

The Ancient Mayans



An informative PowerPoint about the Maya Civilisation

Maya or Mayan?

Although it's possible to find mention of the 'Mayan' Civilisation, academics use 'Maya' to describe all aspects of the civilisation and people, 'Mayan' is used only to describe the language. 'Maya' is both singular and plural.

WALT: Explore the Mayan Civilisation

S2S:

I can

- understand the meaning of civilisation
- locate ancient Maya cities on a map
- create a timeline that represents the Maya Civilisation

When was the Maya Civilisation?

The Maya civilisation came into being around 2000 BC but the Classic Period from around AD 200 onwards was when their cities became large and powerful.

By AD 900 the major cities of Palanque, Tikal and Copan had been mysteriously abandoned. No one knows for sure why. Perhaps they stretched the farming too far, perhaps the climate changed and affected food production, maybe there was an illness that swept through the population.

By AD 1500 the Maya were a long way past their prime and the cities had fallen to ruin.

Where did they live?

Mexico & Central America



Source: Map data@ 2014 Google, INEGI

Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico

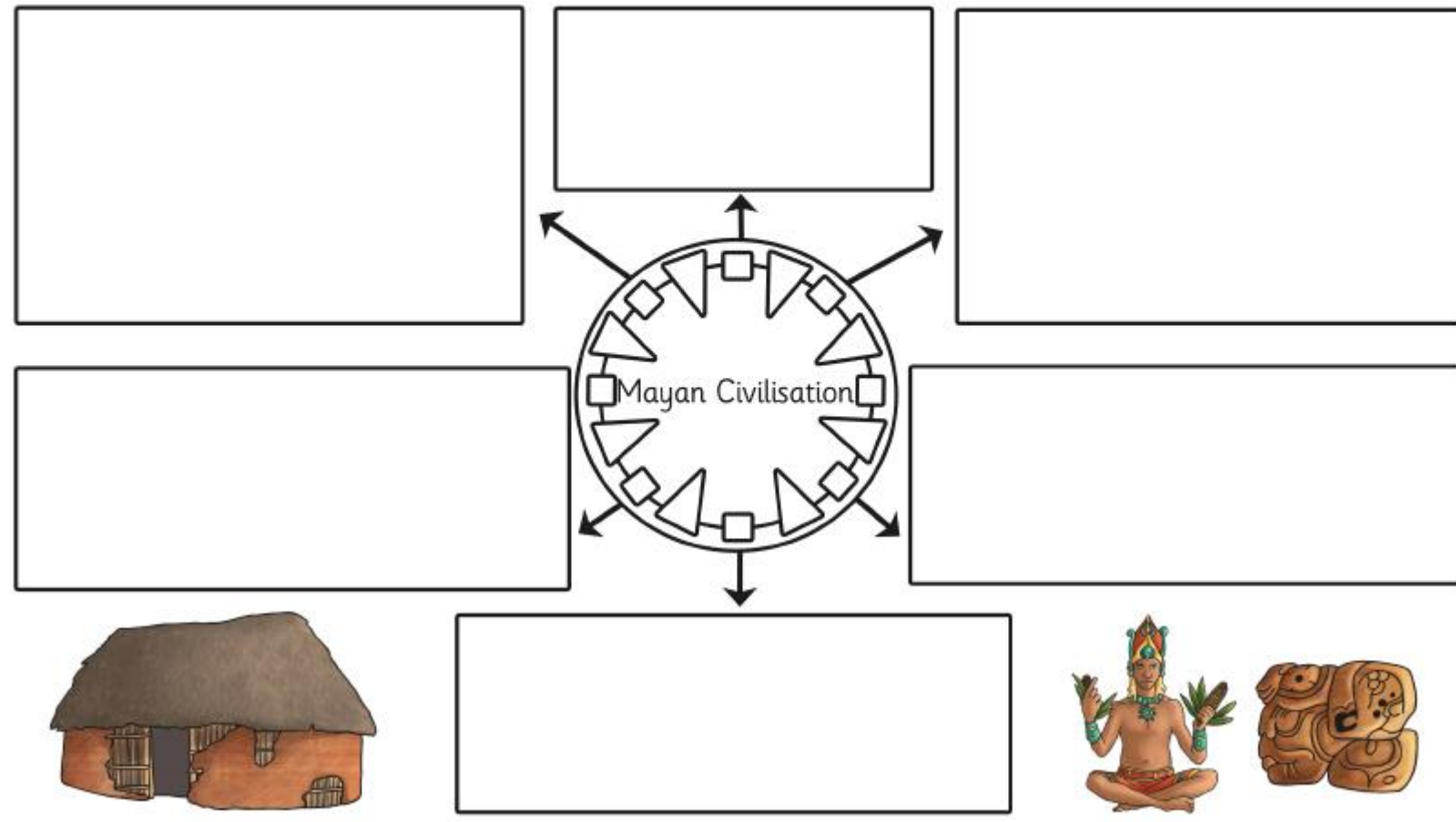


Source: Map data © 2014 Google, INEGI

Complete from the following slides or use the Internet to research

My Mayan Civilisation Research Map

Fill the map with facts or pictures from your research and make links between any that have a connection. You could include questions you might research another day.



This activity can be found on class story and portfolio on Dojo

What were the differences between Aztecs and Maya?

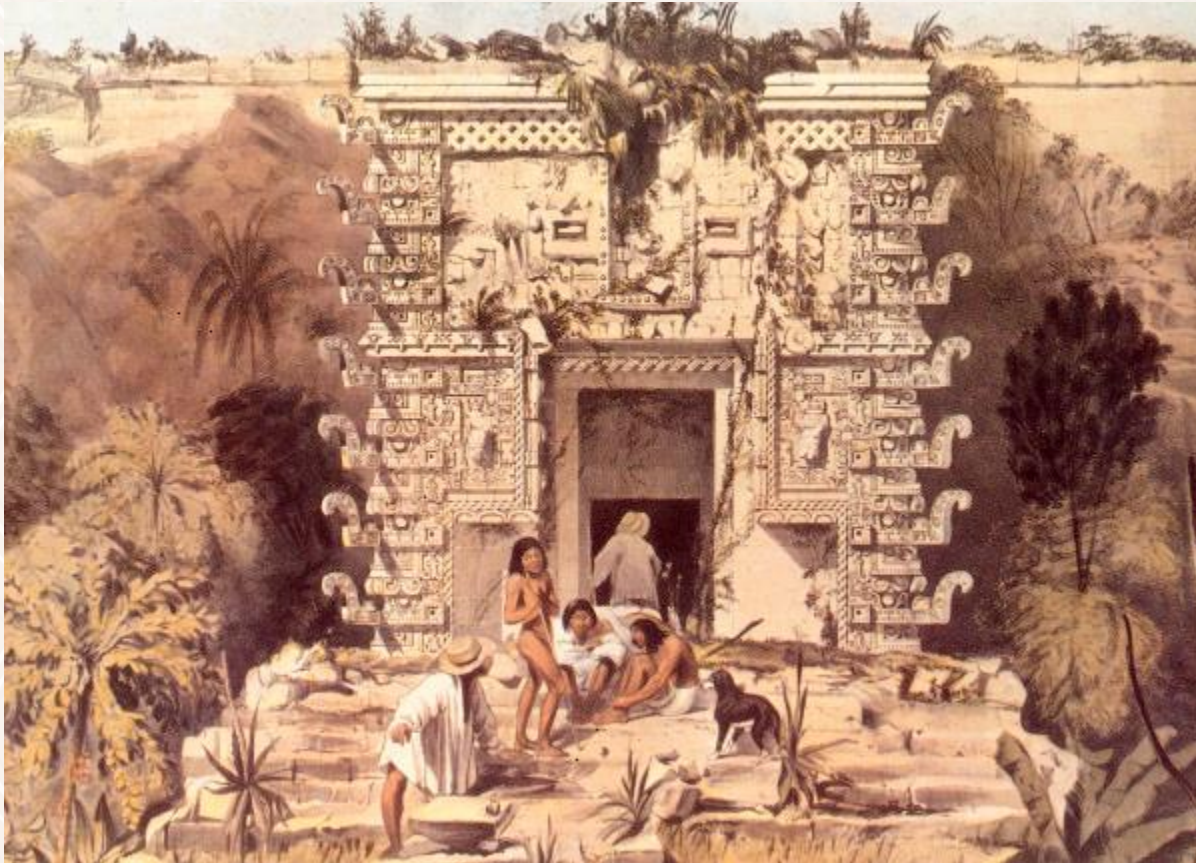
Aztecs and Maya are both ancient American civilisations, but there are important differences between them.

