St Andrew's Church of England Primary School

LKS2 Knowledge Organiser – Term 1 — History – The Mayans

Outcomes
Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.
Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.
Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.
Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.
Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.
Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.
Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line.
Use dates and terms to describe events.

Map of the Maya Empire



Architecture



Writing



Timeline

- 2000BCE – The first Maya people emerge.
- 750BCE – The first Maya cities are built.
- 250BCE – The first Maya hieroglyphics were used.
- 100BCE – City states begin to form, with powerful leaders.
- 219CE – The first King of Tikal: Yax Moch Xok
- 615-683CE – The rule of Pakal the Great in Palenque.
- 800CE – The City of Tikal has around 100,000 people.
- 800-850CE – The huge stepped pyramid, El Castilla, is built at Chichen Itsa.
- 800-870CE – Many city states (e.g. Copan, Tikal) are deserted.
- 909CE – The last recorded evidence of Classic Maya

Key vocabulary
Ahau or Ahaw - The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.
artefact – An object of historical interest made by a human.
Chichen Itza - The most powerful city-state during the start of the Post-classic period, Chichen Itza is a very popular tourist attraction today.
city-state - An independent government where a large city rules the surrounding area.
Codex - A type of book written by the Maya that was created by one long sheet of paper that was then folded like an accordion.
Itzamna - The main god of the Maya,
Tikal - One of the most powerful city-states during the Classic Period.
Glyph - A symbol used in writing.