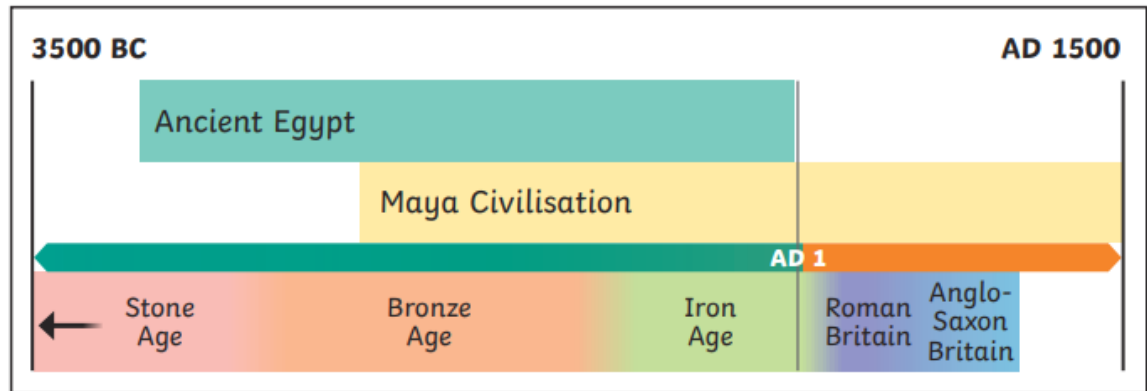


| Key Dates (c. stands for circa, which means approximately) | |
|---|---|
| c. 2000 BC | The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America. |
| c. 300 BC | Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful. |
| AD 900 | Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to a drought . People move 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 (16 th century) | 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 other cities including Chichén Itzá, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation . |
| AD 2014 | The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered. |



Religion

The Maya believed in many gods and goddesses. They thought that the gods/goddesses had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya people would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods/goddesses.

Maya priests were believed to be able to communicate directly with the gods/goddesses. As a result, they were very important in society.



The Afterlife

The Middleworld – 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.

The Upperworld – The Maya believed this was in the sky or heavens and was connected to the Middleworld by the branches of a tree.

The Underworld – A tree connecting its branches to the Upperworld was also believed to grow its roots down to the Underworld.


Key Vocabulary


| | |
|---------------------|--|
| civilisation | A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important. |
| drought | A long period of time with little or no rain. |
| jaguar | A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots. |
| scribes | People trained to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write. |
| codices | Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex. |
| maize | Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas. |
| cacao beans | Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground. |


Maya Numbers

The Maya developed an advanced number system for their time.

They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept

 = 0 of zero as a placeholder.

 = 1 The number system used three symbols in different combinations.

 = 5



The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest.

Food

The Maya people mainly ate **maize** (corn). **Maize** was very important to them as 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. It was used for medicines and in ceremonies. The **cacao beans** were highly valued and even used as a form of money.



Writing

The Maya writing system was used to write several different Maya languages. It was made up of many symbols called glyphs.

Logograms are glyphs representing whole words.

Syllabograms are glyphs representing units of sound (syllables).

The glyphs were carved on stone buildings and monuments and painted on pottery.

Maya **scribes** also wrote books called **codices**.



