

Origin of indigenous languages in Mexico

Fill in all the gaps with the words of the box.

has – traditions - Madre – Mesoamerica - of –
and – period - civilization – Mexico - origins

1. Nahuatl: Nahuatl, an Aztec language, originates from the ancient Aztec civilization of _____. It was a dominant language in pre-Columbian Mexico and continues to thrive among indigenous communities.
2. Mayan: The Mayan language has ancient roots in the indigenous cultures of southern _____, Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras. It traces back to the highly developed Mayan civilization.
3. Tzeltal: Tzeltal is a Mayan language primarily spoken in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico. It evolved from the historical Mayan _____ that flourished in the region.
4. Tzotzil: Tzotzil, another Mayan language, is native to the Chiapas highlands. It has a rich history intertwined with the Mayan heritage and cultural _____ of the area.
5. Mixtec: Mixtec, an Oto-Manguean language, is associated with the Mixtec people of southern Mexico. Its roots lie in the Mesoamerican _____, with a complex script and civilization.
6. Zapotec: Its _____ date back to the ancient Zapotec civilization, known for its advanced culture and script.
7. Otomi: Otomi, an Oto-Pamean language, has deep historical ties to the Otomi people in central Mexico. Their language _____ culture have ancient roots in Mesoamerica.
8. Totonac: The Totonac language originates from the Totonac people of eastern Mexico, particularly in the region _____ Veracruz. It is deeply rooted in the cultural traditions of this indigenous group.
9. Ch'ol: It _____ historical connections to the ancient Mayan civilization and continues to be vital to the Ch'ol communities.
10. Tarahumara: The Tarahumara, or Rarámuri, language is the native tongue of the Tarahumara people in the Sierra _____ region of Mexico. Its roots are deeply embedded in the history and traditions of this indigenous group.

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