

Links to prior learning – Y2  
 Discovering the new world  
 & spice trade  
 Y3 – Egyptians & Romans

# Year 4 – The Legacy of the Maya and the Aztecs

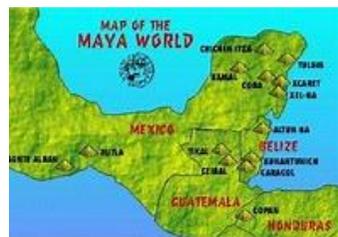
Key concepts in history which run through all topics: parliament, civilisation, empire, peasantry

Links to other subjects

DT /Science  
 cooking/melting  
 chocolate

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>civilisation</b>	Societies achieve an advanced stage of development and organisation
<b>empire</b>	A group of nations, states or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress or other powerful sovereign.
<b>legacy</b>	Something that happens or exists as a result of things that happened at an earlier time.
<b>Chichen Itza</b>	A ruined ancient Maya city and literally means ‘at the mouth of the well if Itza’
<b>city state</b>	A city and the area around it with an independent government.
<b>hieroglyphs</b>	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system with each symbol representing a word or sound.
<b>codex/codices</b>	A book specific to the Maya; they were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.
<b>cacao</b>	Seeds used to make chocolate
<b>sacrifice</b>	The sacrifice of a human or animal was performed to appease the gods.

Key people, facts and sticky knowledge
The earliest Maya settlements in central <b>Mexico</b> date to around 1800BC. They were <b>agricultural</b> , growing crops such as corn (maize), beans, squash and cassava.
Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler: <b>El Mirador, Tikal and Chichen Itza</b> for example. These cities were designed in a similar pattern: palace, plaza and pyramids.
The Maya were the only civilisation in the Americas, and only one of five cultures in the world to develop a fully-fledged <b>writing system</b> .
The Maya were expert <b>mathematicians</b> and <b>astronomers</b> . They used this expertise to make calendars.
The Maya worshipped many gods and performed ceremonies to keep them happy. Mayan gods could change themselves into human and animal shapes
<i>By the end of this period of learning, pupils should be able to describe the legacy of the Mayans and Aztecs drawing on their knowledge of civilisation and their way of life.</i>



Maya and Aztec artefacts:



## Historical Timeline

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC) Stone Age (8700BC – 2000BC)	Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD) Celts (275BC – 43AD) Iron Age (800BC – 332BC) <b>Mayans (1800BC – 250AD)</b> Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	<b>Mayans (1800BC – 250AD)</b> Vikings (700 -1100AD) Anglo Saxons (410 – 793AD) Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD)	Moon landing 1969 WW2 (1939 – 1945) WW1 (1914 – 1918) The Victorians (1837 – 1903) Industrial Revolution Tudors (1485 – 1603) Great Fire of London 1666
<b>3000BC</b>	<b>2000BC</b>	<b>1000BC</b>	<b>0AD</b>	<b>1000 AD</b>
				<b>2000 AD</b>

