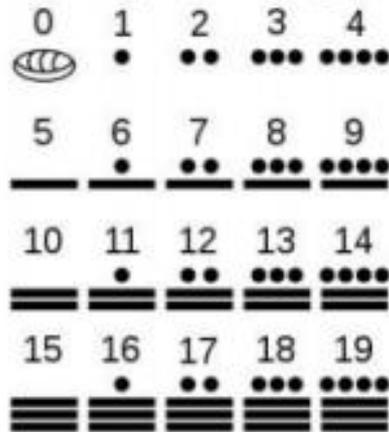


The Mayan Civilisation (Murderous Mayans) Year 6					
Key Vocabulary		Timeline		Society	
Maya	The American-Indian People of Central America	The Preclassic period (1800 BC to 250 AD)	Great growth for the Maya. Small villages evolved into cities. Hierarchy began to emerge.	Noble	People who belonged to a high social class.
Civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation	Classic Period (250 - 1000 AD)	Maya culture flourished. City states began to take over smaller neighbouring cities.	Priest	A person with duties and responsibilities in a place where people worship.
Settlement	A place where people have come to live and have built homes	Post Classic Maya (1000 AD onwards)	City of Chichen Itza became very powerful with strong economy and military powers	Merchant	A person who buys or sells goods in large quantities.
Ritual	A religious ceremony with actions in a particular order	Spanish Arrive (1500s)	Ships with Spanish explorers arrive. Brought diseases with them which killed many Mayans.	Artisans	A person whose job requires skill with their hands.
Sacrifice	To kill an animal or person in a special religious ceremony as a gift to a god	Hernan Cortes (1519)	A Spanish explorer. Conquered the Mayans and began to remove Mayan culture.	Farmer	A person who owns or manages a farm.
Labourer	A person doing unskilled work for wages	Trade		Craftspeople	People who make things skilfully with their hands.
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked in an order	Trade	Buying and selling goods.	Servant	Someone who is employed to work at another person's home.
Society	A community of people living in a particular country or region	Exchange	The giving of one thing and receiving another	Slave	A person who is the property of another person and has to work for that person.
				Batab	A lord who usually ruled over a small town
				Atlati	A spear thrower
Monarchy	The royal family of a country	Items traded:		Buildings	
Artefact	An object that is made by a person such as a tool or a decoration especially one that is of historical interest	Food: Corn, fish, squash, potatoes, honey, beans, turkey, fruits, and chocolate drinks		Temple	A building used for the worship of a god or gods
Excavate	To remove by scooping or digging out	Materials: Limestone, marble, jade, wood, copper and gold		Plaza	An open square in a city
Hieroglyphs	A stylised picture of an object representing a word, syllable or sound	Goods: Paper books, furniture, jewellery, clothing, toys and weapons		Aqueducts	A long bridge with many arches, which carries a water supply.
Codex	An ancient book			Motif	a recurring architectural or decorative design
Astronomy	The study of the sun, moon, planets and stars			Monument	A statue, building or other structure erected to commemorate a notable person or event
Archaeologist	A person who studies history and investigates places and objects left behind				
City-State	A city and the villages and land surrounding it, ruled by one leader				

Timeline

2000 BC - Farming villages begin to form across the Maya region.
 1500 BC - The Olmec civilization develops; the Maya will take on much of their culture.
 1000 BC - The Maya begin to form larger settlements. 700 BC - Mayan writing first starts to develop.
 600 BC - Large buildings are built in the city of El Mirador.
 600 BC - The Maya begin to farm. This enables their society to support larger populations and the cities begin to grow in size.
 600 BC - The settlement at Tikal is formed. This will be one of the major cities in the Maya civilization. It will reach its peak in power during the Classic period.
 400 BC - The first Mayan calendars are carved into stone.
 300 BC - The Maya adopt the idea of a monarchy for their government. They are now ruled by kings.
 100 BC - The city-state of Teotihuacan is established in the Valley of Mexico. It influences the Maya culture for many years.
 100 BC - The first pyramids are built.
 400 AD - The city-state of Teotihuacan becomes the dominant city and rules over the Maya highlands. 560 AD - The city-state of Tikal is defeated by an alliance of other city-states.
 600 AD - The powerful city-state of Teotihuacan declines and is no longer a cultural centre.
 600 AD - The city-state of Caracol becomes a major force in the land.
 900 AD - The southern lowland cities collapse and Teotihuacan is abandoned.

The Mayan Number System



Mayan calendar



Lamanai:
 Lamanai, Northern Belize, was once a considerably sized Mayan city. Lamanai in Maya means 'submerged crocodile'.



Caracol:
 Caracol sits on the Vaca Plateau (500 meters above sea level). It was one of the largest ancient Maya cities - covering 168 square km. At its peak it had a population of about 150,000



Tikal:
 Situated in the lowland rainforest of Guatemala Tikal was the largest Mayan city between 200-900AD - with a population of up to 200,000. The largest temple-pyramid here is 72 meters high and was completed in 720AD



Chichen Itza:
 El Castillo is the nickname of the largest temples in Chichen Itza. Each face of the pyramid has 91 steps which when added to the shared step at the top adds up to 365 days.