



What similarities and differences are there between the Maya civilisation and England from 8th to 10th century?



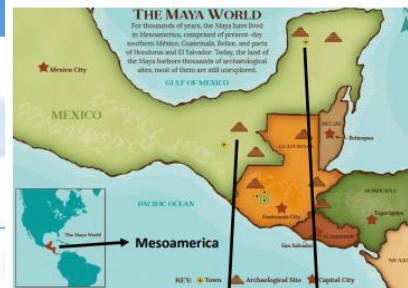
What should I already know?

- South America is a **continent**.
- The **climate** of South America is different to that of the UK.
- **Human** and **physical geographical** features of a region in South America.
- Other **civilisations** include the Greeks.
- The chronology of British history.

Maya

- Used **limestone** for building and **obsidian** for tools.
- Had to use special farming techniques to survive.
- Cities grew and were filled with temples, ball courts and plazas
- King (**Ajak**) was at the top of the hierarchy and Commoners at the bottom.
- Maya were not a united empire
- Each Maya city was a state with its own ruler and council of high priests
- Maya controlled a city – single seat of power
- Maya cities fought with each other.
- Tan Te' K'inich was the Ajaw of Aguateca
- Aguateca was built upon a large **limestone** cliff, making the city extremely difficult to attack. In the centre of the city, a deep natural **ravine** separated the important government and religious buildings from the rest of the **settlement**.
- Archaeologists do not agree about what caused some city states to be **abandoned**.
- In the 10th century, Chichen Itza grew: it had a **port** so **obsidian** and **jadeite** could be shipped into the city.

Where did the Mayans live?



Famous **Mayan** cities include Palenque and Chichen Itza, which are found in Mexico.

Values

Challenge

Commit

Conquer

Celebrate

Timeline

11,000 B.C.	2000 B.C.	250 B.C.	AD 250	AD 800	Today
The first hunter-gatherers settle along the Pacific Coast then expanding into the Central highlands.	Village farming and trade becomes established throughout the Maya region.	First kings are identified in carvings on stela (stone monuments).	By this stage, the Maya had many established cities. They had many monuments, pyramids and devised a writing and maths	Sites in the tropical lowlands are abandoned while northern lowland sites flourish	There are still 7 million indigenous (people belonging to the country in which they are found) Maya people living in Central America



Technical vocabulary

historian	a person who studies the past using documents and images
archaeologist	a person who studies the past through excavation and the study of artefacts
artefacts	objects made by people in the past
region	an area of land
drought	a lack of rainfall
irrigate	adding water to farming fields
crops	plants grown to be farmed and eaten
porous	water can soak into it
limestone	a rock which is used for building
jadeite	a hard, green stone used to make jewellery
settlement	a place where people have settled to live
ravine	a deep, narrow valley
ajaw	a Maya king/leader
kingdom	a realm that is ruled by a king or queen
abandoned	left forever/deserted
obsidian	a dark, shiny volcanic glass used to make tools and jewellery
annex	to make part of an existing kingdom/country
hostile	unfriendly
invade	to enter as an enemy to take over
trade	the act of buying and selling things
port	a place where ships and boats unload
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture

Anglo-Saxon England

- England was not a united country and was split into **kingdoms**
- An Anglo-Saxon king controlled all **settlements** – villages, towns and cities
- King Offa built a ditch (Offa's Dyke) to stop people from Powys attacking Mercia.
- The dominant **kingdom** shifted between Mercia and Wessex until the Vikings invaded.