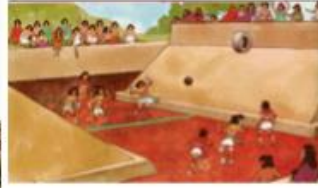
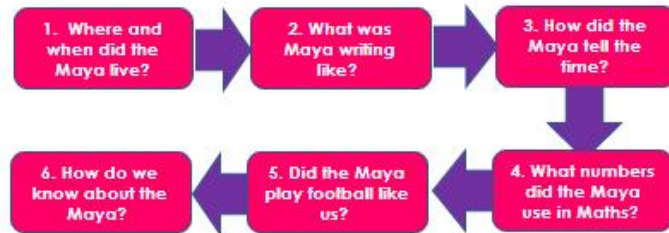


## Y4 Term 2 History: Mayan civilization 420-900 AD



### Our Learning Journey:



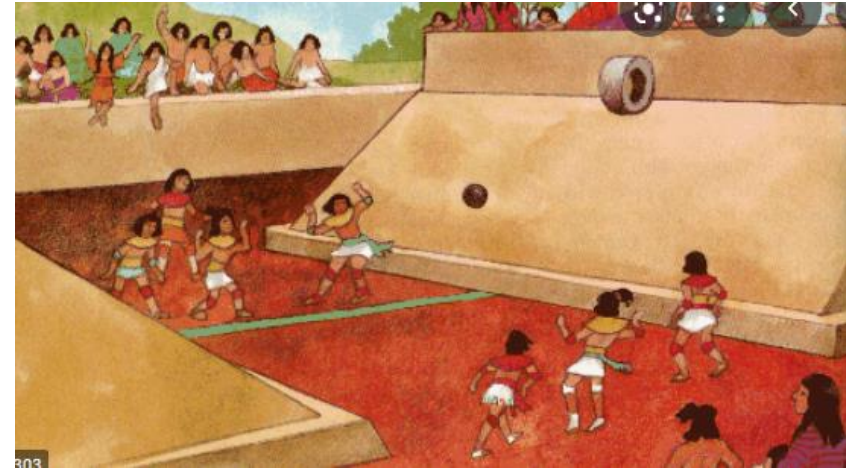
### Our Outcome:

We will be playing our very own Maya football tournament!

### The Big Six Vocabulary:

civilization	artefact
culture	AD
settlement	Maya

## Outcome activity: Mayan football tournament!





# Our History Unit: The Maya 250 AD – 900 AD

1. Chronology –  
ordering historical  
periods

2. Rank key Maya  
events

3. Interpreting  
historical evidence  
(Maya writing)

6. Planning a  
Maya ball  
game

5. Research key  
Maya facts

4. Interpreting  
historical evidence  
(Maya calendars)

**Our outcome:** a Maya football tournament!



# Learning Objective



## KL: Interpreting historical evidence

What can we find out about  
Maya rulers from Maya writing?



ch'a



che



chi



cho



chu



ha



he



hi



ho



hu





# Vocabulary

## Epigrapher

A person who studies the hieroglyphic writing of ancient cultures.



## Hieroglyphic texts



ho



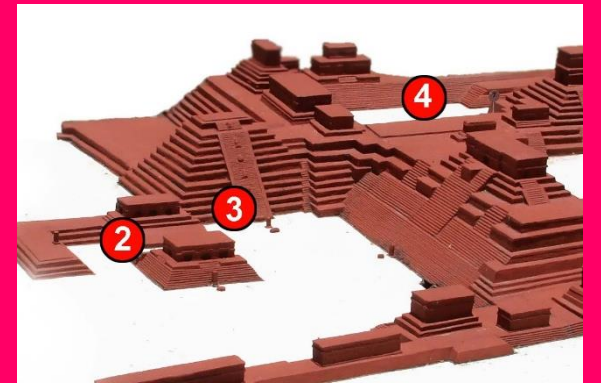
chu

## Stelae

A carved standing stone that represents the major events in a ruler's life.

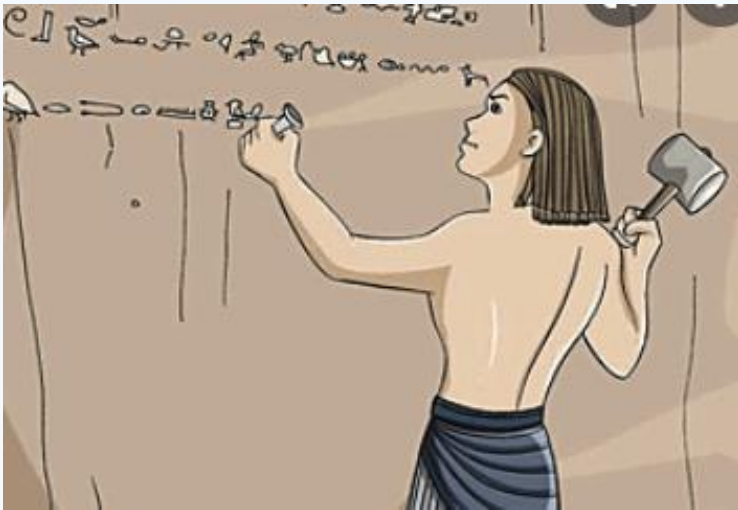


## Copan



# KL: Interpreting historical evidence

What artefacts/evidence could we look at that might contain Mayan writing?



