The Cultural Imperative That Causes Mexican Immigrants to Cut Off Your Head and Rip Out Your Heart

Nancy Pelosi's best buddies: MS-13, and all of the main south-of-the-border gangs, have demonstrated a devotion to horrific violence involving cutting off human heads and cutting the still-beating hearts out of people. Cultural anthropologists have now revealed that these kinds of horrors are built into the south-of-the-border culture.

Looks like those Conquistadors were right about the demonic Aztecs... Hundreds of Thousands of Skulls Excavated in Mexico City from Human Sacrifices (stuffblackpeopledontlike.blogspot.com) by InjusticeLeague to news (+38|-1) comments



130 Mexican Political Candidates Assassinated in 10 Months (breitbart.com) by sand_mann to news (+14|-0) comments

MS-13 Gang Beheaded Victim -- Cut out His Heart, Say Maryland ...

Nov 22, 2017 · A gang of 10 **MS-13** brutally murdered a man by stabbing, beheading and dismembering him, and cutting out his **heart**, Maryland detectives say.

Se breitbart.com/texas/2017/11/22/ms-13-gang-beheaded-vict...

Court: MS-13 cut out man's heart as Trump administration ...

The gang members communicated via walkie-talkies as their victim arrived, and a 19-year-old allegedly attacked, plunging a 15-inch knife into the victim's chest.

Se newsweek.com/ms-13-gang-trump-sessions-heart-decapitat...

Monsters among us: MS-13 behead and cut out man's heart ...

These are the monsters that our government let in, who are protected and shielded by sanctuary cities and states. In November 2017, **MS-13** El Salvadorean gang members lured an unidentified Maryland man to a park on the outskirt of Washington, D.C. Se https://fellowshipoftheminds.com/2018/04/21/monsters-among-us-ms-13-behead...

MS-13 Cut Out Man's Heart As Trump Administration Promises to ...

A pack of **MS-13** gang members earlier this year plotted for two weeks to lure a man to a Maryland park so they could kill him and hide his body in the forest there.

Se https://www.yahoo.com/news/ms-13-cut-man-heart-144450059.html

MS-13 Members Stab Man Over 100 Times. Cut Heart Out Before ...

MS-13 Members Stab Man Over 100 Times. **Cut Heart Out** Before Beheading Him Police said the victim had been stabbed over onehundred times, decapitated, dismembered, and his **heart** had been excised from his chest and thrown into the grave. Se https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/ms-13-members-stab-man-over-10...

MS-13 Gang Beheaded Victim — Cut out His Heart, Say Maryland ...

But but but... They come here out of love! Breitbart: A gang of 10 **MS-13** members brutally murdered a Maryland man by stabbing more than 100 times, beheading and dismembering him, and cutting out his **heart**, Maryland detectives say. Se https://iotwreport.com/ms-13-gang-beheaded-victim-cut-out-his-he...

MS-13 gang decapitates man and cuts out his heart in Maryland

A man murdered by the notorious **MS-13** street gang was stabbed more than 100 times, before being decapitated and having his **heart** ripped from his chest and buried alongside him.

Se https://www.yahoo.com/news/ms-13-gang-decapitates-man-cuts-hear...

MS-13 gang accused of beheading a man and tearing out his ...

Nov 23, 2017 · Police in Maryland have charged an El Salvadorean gang member with murder after a man was lured to a park on the outskirts of Washington DC, stabbed 100 times and decapitated before having his **heart cut out**. Se https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/11/23/ms-13-gang-beheaded-tore-...

MS-13 victim was stabbed 100 times, decapitated, had heart ...

Nov 22, 2017 · A man murdered earlier this year by the **MS-13** street gang was stabbed more than 100 times, decapitated and had his **heart** torn out of his chest and buried with him, Maryland authorities said Wednesday. Se foxnews.com/us/2017/11/22/ms-13-victim-was-stabbed-10...

MS-13 gang stab victim 100 times, behead him and cut out his ...

SATANIC MURDER **MS-13** gang stab victim 100 times, behead him and **cut out** his **heart** in savage Satanic killing in Washington DC park

Se https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/4980153/m-13-gang-beheading-satanic-...

From MS-13 To Venezuela: The Willful Ignorance Of The ...

The incredible display on social media Wednesday of anti-Trump media outlets defending **MS-13**gang members (who are known to rape, behead, and **cut out** the **hearts** of their victims) just so they could portray Trump as a racist who hates illegal immigrants was something to behold.

