

## 1. Description

- 1.1 Name(s) of society, language, and language family: Cakchiquel / Kakchiquel / Kaqchikel / Cachiquel | Quichean Mayan [1]
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): CAK [1]
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Guatemala (14/90)
- 1.4 Brief history: Concered in the 1400's by the K'iche' Mayans and then allied with the Spanish in the 1520's to revolt against the K'iche'. Revolted against the Spanish in 1526 and was defeated. They then fled to the hills. There they lived as famers under Spanish control in the 1600's. Political oppression lead to many leving Guatemala to Mexico and the USA in the 1970's and 1980's. [2]
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:
- 1.6 Ecology (natural environment): Mountinous
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 132,000 [1]

## 2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Peppers, maize [3: 17]
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Beans [3: 17]
- 2.3 Weapons: Yes, bows and arrows with war-clubs and hand ax with cotton-enforced sheild. [3: 24]
- 2.4 Food storage:
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Yes, men did more field labor while women processed. [3: 18]
- 2.6 Land tenure: Yes
- 2.7 Ceramics:
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?: Yes [5: 3]

## 3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

## 4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f):
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f):
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?:
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: Eldest son [4: 7]
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?:
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows"):
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?:
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape:
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin):
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?:
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring:
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?:
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio (number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females):
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades:
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older):
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?:
- 4.24 Joking relationships?:
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations:
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: No marriage with person of same last name. [3: 50]
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?:
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?: By marrying into a family. [3]
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?): Within. [3]
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?:
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:

## Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:

- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: War against other Mayans [2]
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: War and Sacrifices. [3]
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Close relationship with the Quiche. [4: 7]
- 4.18 Cannibalism?: Yes [3: 73]

## **5. Socio-Political organization and interaction**

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): None
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): Monarchy-like Cheifdoms. [3: 25] Two families ruled, each took the throne alternatively. [3: 27]
- 5.4 Post marital residence:
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): Yes [3]
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions? (age and sex):
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: City was surrounded by walls [3: 20]
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?:
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:
- 5.12 Trade: No? [3: 21]
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?: Yes [3]

## **6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)**

- 6.0 Time allocation to RCR: Yes
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Priest who drew blood for sacrificing and sacrificed infants on some festivals. [3: 74]
- 6.2 Stimulants: Ritualized farming? [3: 18]
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):
- 6.4 Other rituals: Burns incense at each corner of plot and avoid wife while planting seeds. [3: 18] Important tribal dances with drums and flutes. [3: 23]
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): Yes. Mother from golden city of the Sun gave birth to 4 sons (the cardinal directions). [3: 13]
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): Classical middle-American depictions of Gods and temples. [4] They also had chants and poems [3: 23]
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: Males are dominant [3]
- 6.8 Missionary effect: Converted to Christianity [3: 66]
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: Sacrificed individuals became immortal spirits. [3]
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?: No? [3]
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?:
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): Polytheistic worship with sacrifices to gods. Days have spiritual meanings and the consumption of the enemy gave a family strength and success. [3]

## **7. Adornment**

- 7.1 Body paint: Yes [3]
- 7.2 Piercings:
- 7.3 Haircut: Certain individuals wore their hair differently. [3: 78]
- 7.4 Scarification: Yes? High priest would draw blood from them-selves (I guess this would cause scaring) [3]
- 7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): Necklaces and bracelets. [4]
- 7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: Bells on ankles while dancing. [3: 23] The highest priest wore a flowery robe, ornamental feathers, and carried a rode. [3: 78]
- 7.7 Sex differences in adornment: Yes
- 7.8 Missionary effect:
- 7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: Yes

## **8. Kinship systems**

- 8.1 Sibling classification system:
- 8.2 Sororate, levirate:
- 8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):

## **9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):**

### **Numbered references**

1. [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=cak](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=cak)
2. <http://www.everyculture.com/Middle-America-Caribbean/Kaqchikel.html>

3. PDF = <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=hM7iWtqruKUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA9&dq=annal+of+Cakchiquel&ots=G0m7KfRCcY&sig=ZyW55-DujLFoVixLsLLA0QhSHWM#v=onepage&q&f=false>
4. PDF = The Ancient Cakchiquel Capital Of Iximche (Guillemin)
5. PDF = <http://www.crid.or.cr/digitalizacion/pdf/eng/doc3929/doc3929-a.pdf>