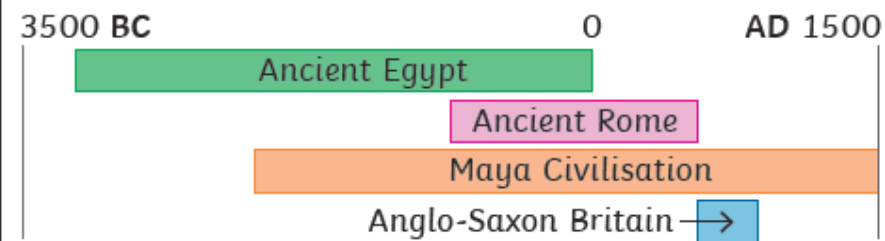


## Key Events

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 2000 BC  | The Maya <b>civilisation</b> comes into being in Central America.  |
| 300 BC   | Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.   |
| AD 900   | Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to an extensive <b>drought</b> . People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.   |
| AD 1000  | Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.   |
| AD 1500s | The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.  |
| AD 1839  | American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood explore Copán and extensively document what they find, reigniting interest in the Maya <b>civilisation</b> . They go on to document other Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá. |
| AD 2014  | The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.   |

## Timeline



## Religion

The Maya believed in and worshipped a number of different gods. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that the gods could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods.

Priests were very important in Maya society as it was believed that they could communicate directly with the gods. They would perform different **rituals** during festivals or special ceremonies in order to appeal to the gods.

## The Upperworld and the Underworld

The Maya people believed that the earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile.

On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld), which was guarded by gods of death who looked like **jaguars**.

Ordinary Maya people believed that, after they died, their souls would travel through a series of caves and tunnels to Xibalba. Rulers and noblemen believed that they had a chance of getting to the Upperworld.

## Key Vocabulary

civilisation  
ritual  
scribes  
codices  
temple

## Key Questions:

1. When did the Mayans live?
2. In which continent did the Mayans live?
3. How were the Mayans discovered?
4. In which centuries did the Mayans live?

## Writing

The Maya writing system, used to write several different Maya languages, was made up of over 800 symbols called glyphs. Some glyphs were logograms, representing a whole word, and some were syllabograms, representing units of sound. They were carved onto stone buildings and monuments and painted onto pottery. Maya **scribes** also wrote books, called **codices**, made from the bark of fig trees. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language.



The Maya logogram for b'alam – **jaguar**

## Maya Numbers

The Maya developed a complex number and counting system that was advanced for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero.



=0



=1



=5

The Maya people used just three symbols in their number system. These are thought to represent items that the Maya people might have first used to count with, such as pebbles, sticks and shells.

The Maya used a base 20 number system, so after number 19, multiples of 20 were written above the bottom number.



=18



=28

## Food

**Maize** was a very important crop that formed up to 80% of the Maya people's diets. They believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich and used for medicines and in ceremonies.

The beans were highly valued and even used as a form of money.