Se https://www.redstate.com/slee/2018/05/17/ms-13-venezuela-willful-i...

More results

Full horror of Aztec 'skull tower' revealed...

Inside 'dark harlequin' satanic ritual: Worshippers purge 'emotional baggage'...

The full horror of the Aztec 'skull tower' revealed: Archaeologists say THOUSANDS of human sacrifices had their still-beating hearts cut out before their heads were severed and added to a monument the size of a basketball court and the USA is next

- Archaeologists previously found 650 skulls in Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which became Mexico City
- New research shows find was just a small part of massive array of what was once thousands of skulls
- New details of the gory rituals have also been revealed, which include turning skulls into masks

By MARK PRIGG FOR DAILYMAIL.COM

3.6k



Aztec human sacrifices were far more widespread and

grisly that previously thought, archaeologists have revealed.

In 2015 archaeologists from **Mexico's** National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) found a gruesome 'trophy rack' near the site of the Templo Mayor, one of the main temples in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City.

Now, they say the find was just the tip of the iceberg, and that the 'skull tower' was just a small part of a massive display of skulls known as Huey Tzompantli that was the size of a basketball court.

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A stone Tzompantli (skull rack) found during the excavations of Templo Mayor (Great Temple) in Tenochtitlan. New research has found the 'skull towers' which used real human heads were just a small part of a massive display of skulls known as Huey Tzompantli.



A stone Tzompantli (skull rack) found during the excavations of Templo Mayor (Grea<u>t Temple) in Tenochtitlan. New research has</u> found the 'skull towers' which used real human heads were just a small part of a massive display of skulls known as Huey Tzompantli.

The new research is slowly uncovering the vast scale of the human sacrifices, performed to honor the gods.

According to the new research detailed **in** Science, captives were first taken to the city's Templo Mayor, or great temple, where priests removed their still-beating hearts.

The bodies were then decapitated and priests removed the skin and muscle from the corpses' heads.

Large holes were carved into the sides of the skulls, allowing them to be placed onto a large wooden pole.

They were then placed in Tenochtitlan's tzompantli, an enormous rack of skulls built in front of the Templo Mayor, a pyramid with two temples on top.

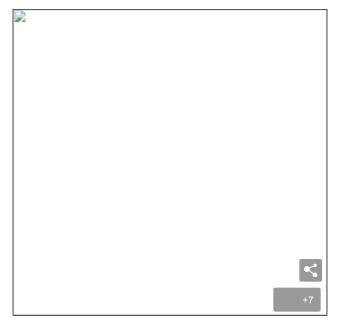
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After months or years in the sun and rain, the skulls would begin to fall to pieces, losing teeth and even jaws.

At this point, priests would remove it to be fashioned into a mask and placed in an offering, or use mortar to add it to two towers of skulls that flanked the rack.

Some Spanish conquistadors wrote about the tzompantli and its towers, estimating that the rack alone contained 130,000 skulls.

Ingrid Trejo, an archaeologist from the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), works at a site where more than 650 skulls caked in lime and thousands of fragments were found in the cylindrical edifice near Templo Mayor, one of the main temples in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City, Mexico June 30, 2017. Picture taken June 30, 2017. REUTERS/Henry Romero -RC14B2F691E0



Ingrid Trejo, an archaeologist from the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), works at a site where more than 650 skulls caked in lime and thousands of fragments were found in the cylindrical edifice near Templo Mayor, one of the main temples in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City. Right, skulls, which were found during the excavation work

The skull edifices were mentioned by Andres de Tapia, a Spanish soldier who accompanied Cortes in the 1521 conquest of Mexico..

In his account of the campaign, de Tapia said he counted tens of thousands of skulls at what became known as the Huey Tzompantli.

The skulls were seen by the aztecs as 'the seeds that would ensure the continued existence of humanity' and a sign of life and regeneration, like the first flowers of spring, archaeologists believe.

THE GORY RITUAL THE AZTECS USED TO SACRIFICE HUMANS AT THEIR GREAT TEMPLE

Captives were first taken to the city's Templo Mayor, or great temple.

In a typical ritual, sacrificial victims would be taken to the top of the temple where four priests would lay them down on a stone slab.

The victim's abdomen would be sliced open by a fifth priest using a ceremonial flint knife to cut right through the diaphragm and split open the chest.

The priest would grab the heart and tear it out, still beating.

An illustration of Skull racks or tzompantli is shown

An illustration of Skull racks or tzompantli is shown

It would then be placed in a bowl held by a statue of the honoured god, and the body thrown down the temple's stairs landing at a terrace at the base of the pyramid.

