The most important exhibition dedicated entirely to the pre-Columbian civilization of Teotihuacan (II sec. - Seventh century AD.) "Teotihuacan. The city of the gods" to present to the general public, and for the first time, history, art and the culture of one of the most prestigious empires, as mysterious and fascinating of the Central America before the Aztecs dominated the entire Mesoamerican area.

Through the display of the many discoveries that were found in the archaeological site of the city-capital of the empire, now one of the most important sites in Mexico, the exhibition will be able to attract and stimulate visitors, putting them in direct contact with one of the companies whose pre-Columbian mysteries and enigmas, still unresolved, continue to inspire a charm unmatched.
Over 300 masterpieces of extraordinary finds of monumental sculpture, reliefs made of onyx and mural paintings, depicting the elements and religious beliefs and mythical stories, obsidian and green stone statues, carved or painted terracotta vases, terracotta braziers with references anthropomorphic, mythological and rituals, witness the elegance, creativity and passion for art and decoration, of a people whose expressive ability, wisdom, skill and culture continues to be admired and studied today.
Long before the advent of European civilization on American soil, Teotihuacan was known by all the people who lived in the same territory and respect for his name was profuse in all cultures that occupied what is now Mexico and parts of Central.

The origin of Teotihuacan dates back around the second century AD in central Mexico, where he settled and proliferated to reach over the centuries a population of nearly 200,000 people, and extended its domain to include most of present-day Mexico. The city of Teotihuacan reached the peak of its glory during the period between 150 and 450 AD
The empire excelled in every kind of art, often making original ideas, but also adapting and spreading the elements that attracted capital from Mesoamerica and, through the importation of stone materials, even from the far north.