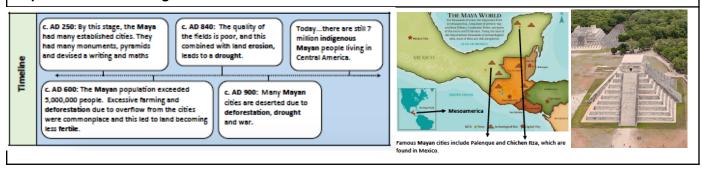
Caroline Haslett Primary School – History Knowledge Organiser		
Topic: The Maya	Spring Year: 5	Civilisation
Knowledge		New Vocabulary
Prior Knowledge:		Chichen Itza – a village in Yucatán
 South America is a continent. 		state in Mexico: site of important
 The climate of South America 		Mayan ruins. A UNESCO World
 Human and physical geographical features of a region in 		Heritage Site
South America.		Economy – a wealth that a society
 Other civilisations include the Egyptians and the Greeks. 		or country gets from business or
New Knowledge:		industry
 Mayan cities had similar layouts to each other. They 		Erosion - the gradual destruction
would have a palace for the ruler, a plaza for the		and removal of rock or soil
marketplaces and temples, in the form of pyramids.		Indigenous - people or things belong
 Mayan cities were often found near trade routes and 		to the country in which they are
good farmland.		found
 Mayans were polytheists, believing in many nature gods 		Mayan – of, relating to, or
or deities.		characteristic of the Maya or any of
 Priests were considered the most important people in the 		their languages
Mayan culture. Warriors, craftsmen and traders were		Mesoamerica - Central America -
next in the hierarchy. Farmers, workers and slaves were		the countries consist of Mexico,
at the bottom of the hierarchy.		Guatemala, El Salvador, and Belize;
 Mayan merchants traded many goods including salt, 		and the western sections of
cotton, honey and jade.		Honduras and Nicaragua, and
 The Mayan calendar (Tzolkin) 	consisted of 260 days and	northern Costa Rica
13 months.		Plaza – an open square in a city.

Possible Activities

- Examine a variety of sources and use these to make inferences about the past in particular about Mayan economy, culture, religious beliefs and society.
- Describe how the Mayan civilisation has had an impact on modern society.
- Examine the timeline of the Mayan civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may be the case.
- Compare what was happening in the Mayan civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time on a timeline.
- Compare the Maya with the Greek and Egyptian civilisations using a Venn diagram.
- Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Mayan civilisation.

Key Resources / Images



Historical Skills	
Chronological understanding	 Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural) Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.
Historical knowledge and understanding	 Identify some social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversities of societies studied in Britain and the wider world. Give some causes and consequences of the main events, situations and changes in the periods studied.
Historical interpretation	 Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.
Historical enquiry	 Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate. Confidently use a range of sources to collect evidence about the past. Choose reliable sources of evidence to help answer questions. Realise that there is often not a single answer to historical questions.
Historical organisation and communication	 Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, and legacy. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. Use original ways to present information and ideas.