

Vase With Glyph And Warrior Decoration, Maya - Archeology



870 EUR

Period: Before 16th century

Condition : Bon état, 2 fêlures et une égrenure

Material : Terracotta Diameter : 16,7 cm Height : 14,2 cm

https://www.proantic.com/en/322145-vase-with-glyph-and-wa

rrior-decoration-maya-archeology.html

Description

Brick terracotta vase with painted decoration unrolled warriors. The top is decorated with glyphs and the interior with vertical lines. Remains of earth and concretions. The Mayan territory extends over the current states of Guatemala, Belize, parts of Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras. The history of the Mayas is divided into four main periods: o Preclassical (from about 1500 BC to 250 AD): formation of the Mayan culture. In the first centuries of our era there appeared in particular a polychrome pottery and inscriptions prefiguring the hieroglyphic writing of the classical period. o Classic (from 250/300 to 900/950): climax of the Mayan civilization in the arts, sciences, culture. The classical period begins with the so-called "classical old" phase from 300 to 600,

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characterized by the so-called Tzalcol ceramics. The period "classic recent" of the Mayan civilization (600 to 900) is illustrated by the development of great cities, by the so-called Tepan ceramics, by the buildings of Tikal and the frescoes of Bonampak. o Postclassic (from 950 to the Spanish conquest): decline. The Mayan cities are abandoned for unexplained reasons. In 980, the Toltecs invaded Yucatan and set up their capital at Chichen Itza, where the Mayan culture persists. At the recent Postclassic period (from 1250 to the Spanish conquest), the center of Mayan culture moved from Chichen Itza to Mayapan in a period marked by a general decadence of the arts. o The Spanish conquest (16th century)