available at <a href="http://www.brucelove.com">www.brucelove.com</a>.</p> <p>1 hour 32 minutes</p>
MacLeod-ACfAS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vfmmn4SrPMQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vfmmn4SrPMQ</a>  A Cave for All Seasons - Naj Tunich Cave, Peten, Guatemala, with Barbara MacLeod</p> <p>20 Nov 2021  Naj Tunich ‘House of Stone’ in Mopan Maya, came to the attention of the archaeology world in 1980 via a National Geographic article documenting an astonishing corpus of painted images and dated hieroglyphic</p>

	<p>texts. For four decades, Barbara MacLeod has been an independent academic and an active contributor to the field of Maya epigraphy, specializing in linguistic approaches to decipherment. Host: Jim Reed.</p> <p>3 hours 15 minutes</p>
Reed-Cal	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5iGCxZOSV5o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5iGCxZOSV5o</a> Cacao and Jade - The Diffusion of the Calendars Along Maya Preclassic Trade routes with Jim Reed</p> <p>14 Jul 2022 With all new visuals and new elaborate maps, newsletter editor Jim Reed tells the story of Cacao and Jade and its influence on Mesoamerica across the millennia. Dedicated to Mary Lou Ridinger, the queen of jade herself. Featuring original background guitar music by Belizean glyph artist Frank Dzib and original background flute music by famous Belizean musician Pablo Collado.</p> <p>45 minutes</p>
Reed-MMC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKnO5tsLHbk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKnO5tsLHbk</a> Maximón - Maya cultural hero in the navel of the world, with Jim Reed</p> <p>19 Nov 2021 Dressed somewhat like Maximón, Jim Reed presents a new zoom program. Maximón is said to represent both light and dark, and to be a trickster. Maximón is venerated in the form of an effigy or cult image. Worship varies greatly by location. In Santiago Atitlán, Maximón's effigy resides in a different household every year. His image is normally only taken out of this house during Holy Week, whereafter it will change households, but is on display year-round due to the popularity of pilgrimages. Jim shares the history and cultural aspects this special cult hero and also recounts a few of his personal encounters with Maximón.</p> <p>1 hour 23 minutes</p>
Reed-MPEaP2022	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTpVFPoMz2o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTpVFPoMz2o</a> Middle Preclassic Excavations at Pacbitun 2022</p> <p>12 Oct 2022 Pacbitun is a Maya archaeological site located in the Cayo District of west central Belize. It lies approximately 21 kilometers south of Cayo's capital, San Ignacio, and is about three kilometers east of San Antonio village where young glyph artist Frank Tzib lives. In fact, I visited the site with Frank and both of his parents. // Pacbitun is a medium-sized site located along the southern rim of the Belize River Valley region. It is situated in the foothills of the Maya Mountains at the juncture of two contrasting ecozones: the tropical rain forest and the Mountain Pine Ridge. // Pacbitun was inhabited for almost 2000 years, from ca. 900 BCE to 900 CE. It was first settled during the Middle Preclassic period as a small farming community likely drawn to the fertile soils, numerous tributaries, and diverse resources. The epicenter slowly expanded throughout the Classic period and eventually had over 40 masonry constructions, including temple-pyramids, "palace-like" range buildings, a ballcourt, five plazas, two lengthy causeways, and a number of smaller courtyard groups. The epicenter is also marked by the remains of 20 stelae and altars, three of which exhibited traces of carved Mayan hieroglyphic writing. These physical manifestations are clear indicators of a ranked society and an emerging elite class. // The 2022 excavations at Pacbitun, including Middle Preclassic house mounds dating back to 800 BCE, were back-filled the afternoon of the day we were there. You'll only see them here! [Video created by Reed, with Sheldon Scaggs giving an on-site tour of the site.]</p> <p>42 minutes</p>
Tzib-GTKFT	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqMZv0kiTMY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqMZv0kiTMY</a> Getting to know Frank Tzib - Belizean Ambassador of the Maya</p> <p>13 Nov 2022 Getting to know Frank Tzib. This 21-year-old has already made a huge mark in the field of Maya studies. He is a glyph artist and was featured in the PBS special: "Ancient Maya Metropolis" with his recreation of the famous Komkom Vase. Frank is the Belizean "Ambassador of the Maya". I visited with Frank for five days in June. Together, we visited the Maya sites of Xunantunich, El Pilar, Pacbitun, and Baking Pot (where archaeologists discovered pieces of the Komkom Vase). We meet the archaeologists involved in the 2022 excavations, Jaime Awe (Xunantunich and Baking Pot), Anabel Ford (El Pilar), and Terry Powis &amp; Sheldon Skaggs (Pacbitun). In this video documentary, you can get to know Frank, his involvement with the PBS special, his artistic creations on ceramics, in wood, paintings on canvas, and his second love: slate. Frank was involved with the glyphs depicted on the special stela erected for the 40th anniversary of Belizean independence, working together with the well-known Christophe Helmke, and Sylvia Batty of Belize's National Institute of Culture and History (NICH). // Frank helped to construct a giant thatch roof structure where his family can highlight their family out-reach program of preparing Maya food. His mother, sisters, and father prepare us a special Maya meal of Pollo Escabache, Coconut Fritters, a</p>

