Scholars have long identified how Chicana/o culture of the 1960s played a significant role in conceptualizing the community’s oppositional politics of the era. Among the most powerful political ideas to emerge from this period of intense cultural output was “Aztlán”: the community’s spiritual homeland and its imaginary nation-state in the U.S. Southwest. In this talk, Sae-Saue revisits Chicana/o texts of the period and challenges the conceptual geographies commonly associated with Aztlán.