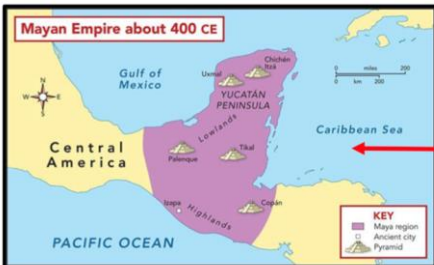
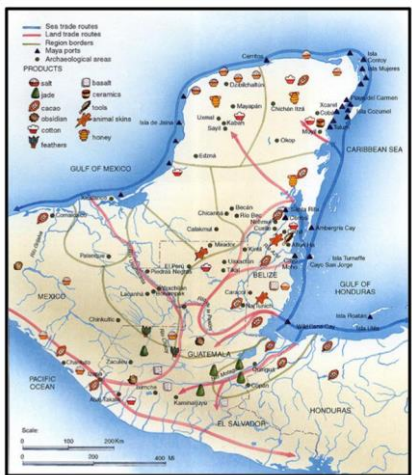


MAYAN CIVILISATION

Vocabulary

Urbanisation: Making an area more like a town or city. **Astronomy:** The science of space **Plaza:** A public square or open space in a built up area. **Civilisation:** A settlement that has developed to an advance and organised point.

Trade Routes



Overview

The Mayan people still exist today. The classical Mayan period stretches from 250 – 950AD.

They made advances in astronomy, maths, language, architecture and agriculture.

Links were made with other civilisations across the continent.

Cities had common features such as plazas, ball courts and temples.

There was no single ruler instead there were a lot of local leaders.

Trade

Trade was a key part of Mayan civilisation. The cities that grew to be the most important usually controlled access to vital trade routes. The best goods that were obtained by trading were most likely given as gifts to allies or given to the local leaders.

What happened?

Without a single, central base of power it was harder for the Mayans to be overthrown and as such their civilisation endured for many years. Historians disagree over why the classical period came to an end, although it has been thought that it was because of a widespread drought, which ended the growth of society and created poverty for the population.

Mayan Temple at Yucatan

