


Key Events	
2000 BC	The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to an extensive drought . People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood explore Copán and extensively document what they find, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation . They go on to document other Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá.
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.

Food

Maize was a very important crop that formed up to 80% of the Maya people's diets. They believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich and used for medicines and in ceremonies.

The beans were highly valued and even used as a form of money.




Most of Mayan's first art theme was about religion. They depicted the gods they believed in as well as painted pictures of human sacrifices and rituals they partake in. The rich and the noble would also commission artists to create their statues.

Reflection.....

Curriculum Drivers	Links to previous learning	Links to future learning
Aspirations of talented craftspeople	We will revisit all our previous learning on how to develop a piece of art or design work.	We will be building up a chronological awareness of historical events and periods
What does our community think of our masks?	We will build on our chronological timeline knowledge	Developing our love and passion for learning about history

