

The Ancient Maya

Year 6

Enquiry Question

How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

Themes: Power

Concepts (taught over the unit):



a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology



the action of buying and selling goods and services



a place where people have settled to live



a group of nations ruled by one ruler or government



a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate

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Vocabulary

My Dictionary



drought

A long period with very little rain.



scribes

People paid to write things down, often as an official record.



conquistador

A conqueror, especially one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru.



indigenous

Originating or occurring naturally for a particular place.



hieroglyphs

A writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.

My Dictionary



jaguar

A big cat with yellow fur and black spots.



codex

An ancient handwritten text.



sacrifice

An offering of something as a religious act.



priests

A person who is authorised to perform the sacred rites of a religion.



invasion

Entering an area by force in order to take over.

My Dictionary



calendar

A chart showing the days, weeks and months of a particular years.



pyramid

A structure built from stone as a royal tomb.



temple

A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.



ritual

A religious ceremony consisting of a series of actions.

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I Now Know...

INK

1

- 2000BC – 1500 AD
- They lived in an area called 'Mesoamerica'
- Today, this is made up of Mexico and parts of Central America

INK

2

- The Maya invented a way to collect and store water
- They farmed on terraces they made on hills
- The lowlands were filled with limestone, which they used to build with

INK

3

- We know about the Maya civilisation because of their writing and drawings
- There are artefacts we can study to learn about the time period

INK

4

- The land was split into city-states
- Each city-state had its own ruler
- Each King appointed a supreme military leader and a council of advisors
- Women were allowed to rule

INK

5

- They were not united countries
- Each city-state/kingdom had its own ruler
- The kingdoms often fought with each other

INK

6

- In city-states, buildings were made of stone, some in the shape of pyramids
- People buy and sell goods
- In villages, buildings are made from wood and straw
- People lived in huts
- Villagers pulled together to hunt for food etc



7

- A natural ravine in the centre of the city separated the government and religious buildings from the rest of the settlement
- Cities were built on cliffs



8

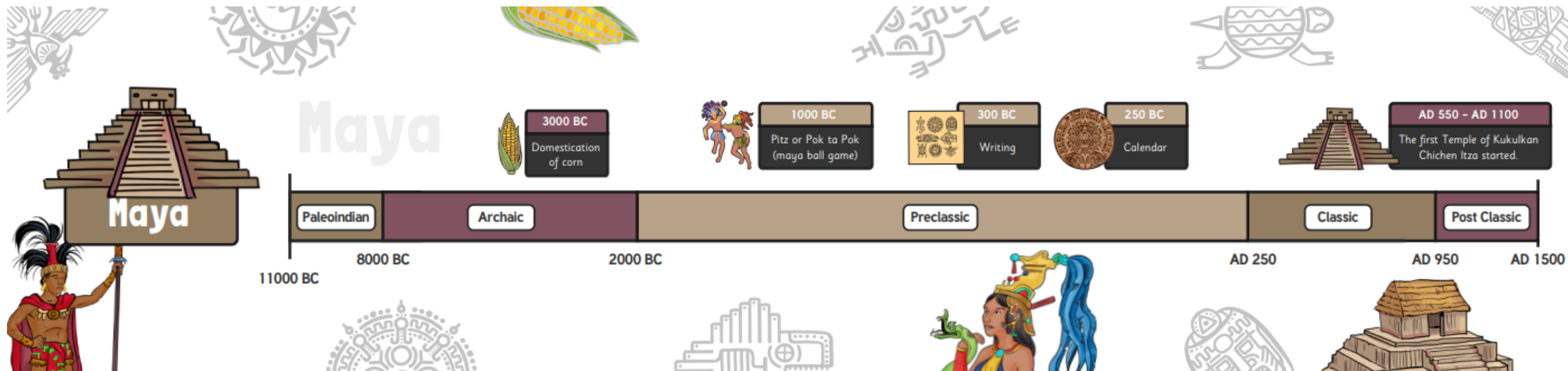
- There are many different theories as to why the Southern city-states became abandoned: disease outbreak, drought, war
- By the 10th century, Chichen Itza was the most dominant: its port made trade easier



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Timeline



Previous Learning	Future Learning
<u>KS1</u> -Chronology -Similarities and differences -Cause and consequence -Handling historical facts <u>Year 3</u> -Chronological understanding of Ancient Britain -Different civilisations have different cultures <u>Year 4</u> -Chronology of Ancient Britain until the Romans left -Celts were tribal -Romans had an organised army -Understanding of settlement and why people settled where they did	<u>Year 6</u> -Explore how Anglo-Saxons punished criminals -Anglo-Saxon laws

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Learning Objectives

How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

Use all you have learned to answer the Enquiry Question. You can present this however you like: a non-chronological report, an essay, a speech or even diary entries.