*The ancient Maya wrote on many kinds of objects made from a variety of materials – including paper, wood, stone, shell, animal hide, bone, cloth and pottery.*

*Which of these artefacts would have decayed over time?  
Which of these artefacts could we use today?*



# Spot the hieroglyphics on the stela!



This stone stela erected at Pusilhá, Belize, in 647 AD shows the Maya system. It tells us about the ruler K'ak' U' Ti' Chan, his lineage, and events of his reign.



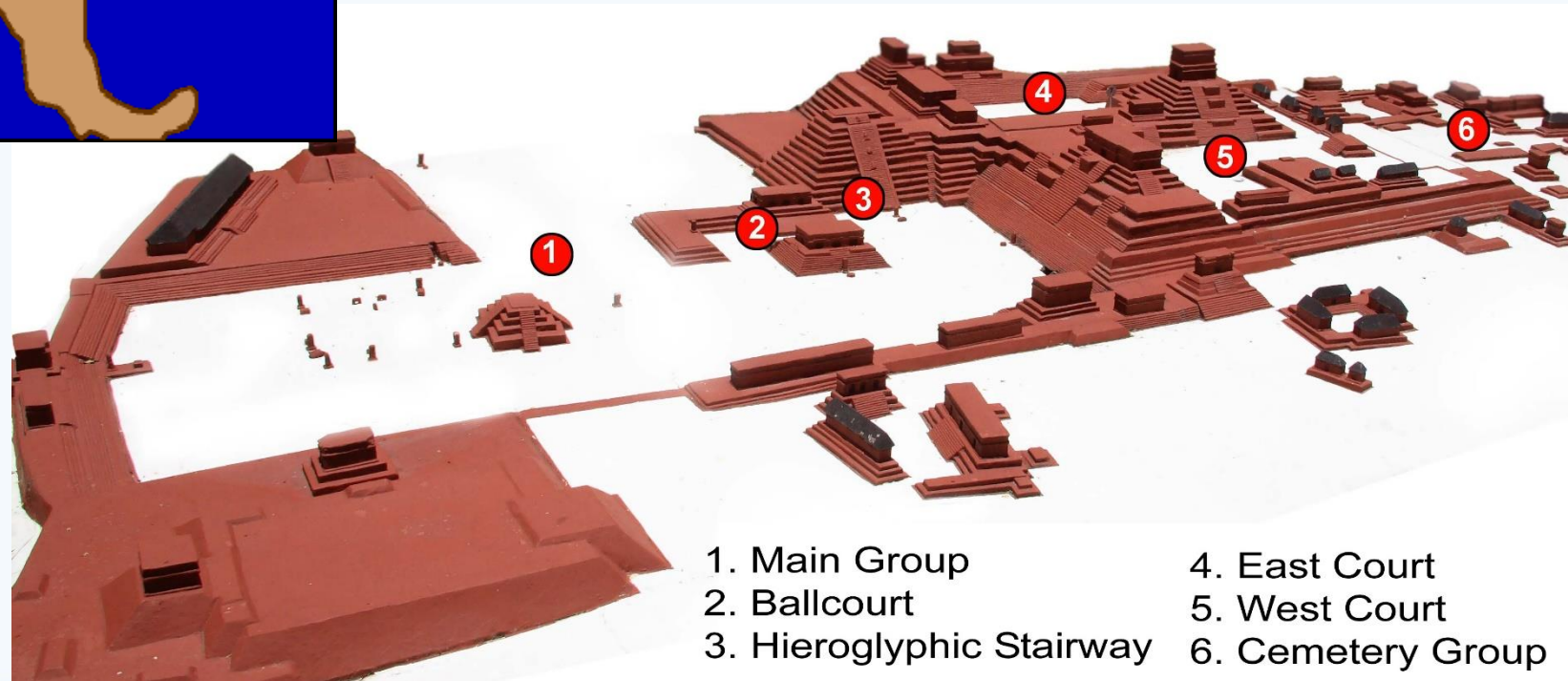
# Where can you see Mayan writing today?

Where is the Mayan city of 'Copan'?

Is it North or South of  
'Chichen Itza'?



Which part of the Copan temple complex would tell us about Mayan writing?



# Wow!



*Copan has a stairway of 62 steps, each 10 m wide, which contain some 2,200 individual hieroglyphs, the longest of all Maya hieroglyphic texts, representing the major kings of Copan.*



# Let's be epigraphers!

What do these hieroglyphs mean?



