

## Access Free Breve Historia De Ciudad Juarez Y Su Region

Getting the books **Breve Historia De Ciudad Juarez Y Su Region** now is not type of challenging means. You could not lonely going later books heap or library or borrowing from your links to entrance them. This is an completely simple means to specifically acquire guide by on-line. This online pronouncement Breve Historia De Ciudad Juarez Y Su Region can be one of the options to accompany you similar to having other time.

It will not waste your time. take me, the e-book will extremely announce you supplementary issue to read. Just invest tiny time to door this on-line declaration **Breve Historia De Ciudad Juarez Y Su Region** as well as evaluation them wherever you are now.

### FB2 - JOHNSON LAYLAH

A partir de un estudio de caso -El Paso, Texas Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua- Carlos González Herrera hace el recuento de las prácticas socio-culturales de los procesos de construcción y consolidación de los estados nacionales y de sus fronteras comunes, entre 1880 y 1930. La frontera de México con Estados Unidos, tal como hoy la conocemos, es el resultado de una compleja maquinaria cultural y de ingeniería social para que conceptos como soberanía, ciudadanía, Estado-nación, raza, nacional o extranjero se acreditaran como guía de la vida diaria de los habitantes de esta región. El simple trazado de una línea divisoria en 1848, no bastó para que los grupos sociales que la habitaban, aceptaran de manera inmediata una nueva forma de organización. Para Estados Unidos la frontera se convirtió en un proceso de autoafirmación imperial con rasgos políticos, culturales, raciales, médico-científicos, económicos y militares. Mientras que para México, la frontera, continuó siendo una región ajena, atípica; el vacío protector que nos separaba y distanciaba del vecino poderoso. El surgimiento de un discurso -políticamente correcto- del nacionalismo racista de la sociedad sajona para los considerados -extraños- y -razas contaminadas- marcará la fractura insondable: la lucha de clases sociales y de razas de las dos naciones vecinas aún no superada en estos tiempos.

La naturaleza ha conseguido sincronizarse con el paso del tiempo. Los hombres, a su vez, se fascinan con su estudio. Los relojes que gobiernan la vida, con un estilo ameno, explica ampliamente el tema. Su interés aumenta si se considera que se escribió desde las dos orillas del Atlántico, entre México y España. A medida que el lector recorre las citas y las ideas alrededor del tiempo, se da cuenta de que el ser humano vive tan inmerso en la dimensión temporal, que pareciera que a veces su estudio se da por entendido.

Just a trolley ride from El Paso, Ciudad Juárez was a popular destination in the early 1900s. Enticing and exciting, tourists descended on this and other Mexican border towns to browse curio shops, dine and dance, attend bullfights, and perhaps escape Prohibition America. In Postcards from the Chihuahua Border Daniel D. Arreola captures the exhilaration of places in time, taking us back to Mexico's northern border towns of Ciudad Juárez, Ojinaga, and Palomas in the early twentieth century. Drawing on more than three decades of archival work, Arreola uses postcards and maps to unveil the history of these towns along west Texas's and New Mexico's southern borders. Postcards offer a special kind of visual evidence. Arreola's collection of imagery and commentary about them shows us singular places, enriching our understandings of history and the history of change in Chihuahua. No one postcard tells the entire story. But image after image offers a collected view and insight into changing perceptions. Arreola's geography of place looks both inward and outward. We see what tourists see, while at the same time gaining insight about what postcard photographers and postcard publishers wanted to be seen and perceived about these border communities. Postcards from the Chihuahua Border is a colorful and dynamic visual history. It invites the reader to time travel, to revisit another era—the first half of the last century—when these border towns were framed and made popular through picture postcards.

