Schlager Group
The old way

The Popol Vuh is one of the most important examples of pre-Columbian literature to survive the Spanish conquest of the Americas. It is a work of epic poetry that tells the origin story of the Maya and, more specifically, the Quiché, a Mayan ethnic group that dominated the highlands of modern-day Guatemala during the Postclassic period (925–1530 AD). The Popol Vuh begins by explaining how the world came into existence and then continues on to speak of the exploits of the Hero Twins, important figures in Mayan mythology. Finally, the book ends with the creation of the human being, the foundation of the Quiché people, and their history from their migration into their homeland through to the Spanish conquest.
The old way

- Mass exchange of MS Word files
The old way

- Mass exchange of MS Word files
- Email-based communication

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The old way

- Mass exchange of MS Word files
- Email-based communication
- Too much manual coding of Word files
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- Mass exchange of MS Word files
- Email-based communication
- Too much manual coding of Word files
- Visible XML codes

The Popol Vuh (ca. 1550-1554): Document Analysis

Overview

The Popol Vuh is one of the most important examples of pre-Columbian literature to survive the Spanish conquest of the Americas. It is a work of epic poetry that tells the origin story of the Maya and, more specifically, the Quiché people, a Mayan ethnic group that dominated the highlands of modern-day Guatemala during the Postclassic Maya period (925–1521). The Popol Vuh begins by explaining how the world came into existence, and then continues on to speak of the exploits of the Hero Twins, important figures in Mayan mythology. Finally, the book ends with the creation of the human being, the foundation of the Quiché people, and their history from their migration into their homeland through to the Spanish conquest.
The WordPress solution
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- Free, open source
The WordPress solution

- Free, open source
- Cloud-based storage, editing, manipulation
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- Free, open source
- Cloud-based storage, editing, manipulation
- Use permission settings to control access
The WordPress solution

• Free, open source
• Cloud-based storage, editing, manipulation
• Use permission settings to control access
• Highly scalable with no loss in performance
The new way
The new way

• No more visible codes
The new way

• No more visible codes

• No more doc-sharing via email
The new way

• No more visible codes

• No more doc-sharing via email

• More streamlined production process
In response, the U.S. Army dispatched several columns of troops, leading to a number of engagements in 1876, including the Battle of Powder River and the Battle of the Rosebud. The most ill-fated of these engagements, at least from the army's point of view, was the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Custer was an impetuous, flamboyant general who was eager to seize victory. He believed that he had surrounded a small band of Sioux and had them trapped along the bank of the Little Bighorn River. On the morning of June 25, 1876, he divided his column and led about 265 men (though estimates vary) against the Indians. What he discovered, however, was that he had stumbled onto a main force of about twenty-five hundred Indians. In the fighting that followed, Custer and his men retreated to Last Stand Hill, where they put up fierce resistance. In the end, they were overwhelmed by superior numbers. About twenty-eight cavalry troops managed to escape, but they were hunted down and annihilated in a nearby canyon. By most accounts, the battle lasted for no more than an hour.

Across the country, "Custer's Last Stand" became a headline, and Americans called for revenge. Within months, the Plains Indians were defeated. Some three thousand surrendered; Sitting Bull and others fled to Canada, but they surrendered in 1881. The conquest of the Indian tribes was largely complete.

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8 Responses to “Custer/Little Bighorn”

marcia
November 17, 2010 at 5:43 pm  Quote

And June 26? This didn’t end with Custer’s death.

Edit  Reply

M_oneal
November 18, 2010 at 4:47 pm  Quote

Change to 25-26

Edit  Reply