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2.5 The salary of the interpreters 2.5.1 In Mesoamerica; 2.5.2 In the Andes; 3. Translation and the administration of the colonies; 3.1 The teaching of Spanish and of the lenguas generales; 3.1.1 Alphabetic writing; 3.1.2 The teaching and learning of the lenguas generales; 3.1.3 The universities; 3.2 Translation in the early colonial period; 3.3 The status of the interpreters: Legal, economic and ethical issues; 3.4 Translators in the judicial system; 3.5 The use of native languages in official documents; 3.6 The relaciones; 3.6.1 The role of interpreter Gaspar Antonio Chi in Mesoamerica

3.6.2 The visitas of the Andes 3.7 The use of translation during Francisco de Toledo's rule as viceroy of Peru; 3.7.1 Francisco de Toledo's visitas; 3.7.2 Translation as violence; 3.8 Translating the khipus; 3.9 Linguistic mediation: From accommodation to resistance; 4. Evangelizing the natives; 4.1 The arrival of European conquerors: Gold as God; 4.2 The Inter Caetera bulls and the beginning of evangelization; 4.3 Language and evangelization: The challenges of translation; 4.4 The myth of the Spaniards as gods as a translation problem; 4.5 The challenges of translation and communication

4.5.1 Memorization and other local practices as conversion techniques 4.6 The translation policies of the Catholic Church in the metropolis and beyond; 4.6.1 Opposition to translation; 4.7 Translation and evangelization in Mesoamerica; 4.7.1 The teaching of Spanish; 4.7.2 The learning of local languages; 4.7.3 The impact of the regional councils upon language and translation policies; 4.7.4 The impact of translation upon the normativization of Nahuatl; 4.8 Translation and evangelization in the Andean region; 4.8.1 The Lima councils; 4.8.2 The standarization of native languages

4.8.3 Domingo de Santo Tomas

Sommario/riassunto

Two are the starting points of this book. On the one hand, the use of Dona Marina/La Malinche as a symbol of the violation of the Americas by the Spanish conquerors as well as a metaphor of her treason to the Mexican people. On the other, the role of the translations of Bartolome de las Casas's Brevisima relacion de la destruccion de las Indias in the creation and expansion of the Spanish Black Legend. The author aims to go beyond them by considering the role of translators and interpreters during the early colonial period in Spanish America and by looking at the translations of the Spanish ch