On the border of the United States and Mexico, few policy issues face such acute challenges as those related to water. Border cities face an uncertain future water supply, low-income neighborhoods often lack water and sewer services, and water contamination poses a risk to the health of residents and the environment. Responses by government agencies on both sides of the border have been insufficient. Increasing economic development has mainly resulted in increasing problems. These limitations of government and market forces suggest that nonprofit organizations—the so-called “third sector”—might play an important role in meeting the growing challenges in the region. Finding that these organizations do have a positive impact, Daniel Sabet seeks to understand how autonomous nonprofit organizations have emerged and developed along the border. He employs data from more than 250 interviews with members of civil society organizations and public officials, surveys of neighborhood association leaders, observations at public meetings, and many secondary sources. His research compares the experiences of third-sector organizations in four prominent Mexican border cities: Tijuana, Nogales, Ciudad Juárez, and Nuevo Laredo. Sabet finds that political change is a necessary precondition for the establishment of an independent third sector. The demise of one-party rule in Mexico has given nonprofit organizations greater opportunities to flourish, he finds, but persistent informal rules still obstruct their emergence and development. Sabet concludes that the success of the third sector will depend on the organizations' networks. He examines organizational ties to three key groups—U.S. nonprofits, the business community, and government-created methods for public participation—and evaluates the importance of these connections for the future.

Hablar de mercado sexual, es hacer referencia a diversas actividades que mercantiliza, relajación objeto-mercancía, el espacio de las relaciones eróticas. Más allá de la necesaria discusión al respecto, cobra relevancia para nuestro interés y basados en resultados preliminares de una investigación con mujeres jóvenes trabajadoras sexuales en Ciudad Juárez. Dicho mercado ha constituido la expresión mas cruda y subordinante de un proyecto hegemónico que regula y controla cuerpos-mercancía.

Environmental sustainability efforts require a great deal of engagement and political will, ranging from local communities to state departments. Science diplomats—from experts and scientists to spokespersons and ambassadors—can help facilitate at all levels and yield valued resources from technology sharing, capacity building, and knowledge exchanges. This book explores the importance of sustained international scientific cooperation, building community resilience, and the role of political will in sustainability and diplomacy. It shows how even small diplomatic efforts can influence myriad issues, from overfishing to human rights negotiations to global carbon emission reduction. Features: • Examines various topics such as global climate change, arid environments, water security and governance, trans-boundary conflict and cooperation, urban and rural resilience, and public health. • Presents case studies from various geographic regions through the lens of diplomacy, including the US-Mexico border, the Gulf of California, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Central and South Asia, and China. • Discusses how building networks of people, organizations, and countries engaged in science diplomacy is crucial for mutual growth and for overcoming conflicting political stances. Sustainable Development for the Americas: Science, Health and Engineering Policy and Diplomacy provides a useful resource for diplomats, policymakers, students, and decision-makers. It provides numerous examples of how using science and technology for policy and diplomacy is essential to finding common ground among nations for a collective global benefit.

Working-class girls in Ciudad Juárez grow up in a context marked by violence against women, the de-

vastating effects of drug cartel wars, unresponsive and abusive authorities, and predatory U.S. capitalism: under constantly precarious conditions, these girls are often struggling to shape their lives and realize their aspirations. Juárez native Claudia G. Cervantes-Soon explores the vital role that transformative secondary education can play in promoting self-empowerment and a spirit of resistance to the violence and social injustice these girls encounter. Bringing together the voices of ten female students at Preparatoria Altavista, an innovative urban high school founded in 1968 on social justice principles, Cervantes-Soon offers a nuanced analysis of how students and their teachers together enact a transformative educational philosophy that promotes learning, self-authorship, and hope. Altavista's curriculum is guided by the concept of autogestión, a holistic and dialectical approach to individual and collective identity formation rooted in the students' experiences and a critical understanding of their social realities. Through its sensitive ethnography, this book shows how female students actively construct their own meaning of autogestión by making choices that they consider liberating and empowering. Juárez Girls Rising provides an alternative narrative to popular and often simplistic, sensationalizing, and stigmatizing discourses about those living in this urban borderland. By merging the story of Preparatoria Altavista with the voices of its students, this singular book provides a window into the possibilities and complexities of coming of age during a dystopic era in which youth hold on to their critical hope and cultivate their wisdom even as the options for the future appear to crumble before their eyes.

La investigación de prevalencia de enfermedades en las ciudades de la frontera norte de México con Estados Unidos representa un desierto que poco ha sido explorado. No se conoce con exactitud de qué enfermaba y moría la gente en las primeras décadas del siglo XX. La trascendencia de esta breve investigación tiene relación con la enfermedad y la mortalidad en la década de los veinte en Ciudad Juárez, radica en el fortalecimiento de la historiografía de las ciudades fronterizas de la región norte de México, además, contribuye a diseñar una etiología de la enfermedad desde el punto de vista histórico, pues poco se conoce de padecimientos y causas de muerte de miles de personas que habitaron la ciudad durante una época que es considerada de escándalo y de vicio para dar paso a lo que hasta hoy día se conoce como leyenda negra.