	<p>Tomato/Peanut garnish, fresh Lemonade, and of course, hand-made Tortillas. Frank plays three songs on the guitar, including the instrumental that runs throughout in the background of the video. Towards the end, you'll see Frank's presentation for this year's American Heritage Network symposium where he teaches about Maya glyphs. You'll be hearing a lot more about Frank Tzib in the future... Get to know him now.</p> <p>55 minutes</p>
VanStone-NDM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khp7CFZHqZ8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khp7CFZHqZ8</a>          "Newly Discovered Masterpieces - Ancient Maya Figurine Molds" with Mark Van Stone</p> <p>16 Dec 2022</p> <p>"My Maya molds project began as a simple descriptive catalog but expanded into a 440-page investigation into the surprising role figurines played in Maya society. From the beginning, I have been charmed by their deeply democratic aspect: The vast majority of Maya art we admire – jade, stelae, inscriptions, painted vases, books, mantles, palaces – was exclusively the province of elites. But mass-produced figurines were enjoyed by the hoi polloi, the proletariat. Their humanity touches us and connects more directly than most of other Mesoamerican artforms (which often are an acquired taste!). // This was a different presentation than Mark's Institute of Maya Studies program in September 2022. He switched it up and showing other chapters from his book <i>Maya Mold Made</i>. // Mark Van Stone is a lifelong autodidact, netsuke carver in Japan, clay-animator, Guggenheim Fellow, with a Ph.D. in Maya Hieroglyphs (UT-Austin). A gamma-ray astronomy tech with a BA in Physics, then a calligrapher, carver, and paleographer, Mark is now professor of Art History. Mark's most recent book, <i>Maya Mold Made</i> (with co-author Paul Johnson), is a catalog of Ancient Maya ceramic molds and an investigation into the function of Maya figurines. // This event was hosted by Jim Reed.</p> <p>1 hour 51 minutes</p>

#### Interviews

Code	Full title and link
Martin-AMP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPotcUd6s3E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPotcUd6s3E</a>            Ancient Maya Politics</p> <p>26 May 2021</p> <p>Simon Martin is the author of <i>Ancient Maya Politics</i>. [Beatrice Rehl, is the archaeology editor at CUP, who worked with Martin on the Martin's book <i>Ancient Maya Politics</i>. Webinair interview of Martin by Rehl.]</p> <p>50 minutes</p>
Martin-KBC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxwcLJeG7i0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxwcLJeG7i0</a>            Kluge Book Conversation - Simon Martin on Ancient Maya Politics</p> <p>10 Jun 2021</p> <p>A discussion of ancient Maya politics in the context of anthropologist Simon Martin's 2020 book "Ancient Maya Politics: A Political Anthropology of the Classic Period 150–900 CE." Martin has taken the lead in understanding the politics of the Classic Maya (150-900 A.D.) based on deciphering their hieroglyphic script. Much of this work focuses on the complex hierarchies between individual kings and the ideology that enabled and sustained that order.</p> <p>37 minutes</p>
Ridinger-GJ	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8m7E7XPva10">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8m7E7XPva10</a>            Guatemalan Jadeite with Mary Lou Ridinger of Jade Maya - FULL INTERVIEW</p> <p>9 Aug 2022</p> <p>For much of modern history, it was believed that the sources of Olmec and Mayan jade were lost to history without a trace. That is until Jay and Mary Lou Ridinger re-discovered sources of jade in Guatemala in the 1970s. // This is Mary Lou's remarkable story.</p> <p>33 minutes</p>
Schele-GDMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ag5fGfwWwBU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ag5fGfwWwBU</a>            Glyphers - Deciphering Mayan Society</p> <p>31 Jan 2014</p> <p>Host Marcia Alvar speaks with Linda Schele, Professor of Art at the University of Texas at Austin, and co-author of "Maya Cosmos: 3000 Years on the Shaman's Path." Professor Schele recounts her first involvement in the study of the Maya and in deciphering the Mayan glyphs. She discusses the stories and events told by the glyphs, and how they have redefined or disproved our previous conceptions of the</p>

