

GUANAJUATO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



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Guanajuato shows its splendor and European accent with the flourishing of the societies of the new Spain that settled in its cities, however, Guanajuato was an important destination prior to the conquest, where the pre-Hispanic vestiges show the cultures that inhabited these lands between 300 and 900 AD. Visit each of these enigmatic zones, which will surprise you with their incredible history.

El C6poro in Ocampo

Located on the northern borders of the Mesoamerican culture, its name derives from a word of Tarascan origin that means 'on the big road'. This settlement is conformed by vestiges of an ancient Mesoamerican city since it was conformed by a series of villages at the western slopes of the Santa Barbara Mountain Range, it is distinguished by its architecture developed 1,500 years ago, composed of rooms for the common people and a civic ceremonial center, it is associated to the Tunal Grande Tradition (200 - 900 A.D.).



Arroyo Seco in Victoria

This zone is located in the northeast of the state, it is a region integrated by a plain and two small natural elevations of relevant landscape value, where the pictorial groups are located with representations of activities that the ancient inhabitants carried out, this type of paintings give the place its patrimonial value and distinguish it as one of the most important rock art concentrations in the country, it is the second zone of this type opened in the country and the only one in the center of the republic.

Plazuelas in Pénjamo

It is located to the southwest of the Guanajuato mountain range, here are the vestiges of one of the most complex cities of this region. Conceived as an open space and in direct relation with the hills, Plazuelas stands out for its integration into the landscape, since it was carefully built so as not to break the order of its surroundings. The occupation of this site took place between 600 and 900 A.D., a period in which the territory of the current state of Guanajuato reached its highest population density. In this place, we can find a series of carved stones, which represent different themes of the vision that the inhabitants had.



Peralta in Abasolo

Also to the southwest of Guanajuato, this place stands out for its monumental architecture that constitutes one of the greatest constructive expressions of the population that lived in El Bajío. These human groups practiced seasonal agriculture on terraces on the slopes of the hills and, most probably, took advantage of the Lerma River floods to plant in some parts of the plain.



Cañada de la Virgen in San Miguel de Allende

Located in the high central zone of the state, it is a pre-Hispanic settlement located on the northern border of Mesoamerica, whose main monuments were used to make observations of the sky. Its urban layout reflects the cosmic cycles to which the life of groups of farmers was linked, who also practiced gathering and hunting in the surrounding semi-desert regions and exchanged objects used in ritual activities with other Mesoamerican regions, a characteristic that makes it a unique city among the Mesoamerican ceremonial centers of the country.



All these ancestral places are waiting for you in Guanajuato, come and live our historical legacy that gives us identity as a homeland.

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