



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23

Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	Ancient Maya	Celts	Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Tudors	Victorians	WW2
3500BC	800BC	2500BC—AD1500	500BC	AD 43	AD 450	AD 793	AD 1485	AD 1837	AD 1939
									

Ancient Maya

Year 6 Summer 1

Key Knowledge:

To know that:

The Maya civilisation was one of the longest lasting civilisations lasting from around 2000BC to 900AD

Maya religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices. They believed in the afterlife.

The Maya were responsible for innovative systems in farming, writing and mathematics.

The Maya civilisation extended from what is now South-east Mexico through to Central America.

The Maya developed farming instead of foraging.

The Maya developed an early form of writing called ‘Glyphs’, which were similar to the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs

The Maya traded goods such as crops for rare rocks and metals.

The Maya used stone tools instead of metal due to the lack of metal.

The Maya did not use wheels or pulleys for their building projects. Humans transported everything.

The Maya were sophisticated mathematicians who made use of the number 0. They used base 20 for their calculations.

Key Vocabulary

Civilisation	This word describes the human, social and organisational structure of society
Maya	All aspects of the civilisation
Mayan	The language (the only time the term Mayan is used)
Glyphs	The writing system, consisting of symbols, used to communicate.
Deity	A god who is worshipped
Farming	To grow or produce food in a specific area
Sacrifices	Act of offering a deity something very precious

Key People / Dates/ Phrases:

2000BC—900AD

(civilisation era)

400BC: date number system
was first introduced

