



What are timelines all about?

- A timeline is a visual representation of sequencing events in chronological order.
- Historians use dates and phrases to mark the passing of time.
- History is described in 'periods'.
- AD and BC are Christian terms, BCE and CE are secular terms.

Who were the Mayans and where did they live?

- The Maya were an ancient civilisation of people who lived in an area that used to be known as Mesoamerica.
- They were experts at reading the stars and even built their cities as a map of the sky! They were also inspired by the creatures of the forest and shared many legends about animals, plants and nature spirits.

Week 2 Why were the Mayans successful?

- Between 250 and 950 CE came to be known as the Classic Maya Period which saw the emergence of the great cities of the Yucatec Maya.
- They were skilled weavers, potters and farmers.
- They cleared routes through jungles and swamps to create trade routes.
- They developed astronomy, calendar systems and hieroglyphic writing.

Worship

- Mayan temples were stepped to create a route to the heavens.
- The Mayan religion was polytheistic (they believed in more than one god). Each god was associated with different areas of life.
- The Maya practised human sacrifice as well as animal sacrifice.

Week 3

Civilisation

The Mayan empire was organized into city states; each state was ruled by a different noble family.

Mayan people lived in settlements with a central temple/pyramid.

Mayan city states traded with each other - sometimes used cacao beans as money.

Chicén Itzá (what remains of it) is a popular tourist attraction.

Mayans vs Ancient Egyptians

Both cultures shared similarities, such as:

- Pyramids
- Hieroglyphics
- Calendar systems
- Tools and building techniques
- Religion was polytheistic

Ancient Egypt began much earlier, around 7000 BCE.

Week 5

Locational knowledge

- Lines of longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole
- Lines of longitude are known as Meridians
- The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres
- The earth rotates on its axis and the sun only shines on the part of the earth facing it (daytime)
- The part of the Earth in the shade is night-time
- Different parts of the earth have different times - the world is divided into 24 different time zones
- North American countries include USA, Canada, and central America
- South American Countries include Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru

Week 4

Mexico's geography

- Located on the continent of North America
- Capital City: Mexico City
- Mexico is rich in natural resources - oil, silver, copper, agricultural products
- Mexico has a population of 125 million
- Borders the United States of America, Guatemala, and Belize
- Surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea

<p><u>Physical features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper Canyon • Chihuahuan Desert • Lacandon Jungle 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Landmarks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicén Itzá • Teotihuacán
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Things settlers would need to have.	shelter, water, food, defence
Things settlers would like to have.	defence, materials, transport links, healthcare, power supply
Things settlers would not need.	Entertainment, shops

Settlement patterns

- a nucleated settlements pattern is where a lot of buildings are grouped or packed close together.
- a linear settlements will follow a road, coastline or river and have their buildings in a long line.
- a dispersed settlements are ones that have their buildings spread out over a large area.