

Year 5 – Maya

Topic 10

1,100 BC	The first 'Mayan' settlements begin to appear in Mesoamerica along the pacific coast.
800BC	Instead of foraging, maize farming begins and trade between villages begins.
700BC	Mayan writing begins to develop through the form of hieroglyphs.
100BC – 450AD	Maya constructs its first pyramids and developing cities, prompting the rapid rise of Tikal in the tropical lowlands.
638AD	Pakal the Great (King of Palenque) dies. His death mask made of jade is created.
800AD – 1,502AD	Mayan civilization begins to decline and vanish, The Mayan ruins are found by a Spanish expedition lead by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba.
How do Mayans live today?	Modern day Mayans still live within the boundaries of the old empire in Central America. The region that makes up this area now consists of: Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico. They number nearly 7 million.
Why did Ancient Mayan cities (which had been deserted) stay hidden so long?	Their cities remained hidden as they were often built in remote jungle climates, in inhospitable mountains away from rivers because they worshipped the stars and lined them up with constellations.
Which parts of the Mayan culture are similar to your own?	(Your own opinion—give reasons to back up your opinion.)
If you were a Mayan which god would be the most important?	Your own opinion—give reasons to back up your opinion.)

Think Big?

Did the Mayans contribute to our life today?



Do Ten (key skills)

- * I can identify changes within and across different periods and say how they might affect history in the future.
- * I can describe the effect of some of the main events, people and changes throughout history.
- * I can place current studies on a time line in relation to other studies.
- * I can use a range of sources to help me reasons, draw conclusions and form my own opinion.
- * I can compare and contrast characteristic features of past societies and periods of time using appropriate language.
- * I can choose reliable sources of factual evidence to describe houses, settlements, culture, leisure activities, clothes, way of life and buildings from the past (E.g. Greeks, Romans, Stone/Iron Age).
- * I can name and explain a range of art movements including cubism. Know and understand the features of cubism art including artists, specific patterns and themes.
- * I can analyse a range of cubism art and share opinions. Know how to hold and use an art tool correctly.
- * I know and understand how to use drawing tools effectively to show textures, shading, shadows and tone and explain why.
- * I know and understand how to draw facial features and expressions in the style of Picasso.

Say 10

Jasaw Chan K'awil	Jasaw Chan K'awil was interested in art and architecture and was responsible for the building of such renowned temples as the Temple of the Great Jaguar.
K'inich Janaab' Pakal I	K'inich Janaab' Pakal I, popularly known as King Pakal, was a ruler of Palenque, and he made the city into a powerful state.
Spearthrower Owl	Spearthrower Owl is the name given to a ruler of the Pre-classic period by archaeologists after they noted that many images of him portrayed him as an owl holding a spear.
Yax K'uk Mo'	Yax K'uk' Mo' was a prominent leader and ruler of the Mayan civilization, and it is thought he had his base at Tikal.
Chak Tok Ich'aak I	Chak Tok Ich'aak I was popularly known as Great Paw, and he lived in the city of Tikal.
Apoxpalon	Apoxpalon was also called Paxbolonacha, and he was a notable merchant from Acalan.
Uaxaclajun Ub'aah K'awil	Uaxaclajun ascended the throne in Copan after the death of the leader Smoke Imix.
Jacinto Canek	Jacinto Canek was an 18th-century revolutionary who fought against the Spanish on the Yucatan Peninsula.
Tecun Uman	Tecun Uman was the last ruler of the K'iche' Maya people who lived in the Highlands of what is now Guatemala.
Felipe Carrillo Puerto	Felipe Carrillo Puerto was a Mexican journalist and a revolutionary.

Word Up 10

Maya	The collective noun for the Mayan people.
Mesoamerica	The region in which the Maya lived, spanning over Mexico and parts of Southern America.
Pyramid	A 3D man-made structure that is built through large cuboids of rock piled upon one another to form a triangular shape.
Deity	A synonym for god.
Chichen Itza	One of the best-preserved examples of a Mayan city.
Legend	A story told that has a religious origin usually comprising of a mortal vs immortal being.
Hieroglyph	A symbol that has a worded meaning, read like our graphemes.
Maize	Corn – a major resource of food for Mayan people. Part of their religious culture too.
Sacrifice	A slaughtering of an animal or human as an offering to please the gods.
Headdress	Headdresses were a large part of Mayan culture. It was believed that the larger the headdress that someone wore, the more important they were.