Maya – Temples, calendars and chocolate – Knowledge Organiser Years 5 & 6

Summary

The Maya were an ancient civilisation who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America) between approximately 2000 BC and 900 AD. They are known for being the first Mesoamericans to develop writing. They were a sophisticated and advanced culture in which they lived in city states. The Mayan people built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids, where some (e.g. El Castillo, Chichen Itza) are world tourist destinations today They are also well-known for their advanced maths and calendars. Maya cities became abandoned around 900 AD: nobody knows why.



Class novels:

The Curse of the Maya: A truthseekers' story by Johnny Pearce and Andy Loneragan; The Hero **Twins: Against the Lords of Death** by Jolley Dan and Witt David



Recommended books: The Chocolate Tree: A Mayan folktale (Linda Lowery and Richard Keep), Middleworld (J&P Voelkel), Rain Player (David Wisniewski), The corn grows ripe (Dorothy



Maya Vocabulary

Artefact – an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, of historical interest **Codex** – The Maya book **Calendar** – a printed table showing all of the days,

weeks and months of the year

Hieroglyphics – a system of writing using pictures **Civilisation** – human society which is organised Dynasty – a series of rulers or leaders who are all uled by them

Kingdom – a place ruled by a king, queen or an

Maize – also known as corn, it is a cereal grain **Chocolatl** - a spicy drink made from cocoa beans Sacrifice - a religious activity involving the killing of animals or people by priests to keep the gods happy **Rituals** – tasks performed by the Maya to keep the gods happy

Temple – a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions

Tomb – a large stone structure or underground room where someone is buried

> El Castillo Temple, Chichen Itza





Chichen Itza, the Maya capital city, as it looks today

1100 BC Hunter the Pacific coast.

Rhoads)

1100 BC gatherers settle along

Settlements begin to appear.

700 BC Maya 400 BC First writing is Maya calendars developed. carved in stone.

100 BC First Maya Pyramids are built.

900-1200 AD El Castillo is built.

925 AD Chichen Itza is the most powerful city.

1502 AD First contact with Europeans.

Rainforests – Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6

Geography



Many of the world's rainforests are in south and central America. There are also some rainforests in south east Asia and Australasia

Questions to consider:

What is so special about a rainforest and how does it differ from other areas you know about? How has the Amazon rainforest changed due to human activity? What are the human and physical features of a rainforest?

Key Vocabulary:

Deforestation – the destruction of trees over large areas

Ecosystem – A community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive

Endangered – a species that has been categorised as very likely to become extinct

Extinction – the extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members

Biodiversity – variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat a high level of which is usually considered to be important

Climate – the weather and temperature found in a particular area

Humidity – the level of moisture in the air







Emergent layer -- the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. It is very sunny here and is home to birds, butterflies and bats.

Canopy layer – a dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests.

Understorey layer -- a tangle of shrubs, young trees and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.

Rainforest Floor – mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc. that decomposes as food for trees.