	<p>Mayan society. ["Upon Reflection 1994" - UWTV Marcia Alvar Interview with Linda Schele on the Maya, decipherment, and history.]</p> <p>27 minutes</p>
Schele-ElwLS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcINHmjgHqA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcINHmjgHqA</a> "Edgewalker" Interview with Linda Schele</p> <p>7 Dec 2021</p> <p>A Film by Andrew Weeks in which Linda Schele spoke with Simon Martin. In January 1998, Linda Schele gave a long, filmed interview in which she talked freely and frankly in her own inimitable style about her life, work, and philosophy; about her extraordinary journey. When she died of cancer in April 1998, at the height of her powers, Linda Schele was the dominant personality in the field of Maya studies a subject of abiding fascination for a public enamoured of mysterious ruins and seemingly impenetrable inscriptions; an ancient culture which left behind a legacy of incredible images of beauty, power, and terror. Professor in the History of Art at the University of Texas, Austin, Linda Schele had become one of the best-known communicators to the public of the extraordinary discoveries which have changed our understanding of this ancient culture. Through her many television appearances on Discovery, National Geographic, PBS, BBC and A&amp;E; her groundbreaking exhibition Blood of Kings; and her best-selling and award winning books Forest of Kings, Maya Cosmos, and most recently Code of Kings and Hidden Faces of the Maya, she revealed herself as a passionately communicative educator who believed the public deserved to share in the excitement of the work they were funding and delighted in presenting her discoveries directly to them. Others tapped into her inspirational gift for relating an ancient culture to our modern world and, amongst many keynote speeches at conferences and university commencements, NASA invited her to address their key staff on the relevance of understanding another world view. An outsider, in her own words an edgewalker, all her career, Linda had been an artist and teacher when the Maya captured her imagination. She had erupted into the field as a young woman just some strange little painter from Alabama in an academic discipline dominated by male archaeologists, just at the time when the investigation of the so-called Mysterious Maya was about to become the most dynamic area in the rediscovery of the ancient past. Linda was first captivated by the Maya on a chance visit to the ruins of Palenque in Mexico. At one of the most romantic archaeological sites in the world she found traces of a society where art was central something of which as an artist and art teacher she had dreamed. Like many who fall in love with Palenque she vowed to return. Unlike most, she did... again and again. In time, it was to be at Palenque that she was first to play a crucial role in breaking the code of the Maya's hieroglyphic writing system. Her mission was to interpret and explain the historic Maya world of city states, kings, rulers, and religion to her own world. But, by working with the modern Maya peoples of Mexico and Guatemala, she began to understand the links between the Indian peoples own rich indigenous culture and their ancient past; and she began to hand back to these oppressed people the tools to repossess their history. This was what Linda Schele considered her most important work. The film Edgewalker pays tribute to Linda Schele by telling her story through her own words in the form of an interview in which she discusses her ideas by relating them to her personal life. This interview material is supported by a wide range of visual images including video footage of her talking to her tour groups on site at Palenque and Tikal, Schele family home movie footage, and photographs and the fine photography of Justin Kerr and MacDuff Everton. The film concludes with footage of the extraordinary ceremony, conducted by Maya priests, in which Linda was laid to rest overlooking Lake Atitlán, Guatemala, in the land of the Maya to whom she devoted her life.</p> <p>50 minutes</p>

