



COURTWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nurturing Knowledge;
Learning for Life.



Year 3

Summer 1

The Maya Civilisation



Knowledge Organiser Homework Booklet

This booklet should be used to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

Homework: Year 3: Summer Term 1– The Maya Civilisation

Set: 26/04/21. Mid-Point Check (book in school): 12/05/21. Due completed: 26/05/21.

Your child must complete the compulsory spellings, times tables, knowledge organiser and reading tasks weekly (first row), which all children should be practising regularly to ensure good progress. They must also complete a 'project' by the final hand-in date which shows an aspect of their history topic learning. This could take many forms: a booklet, PowerPoint presentation, creative model and explanation, poster, essay etc. The choice is your child's and should be completed as independently as possible.

All other tasks are optional and can be completed at any point in the half term. Homework tasks are designed to support children's knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and use evidence-based approaches to retrieval and learning, to ensure children are able to know more and remember more, move knowledge into their long-term memory and begin to make deeper connections in their learning. Children should be able to complete many tasks independently, drawing on their memory of learning at school. We expect that children who complete these tasks will achieve well and be supported in meeting their end of year group age-related curriculum expectations.

Maths	English	History – The Maya Civilisation
<p><u>Weekly Compulsory Task:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice times tables (x3, x4, x8) at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p><u>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn and practice weekly spellings. Read to an adult at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p><u>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the knowledge organiser for 30 mins. a week. Select one box from your Learning Journey retrieval grid and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes.
<p>Complete your 'Do I still remember...' questions below. Show your answers/workings out in your homework book.</p> <p>Do I still remember...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to add and subtract three-digit numbers using the column method. How to divide 100 into 2,4,5 and 10 equal parts. That 10 tens are equivalent to 100, and that 100 is 10 times the size of 10. 	<p>Practice using the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser. You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover the word and recall it using the definition/ cover the definition and recall it from the keyword; Make a Challenge Grid and award yourself points – more points the trickier the word. Can you beat your score each week? Use one word as your 'Word of the Day' each day. 	<p>Use your knowledge organiser to create a set of flashcards (questions on the front and answers on the back) you can use to support you to learn the information on it. Practice regularly and even better, get an adult to quiz you too.</p> <p>You could use the Leitner system to help you really be sure you know the information on your flashcards – there is information for parents on the school website about this.</p>
<p>Draw a number line from 0 - 1. Can you plot the following fractions in the correct place on the number line: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$?</p>	<p>Create a leaflet to encourage tourists to visit the ancient Kingdom of Tikal. Where would you advise tourists to go? To take a canoe ride on the river; to explore the inside of a pyramid; or go on a trek into the lush rainforest?</p>	<p>Research: Pok-A-Tok was a ball game played by the ancient Maya well over 1000 years ago. Can you find out more about this game and make a poster to explain the rules?</p>
<p>Go to https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button and have a go at the times tables. Can you improve your score out of 25 each time?</p>	<p>Writing Task: Write your own folktale about the Mayan God of rain, Chac. According to Mayan mythology, Chac would create lightning, rain or thunder by throwing his stone or jade axe at the clouds.</p>	<p>Creative Task: The Maya made many different masks. Some were delicate mosaics made out of jade, some showed faces of snakes and other animals. Make your own mask with a mosaic or animal design.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Create your own Codex (ancient book) using paper folded like a concertina and drawing pictures that show scenes of everyday life and hieroglyphics.</p>

Knowledge Organiser



History: The Mayan Civilization Year 3: Summer Term



Central America

Timeline								
1100 B.C.	800 B.C.	400 B.C.	300 B.C.	100 B.C.	600	800	900	1502
The first hunter-gatherers settle on the pacific coast	Village farming and trade become established	First solar calendars invented	Cities become centres for trade and Kings begin to rule	First pyramids are built	Cities start expanding quickly	Building of stepped pyramid of Chichen-Itza	Decline of Mayan cities	First contact with Europeans is made

Key Vocabulary

astronomy	The Mayans were able to predict solar eclipses and used observatories and shadow-casting devices.
calendar	These were circular and charted the movements of the sun, moon, stars and planets, with 365 days in a year.
hieroglyphs	They used about 800 symbols to create writing, often on folded pages forming a book (codex).
Kings/Queens	The King/Queen was thought to be given the right to rule by the gods. Each city had a palace for them.
maize	The staple food of the Mayans which was so important that they even had a maize god.
numbers	Using a base 20 system (we use base 10), they used dots and bars to create numbers and had a symbol for zero.
pok-a-tok	A game where large rubber balls were aimed at stone hoops. Losers were sometimes sacrificed to the gods!
pyramids	Built with a temple at the top to give sacrifices to the gods, others were built for the gods themselves.
sacrifice	Humans and animals were used as a blood offering to gods, mostly war prisoners by decapitation or heart removal.
stelae	Stone monuments glorifying Kings and record his deeds, although early examples were of mythical scenes.

The Mayans tied boards to their babies' heads to produce a flat forehead. They also tried to make their babies cross-eyed! Big noses were also considered beautiful.

General Knowledge

Mayan Dress

Commoners and slaves wore plain loincloths, but the elite added feathers, animal skins or gems. Noblemen covered their lower half with a colourful garment and wore large, elaborate headdresses. Women wore skirts and tunics. Footwear was simple, usually being barefoot or sandals.

Trade

Merchants drove their human caravans along roads, down rivers and around coasts to trade with fellow Mayans and other Mesoamericans. The geography was so varied that they relied on trade to get the things they needed off each other, from maize, fish and salt to stingray spines (used for bloodletting) and valuable stones such as jade and obsidian.

What happened to the Mayans?

Around 900, many cities in the southern lowlands were abandoned but states in the uplands of the Yucatan peninsula continued to flourish until the arrival of the Spanish in 1502. One belief is that the Toltecs and the Aztecs took over with their own empires but later, when the Spanish arrived, they brought disease and forced them to give up their gods and become Christians.

Famous Figures

Mayan Gods

Some were in human form, others in animal but the most supreme god was Itzamna, the creator god, lord of day and night and ruler of the heavens. Many looked after the weather or crops such as Chac, the rain god and Kinich-Ahau the sun god. Priests would perform ceremonies (including sacrifices) to please them and Kings were thought to turn into gods after they died. They believed the world was divided into three parts (Heaven, Earth and the Underworld), linked together by a giant world tree.

Palenque Rulers

Archaeologists can name 17 rulers of the city-state of Palenque from 431-800. The most famous was Pakal I, also known as Pakal the Great, who ruled from 615-683. He began his rule at the age of just 12 and constructed some of Palenque's finest buildings and founded a great dynasty. His funeral mask was carved from stunning Jade.

Retrieval Grid

Retrieval Grid Task: Each week you must select ONE box and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes. You cannot write in a box more than once. Write the date you completed each box. You may want to revisit your knowledge organiser before (but put it away before you do this!) and you can of course use information you can retrieve from lessons. It is important that you **do one box a week** and do not try and answer all of the boxes at the same time at the end of the six weeks – your memory will be stronger if you do a box every week.

<p>Key Vocabulary related to this topic (from the Knowledge Organiser)</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Trade</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Cities and Buildings</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p>Mayan Dress</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Mayan Gods</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Calendars and Astronomy</p> <p>Date:</p>