

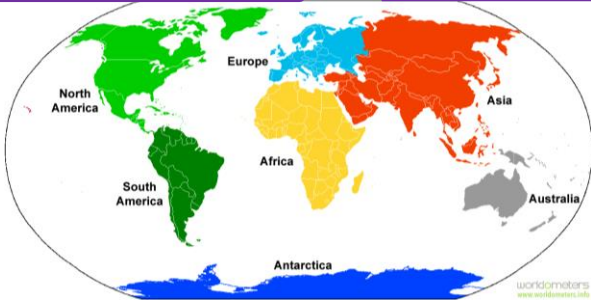
My Knowledge Organiser for:  
**Where did the Maya come from?**

Year 6 - Autumn Term 1



**Prior knowledge that will help me in this ILP**

The 7 continents are Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia/Oceania and Antarctica



**Dinosaurs become extinct**  
65 million years ago

**Romans**  
55BC-410AD

**Anglo-Saxons occupy Britain.**  
410-1066AD

**Galileo was born.**  
1564

**Sticky knowledge I will know by the end of this ILP**

## Where did the Maya come from?

### Science

Classification keys help us identify living things based on their physical characteristics.

Scientists classify living organisms into broad groups according to their characteristics. Vertebrates are an example of a classification group. There are a number of ranks, or levels, within the biological classification system. The first rank is called a kingdom, the second a phylum, then class, order, family, genus and species.

Living things are classified into groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.

### History

The Maya had a sophisticated culture and civilization in which they lived in city states.

They built monuments stepped pyramids similar to Egyptians. They were also well-known for their advanced maths and calendars.

Around 900CE, Maya cities became abandoned. No one knows for sure why this happened.

**Sacrifice** was a religious activity in Maya culture, involving the killing of humans or animals.

### Art

Some artists use text or photographic images to add interest or meaning to a print.

The different printmaking techniques include engraving, etching and lithography.

### Geography

Countries in Central America include Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Mexico and UK can be compared by climate, land use, natural resources, physical features and human geography. Mexico is one of the world's most trade dependent countries and exports include coffee, avocados, corn and wheat.

A geographical area can be understood by identifying the physical and human features. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Grid references can be used to locate a geographical area. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.

# History

## Key Vocabulary

civilisation	A well organised and developed society.
climate	The weather in a particular place over a period of time.
culture	The lifestyle of a group of people or a society.
diverse	Very varied or different.
Equinox	A time when the length of the day and night are the same.
festival	A celebration or special event held to mark a particular occasion.
heritage	Traditions, languages or buildings from the past that are important to a particular society.
indigenous	People, plants or animals that originated in a place.
landscape	A large area of land.
Patron Saint	A holy person who is specially chosen as a protector over a person, place or activity.
region	A geographical area with its own unique features or characteristics.
tradition	An activity, custom or belief that people have continued to follow for a long time.

## Religious Beliefs

The Maya worshipped many gods. Mayan gods could change themselves into human and animal shapes. Priests performed ceremonies to keep the gods happy. The Maya thought the world was divided into three parts the Heavens, the Earth, and the Underworld, which were linked together by a giant World Tree. Mayan kings were also thought to become gods after death.



## Mayan Inventions

### Astronomy



### Chocolate



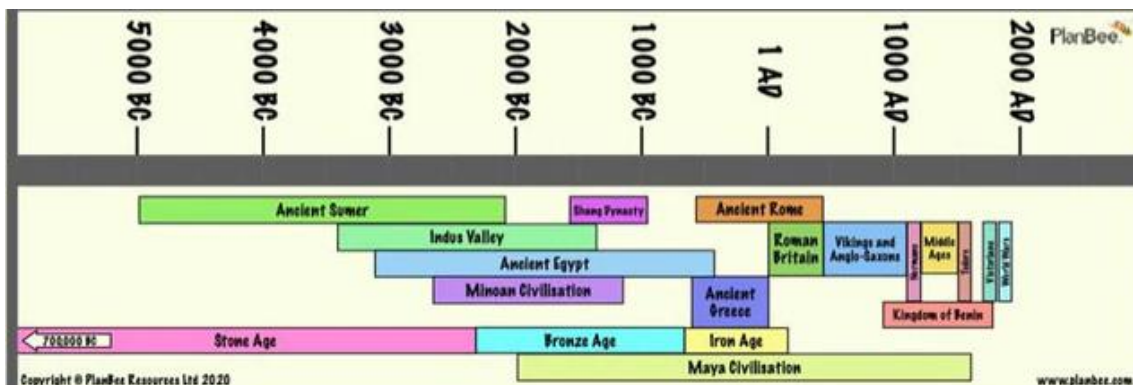
### The Maya Calendar

## Ancient Mayan Structures

The Maya built **pyramids, temples, palaces, walls, residences** and more. They often decorated their buildings with intricate stone carvings, stucco statues, and paint. Today, Maya architecture is important, as it is one of the few aspects of Maya life that is still available for study.



## World History Chronology



## Modern Day Maya

The largest populations of modern Maya inhabit Guatemala, Belize, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador, as well as large segments of population within the Mexican states of Yucatán, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Chiapas.



## Geography

### Mexico

Mexico is in North America. It is divided into 31 states and its capital city, called Mexico City.



