

YEAR 6 HISTORY: THE MAYANS		
<b>Links to Previous Learning:</b>  NB – Links are based on chronology and historical abstract terms	<b>Key Learning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mayan cities had similar layouts to each other. They would have a palace for the ruler, a plaza for the marketplaces and temples, in the form of pyramids</li><li>Mayan cities were often found near trade routes and good farmland.</li><li>Mayans were polytheists, believing in many nature gods or deities.</li><li>Priests were considered the most important people in the Mayan culture. Warriors, crafts- men and traders were next in the hierarchy. Farmers, workers and slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy</li><li>Mayan merchants traded many goods including salt, cotton, honey and jade</li><li>The Mayan Calendar (Tzolkin) consisted of 260 days and 13 months</li><li>The demise of the Mayan civilisation came about because of a mixture of deforestation, land erosion and drought.</li></ul>	<b>Vocabulary</b> <b>Tier 2</b> <b>Archaeologist</b> someone who studies the past by exploring old remains <b>Architecture</b> the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings <b>Civilisation</b> a human society with its own social organisation and culture. climate the general weather conditions that are typical of it. <b>Continent</b> a very large area of land that consists of many countries. South America is a continent. <b>Culture</b> activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation <b>Deforestation</b> if an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down <b>Deity</b> a god or goddess <b>Demise</b> something or someone is their end or death <b>Drought</b> a long period of time during which no rain falls. <b>Economy</b> wealth that a society or country gets from business and industry <b>Erosion</b> the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil <b>Fertile</b> rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants <b>Hierarchy</b> a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society <b>Indigenous</b> people or things belong to the country in which they are found <b>Human features</b> features of land that have been impacted by human activity <b>Merchant</b> a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities <b>Physical features</b> natural features of land <b>Plaza</b> an open square in a city. <b>Society</b> people in general, thought of as a large organized group <b>Trade</b> the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services <b>Tier 3</b> <b>Polytheism</b> the worship of or belief in more than one god <b>Mesoamerica</b> Central America - <b>Mayan</b> of, relating to, or characteristic of the Maya or any of their languages <b>Chichen Itza</b> a village in Yucatán state in Mexico: site of important Mayan ruins. A UNESCO World Heritage Site
<b>Links to other Y6 learning:</b>		
<b>Links to future learning:</b>  Other ancient civilisations from across the world		