



## Year 6— Summer Term

### Ancient Maya

#### Previous Key Knowledge

The Egyptians developed a writing system called Hieroglyphics

#### Key vocab:

Civilisation - This word describes the human, social and organisational structure of society

Maya - All aspects of the civilisation

Mayan - The language (the only time the term Mayan is used)

Glyphs - The writing system, consisting of symbols, used to communicate

Deity - A god who is worshipped

Sacrifices - Act of offering a deity something very precious

Foraging – Finding and gathering food in nature

Farming – To grow or produce food in a specific area

#### Key 3 Knowledge

The Mayan civilisation was one of the longest lasting civilisations; lasting from around 2000BC to 900AD

Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices. They believed in the afterlife.

The Maya were responsible for innovative systems in farming, writing and mathematics.

#### Key Skills To Be Taught

Place Ancient Maya on a timeline. Compare Maya to all previous learning (houses and buildings)

Sequence modern events on a timeline (diseases, leaders, technology, events)

Evaluate the usefulness and accuracy of different sources of evidence about an event.

Compare a range of features of past societies. Reasoning the differences and understanding the importance.

#### Other Knowledge

The Maya civilisation extended from what is now South East Mexico through to Central America.

The Maya developed farming instead of foraging.

The Maya developed an early form of writing called 'Glyphs', which similar to the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs

The Mayans traded goods such as crops for rare rocks and metals.

The Maya were sophisticated mathematicians who made use of the number 0. They used base 20 for their calculations.



## Year 6

Lesson	Learning Objective	Key 3 Knowledge, Key Skills & Key Vocabulary
1	L.O. Know where and when the Maya civilisation was	<p>The Maya civilisation was one of the longest lasting civilisations; lasting from around 2000BC to 900AD</p> <p>Place Ancient Maya on a timeline. Compare Maya to all previous learning (houses and buildings)</p> <p>Civilisation</p> <p>Maya</p> <p>Mayan</p> <p>Glyphs</p> <p>The Maya civilisation extended from what is now South East Mexico through to Central America.</p> <p>The Maya developed an early form of writing called 'Glyphs', similar to the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs</p>



2	L.O. Explain Maya farming	<p>The Maya were responsible for innovative systems in farming, writing and mathematics.</p> <p><b>Farming</b></p> <p><b>Foraging</b></p> <p>The Maya developed farming instead of foraging.</p>
3	LO: Compare and contrast Mayan religion with a modern-day religion	<p>Maya religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices. They believed in the afterlife.</p> <p>Compare a range of features of past societies. Reasoning the differences and understanding the importance.</p> <p><b>Sacrifices</b></p> <p>Deity</p>



4	<p>LO: Explain the Maya number system (and explain how it is different to the one we use today).</p>	<p>The Maya were responsible for innovative systems in farming, writing and mathematics.</p> <p>Compare a range of features of past societies. Reasoning the differences and understanding the importance.</p> <p>Glyphs</p> <p>The Maya developed an early form of writing called 'Glyphs', similar to the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs</p> <p>The Maya were sophisticated mathematicians who made use of the number 0. They used base 20 for their calculations.</p>
5	<p>LO: Explain Maya trade</p>	<p>The Maya traded goods such as crops for rare rocks and metals.</p>