Waxakajuun



became ruler



of Copan



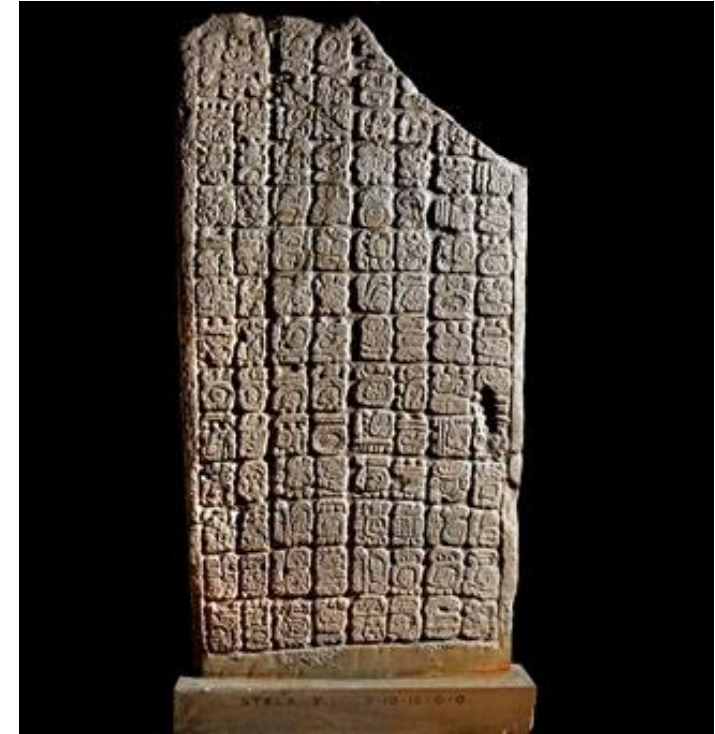
Stela A is perhaps the most beautiful of the stela in the Great Plaza of Copan, it depicts Waxaklajuun Ub'aah K'awiil, however there is no clear indication of what the event is that he is dressed for. The date on this stela is for early 732 AD.

# What could Maya writing tell us about these rulers?



Ruler of Copan:  
Waxakajuun  
732 AD

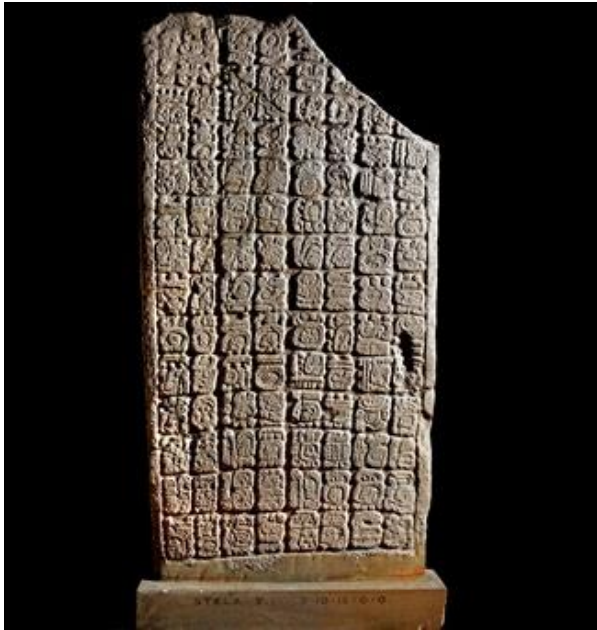
- When did they reign?
- Who did they marry?
- Did they fight in lots of wars?
- Did they worship Gods?



Ruler of Naranjo:  
K'ak' U' Ti' Chan  
647 AD



**Main task:** What could Maya writing on these monuments tell us about these rulers?



Ruler of Naranjo:  
K'ak' U' Ti' Chan  
647 AD



Ruler of Copan:  
Waxakajuun  
732 AD



What could we find out about the rulers of Copan from this stairway? (each step represents a king of Copan.)



Copan hieroglyphic stairway  
755 AD



# Plenary

Compare the Maya stela and Stone Age 'Stonehenge'?

How are they similar/  
different?





## Maya stela

Found next to a temple

Stones (stela) had inscriptions on them (glyphs) about the life of a Maya ruler.

Similar size stones to Stonehenge.

The rulers were also the head priest so the stela were also of religious importance.

Environment around the temple: rainforest.

Dates from c 400 AD



## Stonehenge

No Temple next to it.

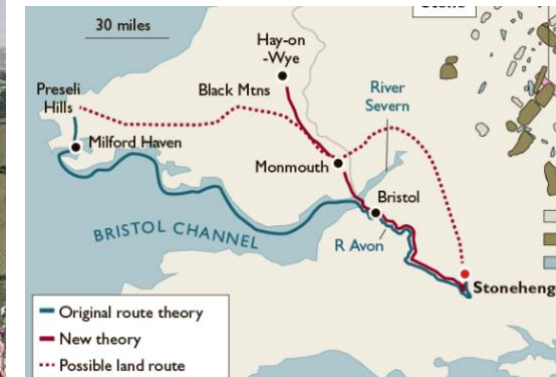
Stones arrange in a circle, no inscriptions.

Similar size stones to Maya stela.

May have been a burial site (or to honour royalty) as well as for religious ceremonies. It may have been a pilgrimage destination.

Stones were transported 160 miles.

Dates from c 2500 BC



# Plenary

Why do we have more information about Mayan rulers than other people in Mayan society?