Aztecs	Maya
Warriors who waged war on their neighbours and made them pay tributes	Scientific people who studied stars and time. They created a calendar similar to the one we use today. (They could also be quite violent)
A successful male warrior had pride of place in society	Intelligence and reputation was more important for a ruler
spoke Nahuatl	spoke Mayan
Their most important God was called Quetzalcoatl	Their most important God was called Kukulcan
lots of human sacrifice	blood sacrifices (and some human sacrifices)
One supreme ruler	Many states, each with a ruler.
The dominant culture when the Spaniard, Cortez, arrived in Mexico in the 1500s.	Around 1000 years before the Aztecs

How do we know about the Maya?

The first Maya 'lost city in the jungle' was visited by an American explorer, John Lloyd Stevens, in 1839.

Photography was not established at this time so he travelled with a British artist, Frederick Catherwood, who drew pictures of what they found.



Who were they?

The Mayas were scholars who invented their own system of writing and were skilled astronomers and mathematicians.



Did they have written communication?

The Maya developed a writing system using a hieroglyphic text, which is a set of picture symbols. They carved on stone or ceramics as well as writing on paper made from the inner bark of certain trees, cloth or animal skin.

The glyphs represent whole words like place names and names of gods, or syllables.

Many syllables could be represented by more than one glyph.

The script was read left to right, top to bottom, like in English, but it was usually written in columns, with a pair of glyphs on each row.



sky



person



mountain



sun



jaguar



fire



bone



spirit



book



water



lord



cloud



woman



to grab



quetzal



snake



holy



to scatter



year



blue/green



shield



flint



house



twenty

What did their books look like?

A **codex** was a book made from paper folded concertina style. There are three important codices that survived which give us important clues about Maya beliefs and their astronomical observations.



Photo courtesy of [frigante@flickr.com](https://www.flickr.com/photos/frigante/) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Did they follow a calendar?

The Maya were very scientifically minded. They studied the stars and planets and were able to track Venus and Mars with impressive accuracy. They understood the phases of the moon and predicted lunar and solar eclipses. Some of their buildings included observatories and their dramatic temples were aligned specifically in accordance with dramatic features of the heavens at certain times of the year.

They developed a system of counting and recording time that included the concept of zero. They devised a solar calendar that is similar to the one we use today. Aspects of their calendar can also be found in their buildings, for example there are 365 steps on the pyramid temple at Chichen Itza to match the number of days in the year. They had a second calendar with a year of 200 days that was used for religious ceremonies.

Mayan Calendar



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How did they count?

The numbers 1-19 are formed in a similar way to Roman Numerals.



Different numbers are made by stacking the lines and lining up the circles on top.

5 circles = a new line.

Can you work out what these numbers would be?



What did they wear?

Men wore a simple loin cloth. If it was cold they also wore a cloak called a 'manta'.

Women wore simple dresses with little shape. The cloth was made from plant fibres like cotton. Plants were used to make colourful dyes.

A wealthy Maya might wear animal skins and a distinctive headdress decorated with quetzal or macaw feathers. The more important he was, the bigger the headdress!