#### Linguistics

Code	Full title and link
DP-TAoLI-E18E	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=684wldZGfTA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=684wldZGfTA</a> The Art of Language Invention, Episode 18 - Ergativity</p> <p>30 Jun 2016</p> <p>This episode introduces the concept of ergativity. [DP = "David Peterson", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>13 minutes</p>
Gorrie&Tandy-TML	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Uuwe-VDnTI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Uuwe-VDnTI</a> The Mayan Languages (with James Tandy)</p> <p>5 Nov 2022</p> <p>James Tandy (UT Austin) answers questions about the Mayan languages, including historical phonology, ergativity, phylogeny, and areal effects. [Interviewed by Colin Gorrie.]</p> <p>1 hour 2 minutes</p>

HMP-MAEAAaM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKtfkOKjzzU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKtfkOKjzzU</a> Morphosyntactic Alignment - Ergativity, Austronesian Alignment and More</p> <p>30 Jun 2019 Morphosyntactic alignment is often difficult to grasp when you first learn about it, but once you understand it, it is really quite simple. In this video I talk about different ways that languages can indicate who is performing an action and who the action is performed on: nominative-accusative, ergative-absolutive, tripartite, neutral, transitive-intransitive, direct-inverse and Austronesian alignment. Many of the sample sentences in this video were taken from Wikipedia. [HMP = "Hugh &amp; Morty Productions", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>11 minutes</p>
ICM-OA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RtfXNZh4PXw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RtfXNZh4PXw</a> Object Alignment (Linguistics) Mini-Lesson</p> <p>23 Mar 2018 A mini lesson on object alignment (begins with a brief review of subject alignment as well). [ICM = "Isabel Cooke McKay", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>6 minutes</p>
LtF-FEfN-PO	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnFdAwCKi-E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnFdAwCKi-E</a> Fireside Ergativity for Novices, Part 0 (Introduction)</p> <p>17 May 2023 A video adaptation of the ZBB's Ergativity for Novices thread by bradrn. This is Part 0. [LtF = "Lichen the Fictioneer", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>22 minutes</p>
LtF-FEfN-P1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbMmxotxt18">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbMmxotxt18</a> Fireside Ergativity for Novices, Part 1 (Morphological Ergativity)</p> <p>21 Jun 2023 A video adaptation of the ZBB's Ergativity for Novices thread by bradrn. This is Part 1. [LtF = "Lichen the Fictioneer", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>26 minutes</p>
LtF-FEfN-P2.1	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAf-RD1sa8w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAf-RD1sa8w</a> Fireside Ergativity for Novices, Part 2.1 (Split Ergativity)</p> <p>16 Jul 2023 A video adaptation of the ZBB's Ergativity for Novices thread by bradrn. This is Part 2.1. [LtF = "Lichen the Fictioneer", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>23 minutes</p>
NL-TV&IA	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWdyhL8co9I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWdyhL8co9I</a> The verb &amp; its arguments - alignment (Lesson 4 of 4)</p> <p>23 Aug 2013 Learn more about the core function of verbs in sentences. In this fourth lesson, meet languages that fill agent, patient and experiencer roles with nouns of different cases. This results in distinct morphosyntactic alignments in an ergative-absolutive language like Basque versus a nominative-accusative language like Catalan. [NL = "NativLang", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>2 minutes</p>
Quellent-CMS	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sttjT8cTyck">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sttjT8cTyck</a> Classic Maya Spoken (Yo'k'ib Stela 3)</p> <p>4 Aug 2016 *elapsed *sihyaj ~ "born" or "sky-born" rather than "she born" I'm not a Maya scholar. Made some mistakes. Just an amateur. My attempt at reading and interpreting Yo'k'ib Stela 3 in the extinct Cholti Maya dialect. // Stela 3 from Yo'-k'ib city (Great gateway or Great pit, possibly referring to a massive sinkhole), also known in Spanish as the Piedras Negras ("stones black") site. // Commissioned by king K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II (born December 29, 664 CE), in what is now Guatemala. // Serious resources for Maya script are very rare and often too informal. // I know Maya text is typically read in columns of horizontal pairs (two squares per pair). However, like Chinese was once</p>

