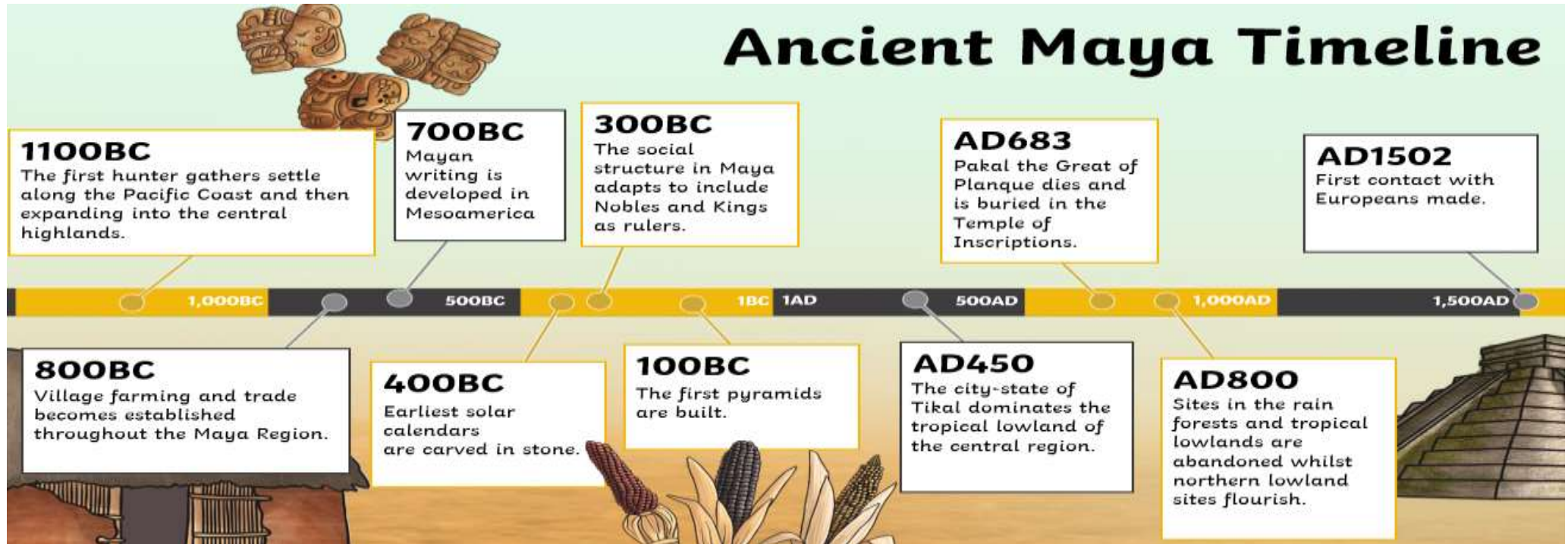


The Maya Civilisation Year 6 Summer 1 Topic

Enquiry Question – How did the landscape of the Maya areas affect trade?



Sequence of Learning	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization
Lesson 1: What was the Maya Civilisation? Lesson 2: Comparing the different geographical regions of the Maya. Lesson 3: Why was the Rainforest a challenging area to survive in? Lesson 4: What do Maya ruins tell us about city-states? Lesson 5: Exploring the significance of Frederick Catherwood's contribution to the understanding of the Maya. Lesson 6: Why was maize so important to the Maya people for food and trade? 	monument - a building, structure, or site that is of historical importance or interest	- The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars. - The Mayans were situated in modern day central America and covered 5 modern day countries. - Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings. - Mayan people originated in Asia. - Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'. - At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city. - Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.
	temple - a building for religious worship, especially in religions other than Christianity	
	jungle - an area of land overgrown with dense forest and tangled vegetation, typically in the tropics	
	pyramid - a monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top	
	warrior - a brave or experienced soldier or fighter	
	codices - books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan	
	stelae - an upright stone slab or column typically bearing a commemorative inscription or relief design, often serving as a gravestone	
	glyphs - a hieroglyphic character or symbol	
	cacao beans - a dried, fermented, fatty seed of the fruit of a South American evergreen tree that is used in making cocoa, chocolate, and cocoa butter	
	Itzamna - the main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth	
	Maya - the term "Maya" refers to both a modern-day group of people who live across the globe and their ancestors who built an ancient civilization that stretched across much of Central America.	
	civilisation - A Civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.	
	Chichen Itza - The Mayans most well-known pyramid.	
	Huipil - A traditional garment worn by Maya women.	
	Ahau or ahaw - The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.	