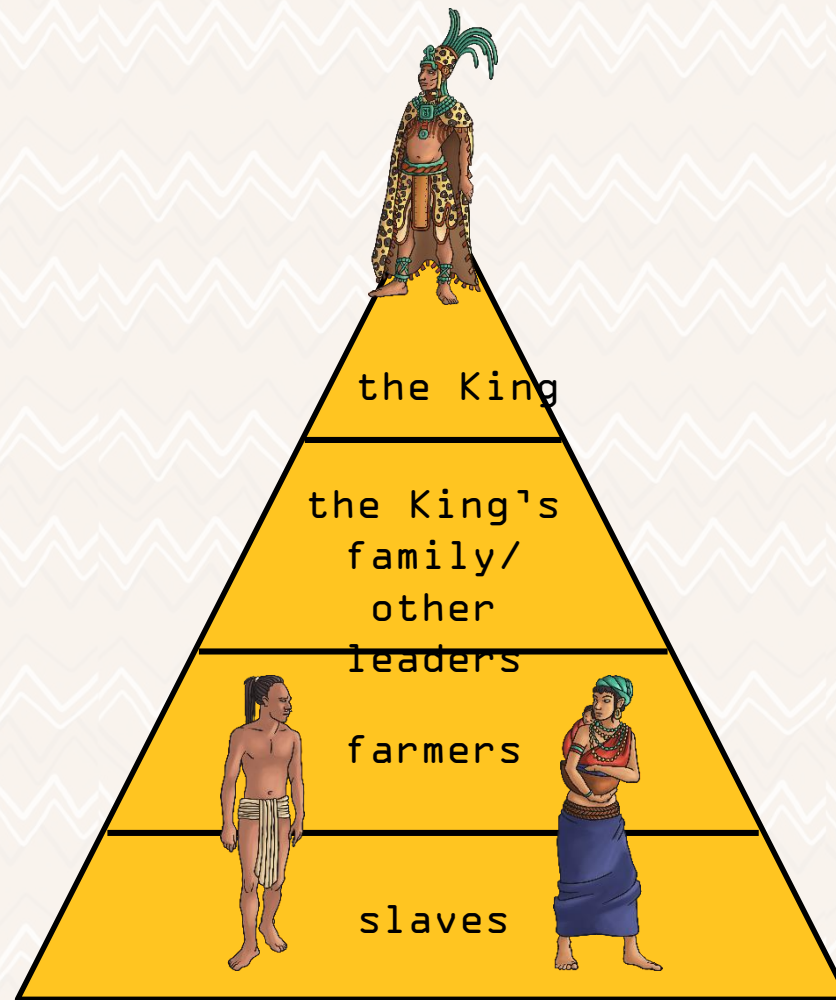
They made jewellery from jade, a precious stone.

Both men and women grew their hair long and had tattoos.



Was there a ranking system?

There were different levels in society (the size of their headdress was a good clue as to how important someone was).



Did they play team games?

Ball Games Maya Style

The ball game 'pok a tok' was played in front of huge crowds. Players on each team would use their hips, knees and elbows to try and keep the heavy rubber ball in the air and pass it through their stone hoop.

They would wear thick padding around their waists and pads on their knees and elbows.

Stone carvings show that the game was played to the death! Teams could be anything from just one player to eleven. The losing person/team was decapitated and sometimes used for human sacrifice.



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Look how small and high up the rings are in the ball court!

There were thirteen ball courts in Chichen Itza, the largest was almost 150 metres long and the walls were 8 metres high!



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What did they eat?

The Maya developed efficient farming techniques and grew crops like maize, squash, beans and root vegetables.



Maize was a very important crop, it made up 80% of their diet.

The corn from maize was soaked to bring out the grain, rolled into a dough and used to make tortillas, the bread that is still eaten widely today. It could be eaten on its own or used to wrap beans or vegetables.

The maize dough could also be mixed with water and boiled to make a loose porridge called pozole.

It could even be a drink, mixed with water and sweetened with honey.

What did their cities look like?

The Maya were the first people to build large cities in America. They included temples, palaces, pyramids. The walls were plastered and sometimes painted red, an important colour to the Maya that had religious significance. Other walls might be decorated with hieroglyphs or paintings of gods.

The main cities discovered include Chichen Itza, Copan, Palenque and Tikal. Each of these cities had the distinctive pyramid shaped temples at the centre with stairs up each face of the pyramid. Shrines were built at the top of these temples. Other temples contained bodies of dead rulers. Each city also had at least one ball court for the very popular game of pok a tok.

Palenque



Scale model of an ancient Maya city



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What were their homes like?

They lived in simple mud brick houses with thatched roofs, around the outside of the cities.

A typical house would have just one or two rooms and very little furniture. Reed mats were used to sit on and slighter thicker mats would be used to sleep on.

The houses were built on platforms of mud or stone to protect them from floods.

Did they worship gods?

The Maya had over 150 gods. They were mainly gods of nature. Many sacrifices of crops, animals, blood, and even humans (usually prisoners, or men who lost the ball game) were offered to the gods to bring good fortune.

The most important god was the sun god. He went down to the underworld at sunset and became a jaguar god.

