

This paper refers to Northwestern Mexico, namely to the largest present native group the Tarahumara (Rarámuri) Indians. The thesis, which consists of three independent parts and nine chapters, focuses foremost on the reconstruction of development of this area (with a view to the Tarahumara people) from the prehistoric times to the arrival of first Spanish conquerors and missionaries and it seeks, simultaneously, to do certain more critical evaluation of the archaeological (ethnoarchaeological) researches, the biology anthropological researches and investigations in cultural geography, first more serious ethnographic fieldworks and principal historical resources with them some historians are working. It has been taken advantage of many works and older researches which represents the definite representative sample for the frame of one's own hypotheses and questions at what we are looking for the answer.

The second part targets the some theoretical conceptions as ethnicity (ethnic identity), social and cultural identity, the acculturation or transculturation or some Mexican (Latin American) version of political identity indigenism with them it works generally and more concretely and it nears namely on the Mexican material some doubtful theses as internal colonialism and with it connected the simplified idea about social egalitarianism of all the indigenous groups or the theory for dissolution of the indigenous masses in the process of the ethnic, social and cultural hybridism (mestizaje), etc.

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