The bodies were then decapitated and priests removed the skin and muscle from the corpses' heads.

Large holes were carved into the sides of the skulls, allowing them to be placed onto a large wooden pole.

They were then placed in Tenochtitlan's tzompantli, an enormous rack of skulls built in front of the Templo Mayor, a pyramid with two temples on top.

After months or years in the sun and rain, the skulls would begin to fall to pieces, losing teeth and even jaws.

At this point, priests would remove it to be fashioned into a mask and placed in an offering, or use mortar to add it to two towers of skulls that flanked the rack.



Now, archaeologists are beginning to study the skulls in detail, hoping to learn more about Mexican rituals and the postmortem treatment of the bodies of the sacrificed.

'This is a world of information,' said archaeologist Raùl Barrera Rodríguez, director of INAH's Urban Archaeology Program and leader of the team that found the tzompantli, according to Science. After months or years in the sun and rain, the skulls would begin to fall to pieces, losing teeth and even jaws. At this point, priests would remove it to be fashioned into a mask and placed in an offering, or use mortar to add it to two towers of skulls that flanked the rack.

After months or years in the sun and rain, the skulls would begin to fall to pieces, losing teeth and even jaws. At this point, priests would remove it to be fashioned into a mask and placed in an offering, or use mortar to add it to two towers of skulls that flanked the rack.

In two seasons of excavations, archaeologists collected 180 mostly complete skulls from the tower and thousands of skull fragments.

Cut marks confirm that they were 'defleshed' after death and the decapitation marks are 'clean and uniform.'

Three quarters of the skulls analyzed belonged to men, mostly aged between 20 and 35. Some 20 percent belonged to women and the remaining 5 percent were children.

Abel Guzman, Rodrigo Bolanos and Miriam Castaneda from the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) examine skulls at a site where more than 650 of them caked in lime and thousands of fragments were found in the cylindrical edifice near Templo Mayor, one of the main temples in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan



Abel Guzman, Rodrigo Bolanos and Miriam Castaneda from the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) examine skulls at a site where more than 650 of them caked in lime and thousands of fragments were found in the cylindrical edifice near Templo Mayor, one of the main temples in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan

The researchers say the victims were in 'relatively good health' before they were sacrificed.

The size and spacing of the holes that once contained the wooden posts also allowed the team to estimate the tzompantli's size for the first time.

They say it was 35 meters long and 12 to 14 meters wide, slightly larger than a basketball court, and 4 to 5 meters high.

The researchers have also found skulls apparently stuck together with mortar—remnants of one of the towers flanking the tzompantli.

THE AZTEC CAPITAL OF TENOCHTITLAN

Tenochtitlan was the capital of the Mexica people, who became rulers of the Aztec empire.

Spanish conquistadors were appalled by the tzompantli when they entered Tenochtitlan in 1519.

The skull edifices were mentioned by Andres de Tapia, a Spanish soldier who accompanied Cortes in the 1521 conquest of Mexico..

Tourists walk down the Pyra

Tourists walk down the Pyramid of the Moon in the ancient city of Teotihuacan, Mexico. Spanish chroniclers may have altered the name of the pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacan to erase its importance as a place of governance

In his account of the campaign, de Tapia said he counted tens of thousands of skulls at what became known as the Huey Tzompantli.

Two years later, they destroyed the city and paved over its ruins, leaving the Aztec sacrificial remains below the streets of what became Mexico City.

Spanish chroniclers may have altered the name of the pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacan to erase its importance as a place of governance, Mexican experts have said.

The Aztecs may have called the city 'Teohuacan' - literally 'the city of the sun.' That contrasts with 'the city of the gods' or 'the place where men become gods' as Teotihuacan is translated.



At its largest, the tower was nearly 5 meters in diameter and at least 1.7 meters tall.

Combining the two historically documented towers and the rack, INAH archaeologists now estimate that several thousand skulls must have been displayed at a time. The find was made in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City

The find was made in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City

'We were expecting just men, obviously young men, as warriors would be, and the thing about the women and children is that you'd think they wouldn't be going to war,' said Rodrigo Bolanos, a biological anthropologist investigating the original 2015 find.

'Something is happening that we have no record of, and this is really new, a first in the Huey Tzompantli,' he added.

Raul Barrera, one of the archaeologists working at the site alongside the huge Metropolitan Cathedral built over the Templo Mayor, said the skulls would have been set in the tower after they had stood on public display on the tzompantli.

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