



# Year 4 - Summer 1 - The Mayans



Timeline
1, 100BC the first hunter gatherers settle along the pacific coast and then expand in to the central highlands.
800BC village farming and trade becomes established in the Maya region.
700BC Mayan writing is developed in Mesoamerica.
400BC earliest solar calendars are carved in stone.
300BC nobles and kings are part of the Mayan social structure.
100BC the first pyramids are built.
450AD the city-state of Tikal dominates the central region.
683AD Pakal of the Great of Planque dies and is buried in the Temple of Inscriptions.
800AD sites in the rain forests are abandoned whilst northern sites flourish.
1502AD first contact with Europeans made.

Important People
<b>Pakal the Great of Plankel</b> - ascended to the throne at 12 and died aged 80, longest king in Mayan history.
<b>Jasaw Chan K'awiil</b> - brought Tikal back to like after a long period of Calakmul dominance.
<b>K'inich Yax K'uk Mo'</b> - the founder of the Copan dynasty (modern day Honduras).
<b>Chac</b> - rainmaker god.
<b>Ah Bolon Tzacab</b> - god of farming.
<b>Ah K'in</b> - god of the sun.
<b>Buluc Chabtan</b> - god of war, violence, and sudden death.
<b>Itzamma</b> - the main god, god of fire who create the Earth.
<b>Kukulcan</b> - the serpent god.
<b>Ahau</b> -the main lord or king of a Mayan city- state.

## Key Vocabulary

Descendants	People who can trace their ancestry to earlier generations	Temple	Tall buildings made in honour a Mayan king or god.
Sacrifice	Something you lose or give up for a better cause.	City	A large town and trade location.
Sarcophagus	A large decorative coffin.	Cacao	Seeds Mayans used to make chocolate
Tikal	The capital of Mayan Civilisation.	Cenote	Sink holes or pot holes filled with water, used as a place for sacrifices, or as a water source.
Hieroglyphics	A word, symbol or picture writing.	Codex	A type of book written by the Mayans.