Based on archival research, this study of Pancho Villa aims to separate myth from history. It looks at Villa's early life as an outlaw and his emergence as a national leader, and at the special considerations that transformed the state of Chihuahua into a leading centre of revolution.

The Cinema of Latin America is the first volume in the new 24 Frames series of studies of national and regional cinema. In taking an explicitly text-centered approach, the books in this series offer a unique way of considering the particular concerns, styles and modes of representation of numerous national cinemas around the world. This volume focuses on the vibrant practices that make up Latin American cinema, a historically important regional cinema and one that is increasingly returning to popular and academic appreciation. Through 24 individual concise and insightful essays that each consider one significant film or documentary, the editors of this volume have compiled a unique introduction to the cinematic output of countries as diverse as Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela. The work of directors such as Luis Buñuel, Thomas Guitierrez Alea, Walter Salles, and Alfonso Arau is discussed and the collection includes in-depth studies of seminal works as such Los Olvidados, The Hour of the Furnaces, Like Water For Chocolate, Foreign Land, and Amoros Perros.

The volume is a cutting-edge, interdisciplinary approach to analyzing an enormously significant region in ways that clarify the kind of everyday life and work that is generated in a major urban global manufacturing site amid insecurity, inequality, and a virtually absent state.

Colonial America stretched from Quebec to Buenos Aires and from the Atlantic littoral to the Pacific coast. Although European settlers laid claim to territories they called New Spain, New England, and New France, the reality of living in those spaces had little to do with European kingdoms. Instead, the New World's holdings took their form and shape from the Indian territories they inhabited. These contested spaces throughout the western hemisphere were not unclaimed lands waiting to be conquered and populated but a single vast space, occupied by native communities and defined by the meeting, mingling, and clashing of peoples, creating societies unlike any that the world had seen before. Contested Spaces of Early America brings together some of the most distinguished historians in the field to view colonial America on the largest possible scale. Lavishly illustrated with maps, Native art, and color plates, the twelve chapters span the southern reaches of New Spain through Mexico and Navajo Country to the Dakotas and Upper Canada, and the early Indian civilizations to the ruins of the nineteenth-century West. At the heart of this volume is a search for a human geography of colonial relations: Contested Spaces of Early America aims to rid the historical landscape of imperial cores, frontier peripheries, and modern national borders to redefine the way scholars imagine colonial America. Contributors: Matthew Babcock, Ned Blackhawk, Chantal Cramaussel, Brian DeLay, Elizabeth Fenn, Allan Greer, Pekka Hämmäläinen, Raúl José Mandrini, Cynthia Radding, Birgit Brander Rasmussen, Alan Taylor, and Samuel Truett.

Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University. In Land of Necessity, historians and anthropologists unravel the interplay of the national and transnational and of scarcity and abundance in the region split by the 1,969-mile boundary line dividing Mexico and the United States. This richly illustrated volume, with more than 100 images including maps, photographs, and advertisements, explores the convergence of broad demographic, economic, political, cultural, and transnational developments resulting in various forms of consumer culture in the borderlands. Though its importance is uncontested, the role of necessity in consumer culture has rarely been explored. Indeed, it has been argued that where necessity reigns, consumer culture is anemic. This volume demonstrates otherwise. In doing so, it sheds new light on the history of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, while also opening up similar terrain for scholarly inquiry into consumer culture. The volume opens with two chapters that detail the historical trajectories of consumer culture and the borderlands. In the subsequent chapters, contributors take up subjects including smuggling, tourist districts and resorts, purchasing power, and living standards. Others address home décor, housing, urban development, and commercial real estate, while still others consider the circulation of cinematic images, contraband, used cars, and clothing. Several contributors discuss the movement of people across borders, within cities, and in retail spaces. In the two afterwords, scholars reflect on the U.S.-Mexico borderlands as a particular site of trade in labor, land, leisure, and commodities, while also musing about consumer culture as a place of complex political and economic negotiations. Through its focus on the borderlands, this volume provides

valuable insight into the historical and contemporary aspects of the big "isms" shaping modern life: capitalism, nationalism, transnationalism, globalism, and, without a doubt, consumerism. Contributors. Josef Barton, Peter S. Cahn, Howard Campbell, Lawrence Culver, Amy S. Greenberg, Josiah McC. Heyman, Sarah Hill, Alexis McCrossen, Robert Perez, Laura Isabel Serna, Rachel St. John, Mauricio Tenorio-Trillo, Evan R. Ward