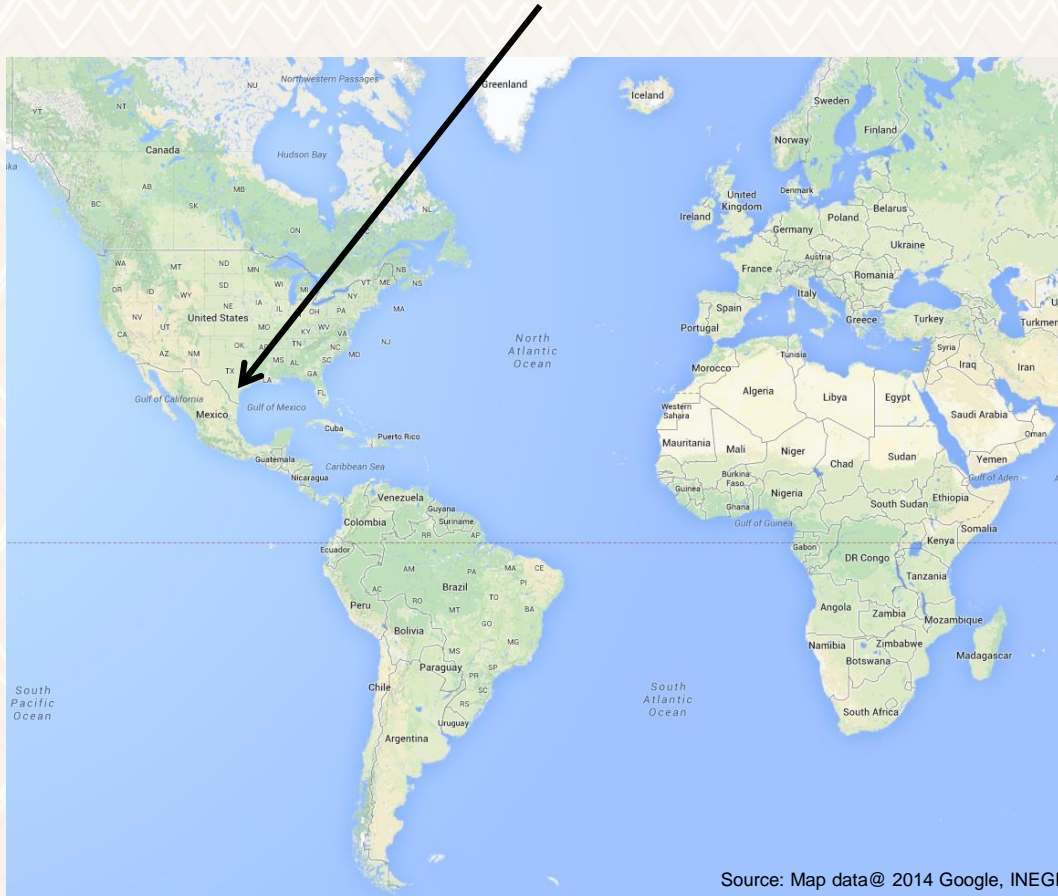
The maize god was highly respected as the Maya believed he had the power to control whether crops grew or not.



Let's find out where
the Ancient Mayans
lived.

Where did they live?