	<p>written vertically, but now horizontally on computers, I have done the same thing for this Maya text, (out of convenience). Stela 3 translation made popularly available on PBS Nova via Dr. Mark Van Stone and others. // Yes, the number 3, (Proto-Mayan "osh"), in the Cholan-Tzeltalan dialect cluster, "ush" / "osh" both occur. (Spanish Romanization, ux, ox), so I chose the more conservative "osh." // For "Crocodile day" I found conflicting reconstructions in classic Maya "Imix" and "imox," so I went with the first... // Apologies if my voice sounds nasal-y or annoying. Over articulated open front unrounded vowel [a] at some points. ["Quellant" = YouTube channel.]</p> <p>2 minutes</p>
TDH-THotML	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBxEMGR2iNY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBxEMGR2iNY</a> The History of the Mayan Languages</p> <p>11 Nov 2020 The Mayan languages are a language family primarily spoken in Guatemala, Belize, and eastern Mexico. Languages such as Classic Maya, Itza', and Yucatec have served as the lingua franca of the Maya civilization of old. // Though largely displaced by Spanish since colonization, the Mayan languages retain some 6 million speakers to this day, with the K'iche' language having over 2 million. // This video presents the history of the Mayan languages from 2200 BCE to the present. // Disclaimer: all dates are approximations, and there are many competing hypotheses regarding the development of these languages that are not represented in this video. [TDH = "The Dragon Historian", YouTube channel.]</p> <p>6 minutes</p>

#### The Olmecs

Code	Full title and link
AA-TOL	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISO-bFwMx2I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISO-bFwMx2I</a> The Olmec Legacy</p> <p>31 May 2020 The Olmec were the first great civilization of Mesoamerica. Despite being late comers, they bloomed with incredible speed and left an enduring legacy across all of Central America. [AA = Ancient Americas channel.]</p> <p>28 minutes</p>
Ischaefer0714-OJaQD	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FifG_J9WY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FifG_J9WY</a> Olmec Jade and Quartz Daggers 1200BC</p> <p>15 Apr 2012</p> <p>7 minutes</p>
Ischaefer0714-OJM	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g21CeUbi-f0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g21CeUbi-f0</a> Olmec Jade Maskette</p> <p>27 Jul 2020</p> <p>1 minute</p>
Ischaefer0714-OJSF	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WGCAQHGLGvY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WGCAQHGLGvY</a> Olmec Jade Standing Figure</p> <p>8 Jul 2020</p> <p>1 minute</p>
Ischaefer0714-OQP	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-kCedOTa_Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-kCedOTa_Y</a> Olmec Quartz Plaque</p> <p>27 Jul 2020</p> <p>3 minutes</p>
TOC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dnXmAYolvA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dnXmAYolvA</a> The Olmec Civilization</p> <p>6 Jan 2020 1600 - 400 BCE - Just what was the Olmec fascination with rubber balls all about? Did the Olmecs copy the Egyptians by constructing the first Mesoamerican pyramid?</p>

	36 minutes
WHE-THaCoOC	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unayHy60ZnM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unayHy60ZnM</a> The History and Culture of Olmec Civilization</p> <p>12 Jun 2021 The Olmec civilization, located in ancient Mexico, prospered in Pre-Classical (Formative) Mesoamerica from c. 1200 BCE to c. 400 BCE. Monumental sacred complexes, massive stone sculptures, ball games, the drinking of chocolate, and animal gods were all features of Olmec culture passed on to those peoples who followed this first great Mesoamerican civilization. // With their heartlands in the Gulf of Mexico (now the states of Veracruz and Tabasco), Olmec influence and trade activity spread from 1200 BCE, even reaching as far south as present-day Nicaragua. Many Olmec sites suffered systematic and deliberate destruction of their monuments sometime between 400 and 300 BCE. // The Olmec civilization presents something of a mystery, indeed, we do not even know what they called themselves, as Olmec was their Aztec name and meant 'rubber people'. Due to a lack of archaeological evidence their ethnic origins and the location and extent of many of their settlements are not known. The Olmecs did, however, codify and record their gods and religious practices using symbols. The precise significance of this record is much debated but, at the very least, its complexity does suggest some sort of organised religion involving a priesthood. The Olmec religious practices of sacrifice, cave rituals, pilgrimages, offerings, ball-courts, pyramids, and a seeming awe of mirrors, was also passed on to all subsequent civilizations in Mesoamerica until the Spanish Conquest in the 16th century CE. [WHE = World History Encyclopedia.]</p> <p>15 minutes</p>