Juárez is no ordinary city. Its history is exhilarating and tragic. Part of the state of Chihuahua and located on the border with the United States opposite El Paso, Texas, Juárez has often captured the world's attention in dramatic fashion. In *Ciudad Juárez: Saga of a Legendary Border City*, Oscar J. Martínez provides a historical overview of the economic and social evolution of this famous transnational urban center from the 1848 creation of the international boundary between Mexico and the United States to the present, emphasizing the city's deep ties to the United States. Martínez also explores major aspects of the social history of the city, including cross-border migration, urbanization, population growth, living standards, conditions among the city's workers, crime, and the circumstances that led to the horrendous violence that catapulted Juárez to the top rung of the world's most violent urban areas in the early twenty-first century. In countless ways, the history of Juárez is the history of the entire Mexican northern frontier. Understanding how the city evolved provides a greater appreciation for the formidable challenges faced by Mexican fronterizos and yields vital insights into the functioning of borderland regions around the world.

Less than 30 years ago it was unheard of for a woman to be a rabbi. Now, not only are women being ordained as rabbis; they are changing the way all people—not just women, not just Jews—think and feel about Judaism. In this ground-breaking book, more than 50 women rabbis come together to offer their own inspiring commentaries on the Torah, following the traditional weekly reading. For the first time, women's unique experiences and perspectives are applied to the entire Five Books of Moses, offering us the first comprehensive commentary by women. Included are commentaries by the first women ever ordained in the Reform, Reconstructionist and Conservative movements; women from across these denominations who are congregational leaders, Hillel college campus rabbis, community service professionals, academics and chaplains; women from the United States, Canada, Israel and South America. This book offers a women's perspective and a feminist perspective, to inspire all of us in gaining deeper meaning from the Torah.

"Border Odyssey takes us on a drive toward understanding the U.S./Mexico divide: all 1,969 miles -- from Boca Chica to Tijuana -- pressing on with the useful fiction of a map...Along the journey, five centuries of cultural history (indigenous, French, Spanish, Mexican, African American, colonist, and U.S.), wars, and legislation unfold. And through observation, conversation, and meditation, *Border Odyssey* scopes the stories of the people and towns on both sides..." -- Book jacket .

On August 31, 1915, a Texas posse lynched five "horse thieves." One of them, it turned out, was General Pascual Orozco Jr., military hero of the Mexican Revolution. Was he a desperado or a hero? Orozco's death proved as controversial as his storied life, a career of mysterious contradictions that Raymond Caballero puzzles out in this book. A long-overdue biography of a significant but little-known and less understood figure of Mexican history, Orozco tells the full story of this revolutionary's meteoric rise and ignominious descent, including the purposely obscured circumstances of his death at the hands of a lone, murderous lawman. That story—of an unknown muleteer of Northwest Chihuahua who became the revolution's most important military leader, a national hero and idol, only to turn on his former revolutionary ally Francisco Madero—is one of the most compelling narratives of early-twentieth-century Mexican history. Without Orozco's leadership, Madero would likely have never deposed dictator Porfirio Díaz. And yet Orozco soon joined Madero's hated assassin, the new dictator, Victoriano Huerta, and espoused progressive reforms while fighting on behalf of reactionaries. Whereas other historians have struggled to make sense of this contradictory record, Caballero brings to light Orozco's bizarre appointment of an unknown con man to administer his rebellion, a man whose background and character, once revealed, explain many of Orozco's previously baffling actions. The book also delves into the peculiar history of Orozco's homeland, offering new insight into why Northwest Chihuahua, of all places in Mexico, produced the revolution's military leadership, in particular a champion like Pascual Orozco. From the circumstances of his ascent, to revelations about his treachery, to the true details of his death, Orozco at last emerges, through Caballero's account, in all his complexity and significance.

