

Global Learning And Development Education

Developing knowledge, skills and attitudes for change in a global society

MEXICO COLLECTION updated 24.7.2012

1 box and 1 large flat pack (A Mexican Village)

Please use the boxes on the right to check items **IN** and then **OUT** before you return the collection.

12 x Books	Self Portrait in a Velvet Dress: Frida's Wardrobe	
	Mexico by Martin Parr (photo book)	
	Noche de Muertos (Day of the Dead)	
	Masks of Mexico	
	Mexico in childrens own words	
	Traditional Crafts	
	A flavour of Mexico	
	In focus Mexico	
	World Focus Mexico	
	Colours of Mexico	
	The Aztecs	
	Save my rainforest	
Music CD	'Putumayo Presents Mexico'.	
Marionette	Mexican cowboy puppet (complete with six shooters).	Ĺ
Mexican Money	Pesos – 11 x coins and 1 x 20 pesos note.	
Earthenware pot	Decorated with animal skin.	
Clay Mug (chipped)	Painted with a scene of Janitzio –an island in Patzcuaro famous	
	for Day of the Dead celebrations. Mug is bought at the	
	beginning of the evening and refilled from various stalls	
	throughout the night (usually with tequila drink). Slightly	
_	chipped.	
Plastic luchador figure	Figure represents a 'Lucha Libre' fighter. The mask and	
	costume are integral parts of the wrestler's persona and fights	
	are choreographed. Lucha Libre is a very popular form of	
	entertainment in Mexico today.	
14 Postcards / photos	See separate list inside the plastic packet	
2 x posters	'Children & their environment' (in plastic wallet)	
Tocuaro Pack	A2 Picture pack with booklets and photos.	
'Meet Mexico'	An educational project for Primary Schools	
Papel Picado Banner &	Decorative banner used as holiday decorations. Eg Day of the	
Information Sheets (in	Dead. They are incorporated into altars during the above	
Plastic wallet) Tocugro a	holiday.	<u> </u>
Mexican village	1 x Tocuaro. A Mexican village – Teachers book	
Tocuaro a Mexican	1 x Tocuaro information booklet	
village	1 x Meet the Hort family sheet	
(in large flat pack)	8 x photo boards	_
Woven fabric pieces x 3	Textiles of Mexico have a long history. The making of fibres,	
	cloth and other textile goods has existed in the country since at	
	least 1400 BCE. Fibres used during the pre-Hispanic period	
	included those from the yucca, palm and maguey plants as well	
	as the use of cotton in the hot lowlands of the south. After the	
	Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, the Spanish introduced	



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new fibers such as silk and wool as well as the European foot treadle loom. Clothing styles also changed radically. Fabric was produced exclusively in workshops or in the home until the era of Porfirio Díaz (1880s to 1910), when the mechanization of weaving was introduced, mostly by the French. Today, fabric, clothes and other textiles are both made by craftsmen and in factories. Handcrafted goods include pre-Hispanic clothing such as huipils and sarapes, which are often embroidered. Clothing, rugs and more are made with natural and naturally dyed fibers. Most handcrafts are produced by indigenous people, whose communities are concentrated in the center and south of the country in states such as Mexico State, Oaxaca and Chiapas. The textile industry remains important to the economy of Mexico although it has suffered setback