Mexico & Central America



Source: Map data@ 2014 Google, INEGI

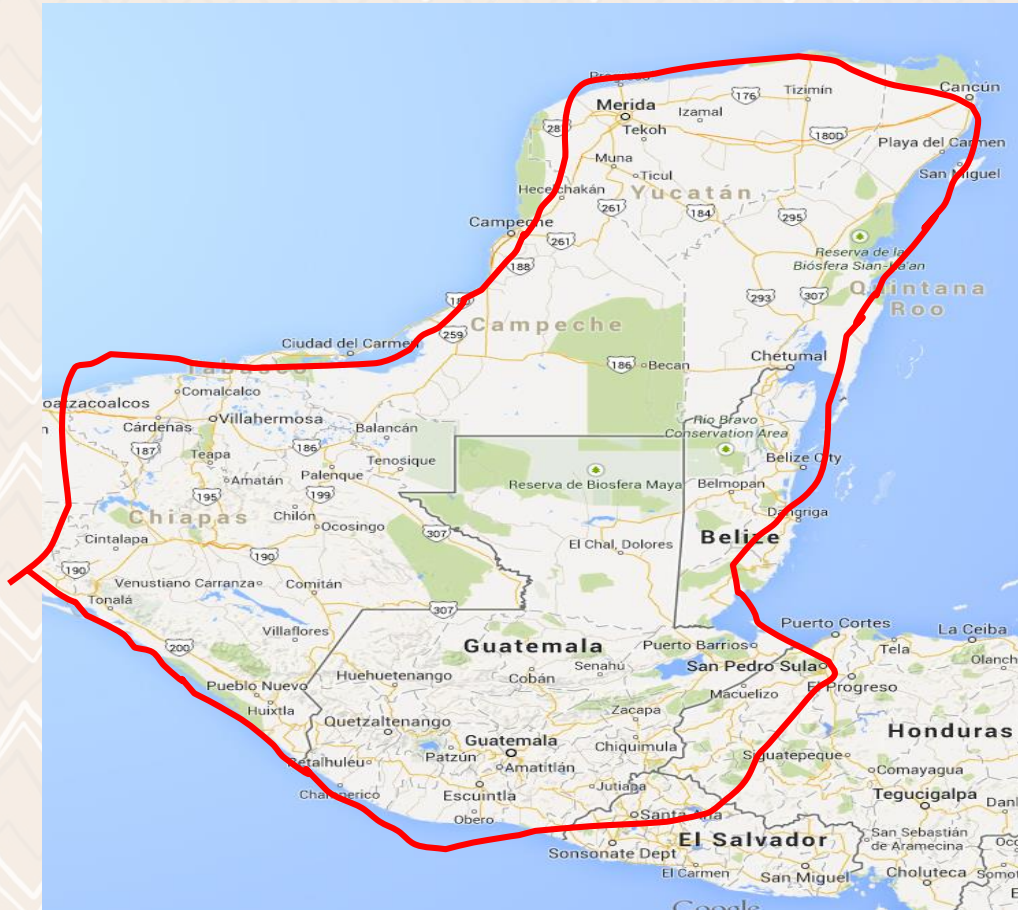
Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico



Source: Map data © 2014 Google, INEGI

Today, the area the Maya used to live in spreads over five countries:

Mexico (southern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and the very north of El



Use google maps, an atlas or printed map to find the location of the following ancient Maya cities.