El texto representa un intento por explicar a la clase trabajadora de Ciudad Juárez (Chihuahua, México), desde una postura marxista.

Provides information on the events, people, and issues that have shaped twentieth-century Mexico, covering such topics as history, the economy, art, and culture.

Se presentan los resultados de una investigación sobre las necesidades de Ciudad Juárez y sus habitantes, realizada entre junio de 2011 y agosto de 2012. El propósito es ofrecer al gobierno y a la sociedad civil una visión panorámica sobre las carencias y problemas de la ciudad a nivel social, cultural, económico, ambiental y urbano con información y sugerencias que puedan ayudar a hacer más eficientes las políticas públicas. Dicha visión intenta exponer cuáles son las necesidades más acuciantes de la población y de la ciudad en su conjunto, mas allá, por su obviedad, del reclamo de seguridad pública y las vicisitudes del debate y la confrontación política.

Since the early 1800s, the violent exploits of "El Indio" Rafael through the settlements of northern New Spain have become the stuff of myth and legend. For some, the fabled Apache was a hero, an indigenous Robin Hood who fought oppressive Spaniards to help the dispossessed and downtrodden. For others, he was little more than a merciless killer. In *Son of Vengeance*, Bradley Folsom sets out to find the real Rafael—to extract the true story from the scant historical record and superabundance of speculation. What he uncovers is that many of the legends about Rafael were true: he was both daring and one of the most prolific serial killers in North American history. Rafael was born into an Apache family, but from a young age he was raised by Spanish chaplain Rafael Nevares, who took his indigenous prodigy out on patrol with local soldiers and taught him to speak Spanish and practice Catholicism. Rafael's forced assimilation heightened the tension between his ancestry and the Hispanic environment and spurred him to violence. Sifting Spanish military and government documents, church records, contemporary newspapers, and eyewitness accounts, Folsom reveals a

three-dimensional historical figure whose brutality was matched and abetted by great ingenuity—and by a deep, long-standing hostility between the Spanish and the Apaches of New Spain. The early years of tutelage under Nevares also, perversely, contributed to Rafael's brutal success. Rather than leading to a life of Christian piety and Spanish loyalty, the knowledge Rafael gained from his mentor served instead to help him evade his pursuers and the law, at least for a time. In *Son of Vengeance*, we see the real El Indio Rafael for the first time—the man behind the cultural myth, and the historical forces and circumstances that framed and propelled his feats of violence.

*Necronarrativas en Méxio. Discursos y poéticas del dolor (2006-2019)* es un ensayo con pretextos literarios que cuestiona y piensa una década de violencia sistémica, principalmente en dos zonas geográficas: Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, el epicentro del dolor y Veracruz, con incidentes violentos sin registros anteriores en Xalapa. Las necronarrativas son el ejercicio discursivo periodístico, testimonial de memoria histórica y también el de ficción que aborda —alegóricamente, metafóricamente, retóricamente— los eventos de miedo, dolor y muerte en la escena nacional en el marco de la "Guerra contra el Narco" (2006), sus paradigmas, su colateralidad en el dolor de los cuerpos, el duelo, los muertos, los desaparecidos, los desplazados y los que quedan vivos; así como sus repercusiones arquitectónicas en la cultura. Los espacios discursivos son herméuticamente habitados por necronarrativas y un lenguaje del dolor necesario para la preservación de la memoria.

This book contains the history of the northern sector of the state of Chihuahua, from the beginnings of its people until the present time. In plainness and beauty, Professor Javier O. Urquidí, tells details of the area's origin; life in ancient Paquime; the travels of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca; the fascinating story of the Negro Estebanico; the life of the Apaches, the shrewdness of Ju; the valor of Vitorio and the intelligence of Geronimo. Through Daniel W. Jones we see the labors and happenings that mark the arrival of the Mormons in Mexico; their contributions, culture and manner of thought. With great feeling this work reveals the historical events of the Mexican Revolution; the attack upon Columbus and the persecutions by Pancho Villa. We witness the grandeur of the haciendas of Luis Terrazas, and the railroad; the explosion in the tunnel at Cumbres; the origins of the Mormon colonies; of settlements of Galeana, Janos, LeBaron and Mata Ortiz; the ejidos like Guadalupe Victoria and Casas Grandes. The economic development of this area and its multicultural society in Nuevo Casas Grandes becomes as a delightful discovery to the reader. Written as a historical novel, in clear and precise words, the author captures his readers as he portrays the history of the Chinese, the Mennonites; and with realism, amazes them with the unforgettable story of the Apache doings in Chihuahua.