### Grid References

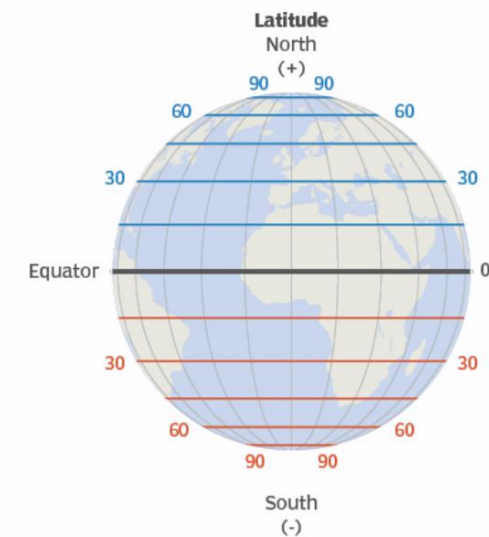
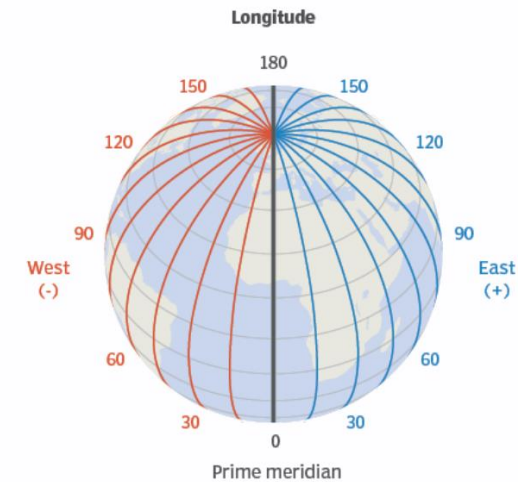
Sometimes we need to use a map to identify a small specific place. A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. The vertical lines are called **eastings**. They are numbered - the numbers increase to the east. The horizontal lines are called **northings** as the numbers increase in a northerly direction.

### North and South America

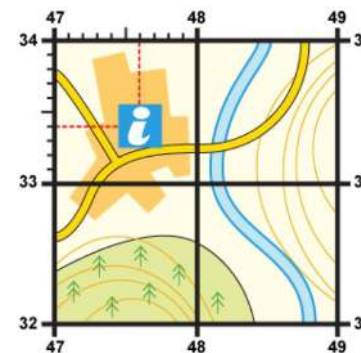


### Longitude and Latitude

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.



### Six-figure grid reference



## Science

### Animals

#### Key vocabulary

**Classify** - to sort things into different groups.

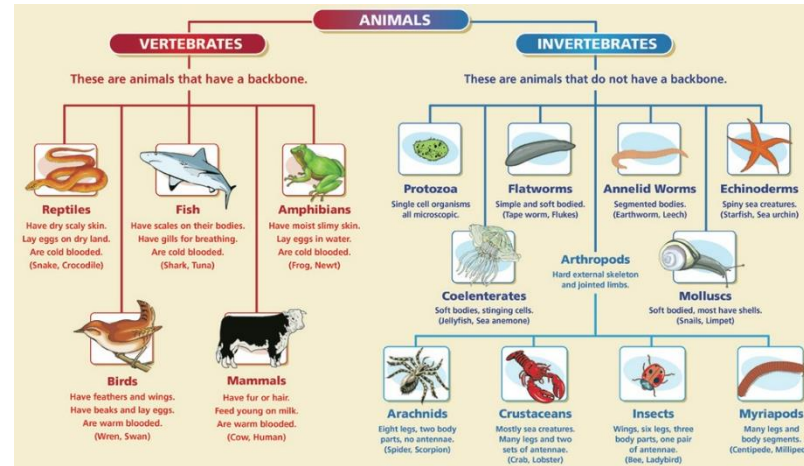
**Characteristic** - special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different.

**Key** - is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering yes or no questions.

**Species** - a group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

**Taxonomy** - The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.

### Classification of Animals

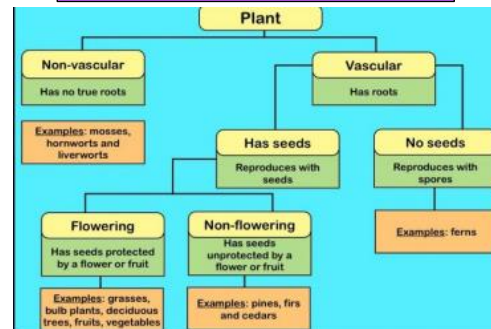


Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778)  
Father of Classification

### 7 Levels of Classification

<b>Kingdom</b>	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
<b>Phylum</b>	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
<b>Class</b>	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
<b>Order</b>	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
<b>Family</b>	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
<b>Genus</b>	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
<b>Species</b>	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.

### Classification of Plants



### Microorganisms

Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat



## Art

### Printing

Screen printing is a popular technique of creating a picture or pattern by forcing ink or metal on to a surface through a screen of fine material.



### Corita Kent



Corita Kent, also known as Sister Mary Corita, was a screen printing artist with an innovative approach to design and education.

### Sugar Skulls

Sugar skulls represented a **departed soul**, had the name written on the forehead and was placed on the home ofrenda or gravestone to honour the return of a particular spirit.

