Abstract

In the XIXth century, when Latinamerican nations got independent from Spain, their territories within the new international limits, cover large pieces of land symbolically and politically unequal: the region where seats the government was considered as the "fatherland¿s heart`. Vast territories far from the political center were treated as human waste lands or deserts, denying thus any rights to the indigenous populations, inclusive the right to live. This historical and symbolical building of national communities is still going on at present times. This approach of a national territory symbolically discontinuous and uneven is illustrated by the great Mexican North. The analysis works with cultural geography, sociology and history.

Keywords

Territory and national community, geosymbols and national identity, national borders and domestic frontiers, Mexican North: nomadic Indians versus civilization.