Uxmal

Palenque

Calakmul

Tikal



Chichen
Itza

Coba

Tulum

Xunantuni
ch

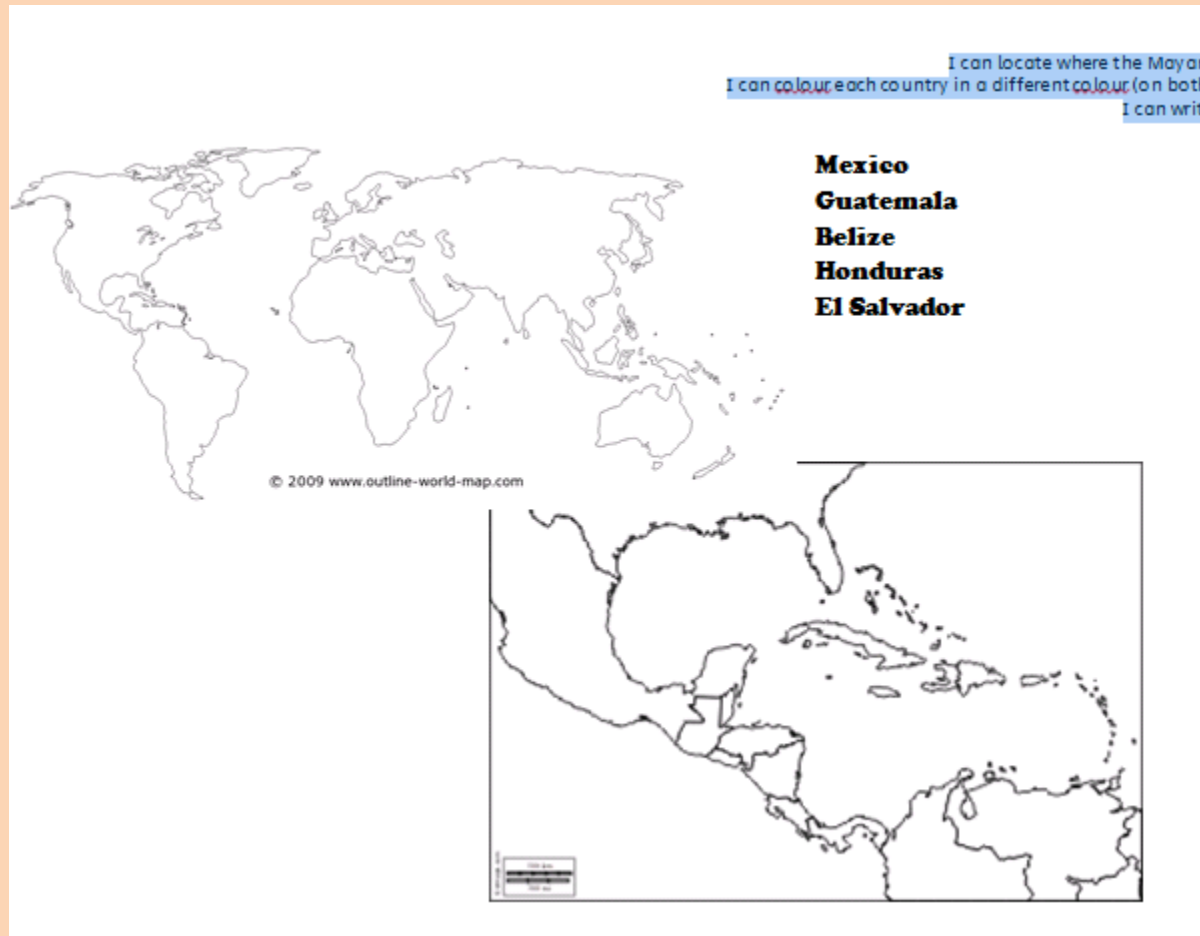
Copán

If you use Google Maps, remember to zoom out once you've found the right place so you can see where it is on your map.

Some of these ancient Maya cities were almost 1000km apart yet they shared the same culture and way of life.



Complete the map using an atlas or Google Earth



This activity
can be found
on class story
and portfolio
on Dojo

Let's look at a
timeline of the
Ancient Mayans.

Ancient Maya Timeline



1100BC

The first hunter gathers settle along the Pacific Coast and then expanding into the central highlands.

1,000BC
C

700BC

Mayan writing is developed in Mesoamerica

500BC

300BC

The social structure in Maya adapts to include Nobles and Kings as rulers.

1BC AD

AD683

Pakal the Great of Planque dies and is buried in the Temple of Inscriptions.

500AD

AD1502

First contact with Europeans made.

1,500AD
D

800BC

Village farming and trade becomes established throughout the Maya Region.

400BC

Earliest solar calendars are carved in stone.

100BC

The first pyramids are built.

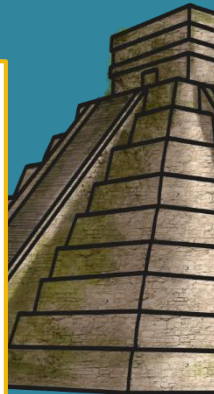


AD450









The city-state of Tikal dominates the tropical lowland of the central region.

AD800

Sites in the rain forests and tropical lowlands are abandoned whilst northern lowland sites flourish.



Activity

<p>900-300 BC</p>  <p>The first hunter gatherers settle on the Pacific coast.</p>	<p>800 BC</p>  <p>Village farming and trade becomes established.</p>	<p>700 BC</p>  <p>Mayan writing is developed in Mesoamerica.</p>
<p>400 BC</p>  <p>Earliest solar calendars are invented.</p>	<p>300 BC</p>  <p>The social structure adapts to include Kings.</p>	<p>100 BC</p>  <p>The first pyramids are built.</p>
<p>450 AD</p>  <p>Tikal dominates the tropical lowland of central regions.</p>	<p>638 AD</p>  <p>Palak the Great of Palenque dies.</p>	<p>800 AD</p>  <p>Sites in the rainforest are abandoned.</p>
<p>1,502 AD</p>  <p>First contact with Europeans made.</p>		

- This activity can be found on class story and portfolio on Dojo
- Cut out the cards and put them in the correct date sequence. We looking forward to seeing a photograph of your completed timeline.