In 1680 the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico banded together to rise up against their colonizers in one of the most successful indigenous revolts in the history of Native North America. For twelve years the Pueblos lived free from Spanish oppression, and although this period of Native independence was brief, it proved instrumental in shaping modern Pueblo culture and society. This talk presents the results of a 10-year collaborative research project conducted with the Pueblo of Jemez, which documents the archaeology of the tumultuous period between the revolt and reconquest in the Pueblo world. Through the examination of the architecture, ceramics, and rock art of four Pueblo villages constructed between 1680 and 1694, it will examine the ways in which the peoples of the northern Rio Grande attempted to purge their world of European influences and return to traditional, pre-Hispanic ways of life. The results allow a unique window into the transformations in Native leadership strategies, attempts to revitalize Pueblo culture, and shifting inter-Pueblo alliances and hostilities that occurred in the wake of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

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