

# History of the migration of the zoques of the mountain region of Tabasco

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*Key words: the Zoque, caves, archaeology, pottery, merchandise, communication routes*

## **Introduction.**

The mountain region of Tabasco, was a transcendental zone in the exchange of products and cultural ideas, from the pre-Hispanic time and during the colony. Also the commodification of the various regional products followed the intricate network of trade routes that articulated trade with the coastal plain and Chiapas. Therefore, the role played by the settlements of the Tabasqueña sierra, within the commercial chain that existed between pre-Hispanic times and the first half of the last century, was undoubtedly reflected among these territories, and surely this activity was an important part of the economy. Of the zoques settlements settled in the Tabasqueña mountain range. Based on the results of the analysis of pre-Hispanic pottery recovered in that region, a chronology can be proposed from the Early Preclassic to the Protoclassic, continuing in the Late-Terminal Classic until the Late Postclassic.

## **Methods.**

The historical sources, Archaeological surveying and excavations, Characterization of ceramics

## **Results.**

According to the constructive characteristics of the sites of Rancho Santo Domingo Madrigal (Fourth Section), Rancho Don Ticho, Ejido Lázaro Cárdenas (El Hular), Ejido Mexiquito (Oxolotán, prehispanic?) And Rancho Don Nicolás Jiménez (Teapa, Antiguo? ), Indicate that they were headquarters of economic and political integrated societies led by caciques, which is inferred through differences in architecture, building orientation, the presence of tombs and ball games, as well as foreign ceramics ( Fragments of leaded pottery and sherds with remnants of chapopote), green stone, travertine (tecali) and obsidian (identified deposits: El Chayal, Guatemala and Sierra de Pachuca, Hidalgo

## **Conclusions.**

Given its location I suppose that it is a key area, both for the control of the communication networks, as well as the commercial and cultural exchange between the zoques of the Tabasqueña and Chiapas mountains, as well as with the Chontales of the Maya Lowlands And the Olmecs of the Gulf Coast.

## **References (maximum three)**

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