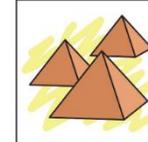


Maya Civilisation



Timeline of events

2000 BC	600 BC	400 BC	600 AD	900 AD	925 AD	1250 AD	1283 AD	1441 AD
Farming villages being to form across the Maya region.	The settlement Tikal is formed.	The first Mayan calendars are carved into stone.	Caracol becomes the most important Maya city.	Cities like Tikal, Copán and Palenque are abandoned.	The city-state of Chichen Itza becomes the most powerful.	Chichen Itza is abandoned.	The city-state of Mayapan becomes the capital city. The League of Mayapan is formed to rule the region.	The people rebel against the Mayapan. The city is abandoned.

Key Knowledge

You will learn:

- Maya cities were abandoned due to overpopulation and a change in climate.
- The Maya created the idea of a calendar using their understanding of astronomy.
- Each city-state was ruled by a king, who was given the right to rule by the Gods.
- The Maya worshipped different nature gods - Gods of the sun, moon, rain and corn.

Comparison

You will compare:

- How farming was different between the Maya and Egyptian civilisations.
- The difference between the way they were ruled and the way the Egyptians were ruled.

Key Vocabulary

Sources - a place from which something comes.	Chronology - the arrangement of events in the order they occur.
Period/era - a period of time in history.	Population - the number of people in a particular place.
Overpopulation - too many people living in one area.	Uninhabitable - cannot be lived in.
Abandoned - left for a long time.	Traditions - customs that have existed for a long time.
Irrigation - supplying land with water.	Terracing - steps built into sloping land.
Astronomy - the study of the universe and everything in it.	Sacrifice - to kill an animal or person in a religious ceremony.
Ceremony - a formal event at which special things are done.	Agriculture - farming and keeping animals.
Architects - people who design buildings.	

Key Places.

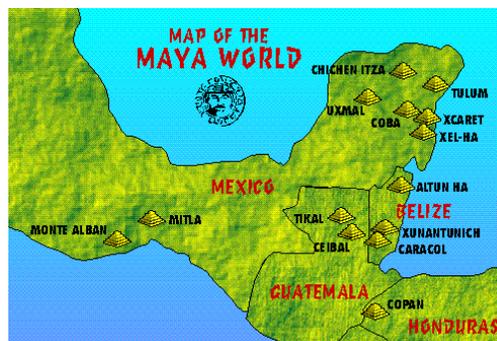
Tikal:

It was once a settlement for the Maya and was located in the Guatemala rainforest. It was once one of the most powerful city-states in the kingdom of Maya.



Chichen Itza:

This was one of the largest Maya cities. The city had a diverse population, which could have contributed to the different styles of architecture found here.



Achievements and Legacy

Concept of Zero:

The Maya made significant advancements in mathematics. They were the first civilisation to use a zero when writing numbers, showing an absence of quantity.

Calendars:

Using their astronomy knowledge, they created a calendar that helped them to know when to plant and harvest crops.