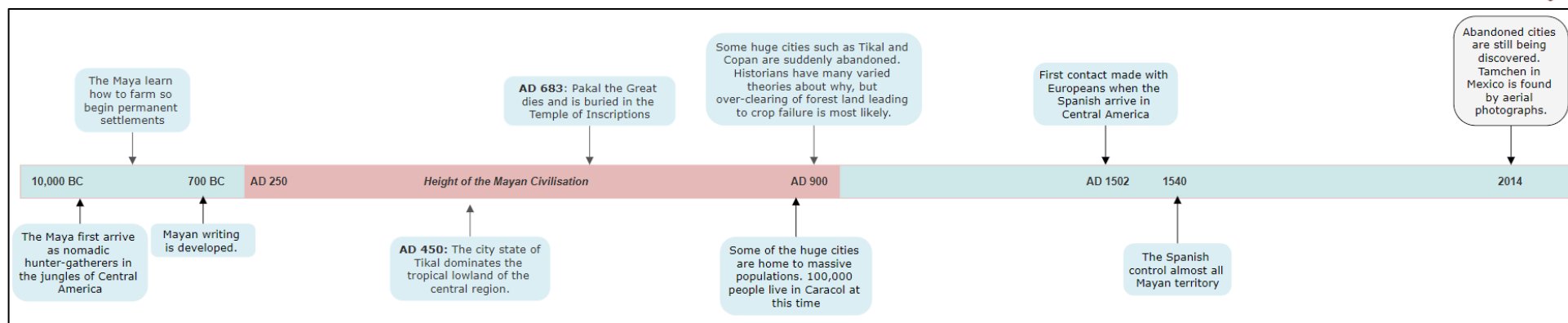




<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Theme</b>	A contrasting non-European society: Mayan Civilisation c. AD 900	<b>Term</b>	5
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What should I already know?
<p><b>CIVILISATION</b></p> <p>The earliest civilisations in the world were outside of Europe. The Ancient Egyptians had a hieroglyphic form of writing. Boy king Tutankhamun’s tomb was discovered in modern history. The Ancient Greek civilisation consisted of city-states, each with its own leadership.</p>
<p><b>TECHNOLOGY</b></p> <p>Farming technology has been crucial to permanent settlement and human survival. In Ancient Egypt, sophisticated irrigation technology was invented to allow its people to thrive in harsh, desert conditions. They erected impressive stone pyramids and used embalming technologies to preserve the deceased pharaohs out of respect.</p>
<p><b>SOCIETY</b></p>

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?
<p><b>“What was different about the Maya?”</b></p> <p>I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how the Mayan Civilisation grew out of the jungles in Central America and reached its height at the same time as the Viking settlement of Anglo-Saxon England. Despite never meeting, there are significant similarities between the cultures, including the legacy of Alfred the Great and Pakal the Great as kings. Like the Anglo-Saxons, the Maya did not live in one kingdom; they had city-states with their own rulers. Unlike the Anglo-Saxons, the Maya believed their kings had holy powers and could predict the future. They had rituals involving blood and sacrifice to honour these beliefs. Where Anglo-Saxons fought Vikings, the Maya settled conflicts using a game called Pok-A-Tok instead. They had a hieroglyphic form of writing and built impressive pyramids connected</p>

What historical enquiry and skills will I have done by the end of the unit?
<p>I will complete enquiries which explore the pertinent historical questions of:  <b>Cause – Why did the Maya worship their kings? Why did the Maya abandon their cities? Was Pok-A-Tok just a game?</b>  <b>Significance – How did the Temple of Inscriptions help historians understand some of the Mayan achievements?</b>  <b>Similarities &amp; Differences – Who were the Maya? Why did the Maya not want to upset their gods?</b></p> <p>I will develop <b>chronological awareness</b> by recognising the Mayan Civilisation as occurring alongside British history since the Ice Age yet reaching its height at the time of the Vikings. I will <b>note trends</b> between the Mayan, Egyptian and Greek Civilisations through similarities in technology and city-states. I will <b>understand the work of historians</b> in</p>

Vocabulary	
<b>Ancestor</b>	A family member from whom someone is descended. The Maya had great respect for ancestors.
<b>Bloodletting</b>	The ruler of the state offered their blood to the gods in a ritual.
<b>City-state</b>	An independent state of city and the farmland and villages around it
<b>Codex</b>	An illustrated Mayan book
<b>Hieroglyph</b>	Pictures used to represent words
<b>Jade</b>	Green, hard stone used in Pakal the Great’s death mask and often in Mayan jewellery.
<b>Maize</b>	A grain grown by the Maya.
<b>Cacao</b>	A tree whose bean-like seeds were used to make chocolate by the Maya.

<p>In the 7<sup>th</sup> Century, the Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity. They lived in kingdoms and farmed the land, living in village settlements. King Alfred is remembered as 'Great' for preventing the Viking takeover of England.</p>	<p>to astrology. They believed angering the gods had consequences for them. Over-farming to feed their large city populations led to the desertification of the land.</p>	<p>learning about the discovery of Pakal the Great and <b>weigh evidence</b> in exploring varied theories behind the abandonment of some cities in AD 900.</p>	<p><b>Civilisation</b></p>	<p>A society of people with common language, culture and a form of writing.</p>
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