La juventud ha dejado de ser una frontera de la vida para convertirse en un territorio habitado por una buena parte de la población en México y el mundo. La edad que comprende esa etapa oscila entre los 15 y 24 años, establece la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (Naciones Unidas, s/f). Los jóvenes constituyen, por tanto, una población con características psicológicas, históricas, sociales y culturales particulares y diversas a la vez, dependiendo de sus contextos. De acuerdo con los datos de la Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (Enadid) 2018, en México hay 30.7 millones de personas entre 15 y los 29 años. Es decir, uno de cada cuatro habitantes del país (24.6%) es joven (INEGI, 2019). La mayor concentración de jóvenes, se encuentra entre los 15 y 24 años. Por sus características y necesidades, este sector de la población requiere de acciones puntuales en distintos niveles: en política pública, educación, salud física y mental, derechos humanos y sexuales, entre otras. (ITESO) (ITESO Universidad)

Este libro aborda las causas del problema del Bullying, y las estrategias de intervención en Ciudad Juárez. Es el primero en la ciudad de una investigación de 5 años, pretende ayudar a los jóvenes y académicos que buscan en darle apoyo a combatir el Bullying, los acosos escolares y cualquier acto de violencia que sean realizados en contra de los niños y jóvenes de la ciudad. La violencia contextual en México ha rebasado los límites de tolerancia y aunado a ello la falta de empleos para los jóvenes ha creado un ambiente hostil que solo restableciendo la convivencia pacífica, la cultura de la paz, el control de las emociones negativas y la resolución de conflictos no violentos mediante la mediación y el arbitraje son algunas de las propuestas de intervención de este libro.

La historia de México está llena de matices, de hechos asombrosos y de toda clase de personajes interesantes, trágicos y pintorescos. Este libro repasa algunas de las principales culturas prehispánicas y los episodios que han marcado nuestra vida nacional posteriormente, como la Independencia, la Reforma, la Revolución y la democratización de México. Es obligatorio mencionar aquí a personajes de la talla de Benito Juárez, Francisco I. Madero, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, Felipe Ángeles y muchos más que han ayudado a darle forma y vida a esta gran nación, que no deja de sorprendernos. A lo largo del libro, que tiene un estilo ameno, se intercalan varios "¿Sabías que...?" que sirven para afianzar lo que se está aprendiendo y para despertar aún más interés acerca de lo que está por descubrirse. Sin duda alguna, ésta es una obra muy apropiada para quienes desean acercarse a nuestra cultura y para los jóvenes lectores que quieren afianzar o precisar sus conocimientos sobre México. Esta obra, indispensable para el estudiante de hoy, está disponible en Amazon en formato electrónico y también se pueden solicitar ejemplares impresos. ¿Sabías que...? • Los mayas fueron la única civilización precolombina que tuvo una escritura muy desarrollada. • Para entrar a la Ciudad de México, el consumidor de la Independencia Agustín de Iturbide eligió el 27 de septiembre porque era el día de su cumpleaños. • Ignacio Comonfort ha sido el único presidente de México que ha conspirado contra su propio gobierno. (¿O sabes de algún otro?) • La tecnocracia es un neologismo acuñado en la segunda mitad del siglo XX para referirse a que ya no sería gobernante de México quien hubiera destacado en hechos de armas o de otra índole en la vida nacional, sino quien tuviera conocimientos para manejar el libre comercio en el marco del liberalismo.

Exposición en dos tomos acerca de los momentos decisivos de la Revolución mexicana. El primer tomo analiza los antecedentes del movimiento armado y cubre hasta la etapa maderista. El autor hace hincapié en el trasfondo económico que determinó el radical cambio de la sociedad mexicana.

"Resumen, lo más actualizado posible, de la historia del estado de Chihuahua, desde el contacto entre los españoles y los grupos indígenas que habitaban esta zona a mediados del siglo XVI, tepehuanes, tobosos y tarahumaras, entre otros, hasta el ascenso del panista Francisco Barrio a la gubernatura en 1992."--Provided by publisher.