



Diez maravillas

SELLO Q'D CARTO, DIE Z MARIA DE-
SIS, ANO DE MIL Y SEISCIENTOS
QUATRO Y CINCO.

On the eastern side of the Republic
of Mexico, between two rivers
the Almoloya and the Lerma.
The country is hilly and mountainous,
and the soil is very poor, being
mostly composed of sand and gravel.
The climate is warm and humid,
with frequent rains, and the
temperature ranges from 60° to 80°.
The vegetation is dense and varied,
with many species of trees and shrubs,
including palm trees, cacti, and various
types of tropical and subtropical
plants. The soil is generally
poor and infertile, but there are
some areas where it is more
productive, particularly along
the banks of the rivers and streams.
The people are mostly Indians
of the Mixtec and Zapotec tribes,
but there are also some mestizos
and Europeans. They live in small
villages and towns, and their
houses are usually made of adobe
and thatch. They grow
corn, beans, and other crops,
and keep cattle, sheep, and
horses. They also hunt
and fish. Their way of life
is simple and primitive, but
they are friendly and hospitable.
They speak Spanish and
have a rich oral tradition.
The government of the country
is based on a federal system,
with a president, vice-president,
and a Congress. The economy
is mainly agricultural, with
some mining and industrial
activity. The country is
poor and has a low standard
of living, but there is
a growing interest in
tourism and foreign investment.
The future of the country
depends on its ability to
develop its resources and
improve its infrastructure.

X
Principales
Ríos