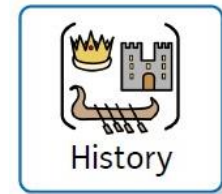




How did the Maya Civilisation compare to the Anglo-Saxons?



Prior learning: Anglo-Saxons

What we are learning

Lesson 1: To recognise when and where the ancient Maya lived.	Lesson 2: To evaluate the challenges of settling in the rainforest.	Lesson 3: To compare and contrast Anglo-Saxon and Maya houses.	Lesson 4: To explain the importance of Maya gods and goddesses.	Lesson 5: To design a map of a Maya city.	Lesson 6: To evaluate the reasons for the decline of the Maya cities.
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Key vocabulary

abandon	To leave something and not return.	
city-state	A large, independent city running the surrounding area.	
Classic period	A period of time in the Maya civilisation from AD 250 to 900.	
Creation story	A story which explains how the world was made, from a particular point of view.	
decline	When something becomes less important, prominent or reduces in quality.	
deforestation	When forests in a large area are cut down.	
drought	A prolonged period of no rain, leading to water shortages.	
hieroglyphics	Maya symbols which represent words or letters.	
pyramid	Pyramid-shaped buildings which functioned as temples.	

Maya houses

The Maya lived in houses called Nah. Initially, they were wooden, rectangular structures covered with wattle and daub with a thatched roof made of palm leaves. The Maya partitioned their houses into separate sleeping, eating and living areas and had an area outside to keep animals. Significant people like kings lived in palaces built out of limestone.



How did the Maya settle in the rainforest?

The Maya faced many challenges settling in the rainforest including dangerous animals, dense vegetation and shady conditions, which made growing crops difficult. They solved these problems by slashing and burning trees to clear rainforest areas, becoming adept hunters and developing crops that could grow successfully in the conditions, such as cocoa and maize.



Maya cities

Maya cities such as Tikal thrived in the Classic period. The cities had a grand plaza (main street) on which the most important buildings were found (such as temples, observatory towers, ball courts and palaces). Ordinary people lived in houses on the outskirts of the city and the cities themselves were connected by roads. Historians have learned more about these cities from recent archaeological discoveries in the rainforest (e.g. hieroglyphics were discovered in the buildings).

