

# CURRICULUM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## HISTORY

**YEAR SIX**      **AUTUMN TERM**

**HISTORY:** What did the exploration of the Mayan region teach us about this ancient civilization?

Pupils show their knowledge and understanding of local, national and international history.  
Use dates and vocabulary relating to time, including ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade.  
Describe and make links between events, people and some features of past societies and periods in the context of their developing chronological framework.  
Use dates and historical vocabulary to describe periods studied.  
They investigate historical problems and issues and begin to ask their own questions.  
To select and deploy information and make appropriate use of historical terminology to support and structure their work.  
They suggest some reasons for different interpretations of the past and they begin to recognise why some events, people and changes might be judged as more historically significant than others.  
Evaluate sources to establish evidence for particular enquiries  
Begin to recognise and describe the nature and extent of diversity, change and continuity, and to suggest relationships between causes.

Vocabulary	
Chac Mool	A type of statue of a human figure in a reclining position usually holding a tray over the stomach.
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.
Glyph	A symbol used in writing
Haab'	The Maya solar calendar that was used to measure time and has 365 days
Popol Vuh	A book or codex that described the Maya religion and mythology
Stela	A tall, monumental sculpture made from stone with relief carvings made by the Maya
Tikal	One of the most powerful city-states during the Classic Period
Yucatan Peninsula	An area in south-eastern Mexico where some of the Maya civilization developed.
Key Questions	
<p>Who were the ancient Maya people? When did they live? Where did they live? How did they live? What do we know about them?</p>	

### Timeline

2000 BC The Maya civilisation comes into being.	300 BC Cities such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.	900AD Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to an extensive drought. People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatan,	1000AD Cities like Chichen Itza (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.	1500 AD The Spanish arrive in south America.	1839 American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens and British artist, Frederick Catherwood explore Copan and extensively document what they find.
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