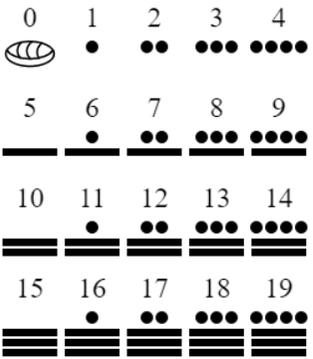


# Knowledge Organiser - Hola Mexico

## Year 6

| Recap from previous years   | Important vocabulary   | Key facts   | Pictures/diagrams   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Year 6 - WW2 – Daily life during WW2. Frozen Kingdom</p> <p>Year 6 - Geography – continents and countries. Longitude / latitude. Physical and human geography of Arctic.</p> <p>Year 5 – Tudors and Egyptians – daily life / where does it fit in with world history?</p> <p>Year 4 – Romans – daily life / where does it fit in with world history?</p> | <p><b>Retrieval vocabulary</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>civilisation</b> A well-organised and developed society.</p> <hr/> <p><b>climate</b> The weather in a particular place over a period of time.</p> <hr/> <p><b>culture</b> The lifestyle of a group of people or a society.</p> <hr/> <p><b>diverse</b> Very varied or different.</p> <hr/> <p><b>equinox</b> A time when the length of the day and night are the same.</p> <hr/> <p><b>festival</b> A celebration or special event held to mark a particular occasion.</p> <hr/> <p><b>heritage</b> Traditions, languages or buildings from the past that are important to a particular society.</p> <hr/> <p><b>indigenous</b> People, plants or animals that originated in a place.</p> <hr/> <p><b>landscape</b> A large area of land.</p> <hr/> <p><b>patron saint</b> A holy person who is specially chosen as a protector over a person, place, object or activity.</p> <hr/> <p><b>region</b> A geographical area with its own unique features or characteristics.</p> <hr/> <p><b>tradition</b> An activity, custom or belief that people have continued to follow for a long time.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maya children were named based on the day they were born. Each day had a different boys and girl names.</li> <li>• The Maya worshipped nature gods, especially the gods of sun, rain and corn.</li> <li>• The Mexican flag has 3 colours: green for hope and victory, white for purity and red for the blood of the Mexican people.</li> <li>• Mexico is a land of extremes, with high mountains and deep canyons in the centre of the country, sweeping deserts in the north, and dense rain forests in the south and east.</li> <li>• Mountains cover much of Mexico.</li> <li>• One of the many intriguing things about the Maya was <b>their ability to build a great civilization in a tropical rainforest climate</b>. Traditionally, ancient peoples had flourished in drier climates, where the centralized management of water resources (through irrigation and other techniques) formed the basis of society.</li> <li>• The Mayan civilization <b>used very simple tools</b> for building their structures. The most common tools use was made of stone found in surrounding areas. Limestone was a huge part of the Mayan tool making, as limestone was geographically very abundant in most settlements.</li> <li>• Hot chocolate was known as “the drink of the Gods”. The Maya made this by grinding Coco</li> </ul> |  <p>The diagram illustrates the Maya numeral system, which uses dots for units and bars for fives. The numbers 0-19 are shown as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0: A circle with a horizontal line through it.</li> <li>1: One dot.</li> <li>2: Two dots.</li> <li>3: Three dots.</li> <li>4: Four dots.</li> <li>5: One horizontal bar.</li> <li>6: One bar and one dot.</li> <li>7: One bar and two dots.</li> <li>8: One bar and three dots.</li> <li>9: One bar and four dots.</li> <li>10: Two horizontal bars.</li> <li>11: Two bars and one dot.</li> <li>12: Two bars and two dots.</li> <li>13: Two bars and three dots.</li> <li>14: Two bars and four dots.</li> <li>15: Three horizontal bars.</li> <li>16: Three bars and one dot.</li> <li>17: Three bars and two dots.</li> <li>18: Three bars and three dots.</li> <li>19: Three bars and four dots.</li> </ul> |

Year 3 – Stone Age and Gods and Mortals – Daily life / where does it fit in with world history?

**Pyramid** - A large monument with four sides that tapers at the top. The Maya build step pyramids with flat tops. At the top they built a temple to their gods.

Longitude – how far east or west a place is in relation to the meridian line

Latitude – How far north or south a place is in relation to the equator

Country - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.

Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

### New vocabulary

**Chichen Itza** - The most powerful city-state during the start of the Post-classic period, Chichen Itza is a very popular tourist attraction today.

**City-state** - An independent government where a large city rules the surrounding area.

**Civilisation:** a well-organised and developed society.

**Classic Period** - The golden age of the Maya civilization running from 250 AD to 900 AD.

**Culture:** The lifestyle of a group of people or society.

**Festival:** A celebration or special event held to mark a particular occasion.

**Haab'** - The Maya solar calendar that was used to measure time and had 365 days.

**Heritage:** Traditions, languages or buildings from the past that are important to a particular society.

beans to a paste and adding vanilla, water and chilli peppers.

- The Maya society were incredibly advanced for their time in terms of architecture, understanding of the world and maths.
- The Maya lived in a place called Mesoamerica which was made of Mexico and parts of Central America.
- They lived in places such as Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Yucatán Peninsula and El Salvador.
- The Maya were very clever and invented lots of things!
- This included their own calendars, farming methods, writing systems, sports and religion.
- One of their main talents was building.
- They built so many things such as palaces, pyramids, ceremonial structures and temple observatories.
- This was really impressive as they didn't have metal tools.
- **The Mayans had many different Gods and Goddesses.**
- They had one called Chaac who was the God of rain and storms.
- Itzamna was one of the creator Gods and was a patron of learning.
- Awilix was the Goddess of night and the moon! They had lots more!
- The Mayans had a writing system where they used hieroglyphics.
- Hieroglyphics are signs that make up sounds and words.
- There were up to 800 glyphs in their writing system.
- Did you know that The Maya invented the concept of 'zero'?
- The Maya loved headdresses and hats.
- In fact, the more important you were, the bigger and taller your hat would be!



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|  | <p><b>Huipil</b> - A traditional garment worn by Maya women.</p> <p><b>Indigenous:</b> People, plants or animals that originated in a place.</p> <p><b>Lintel</b> - An architectural element often found over doorways in Maya architecture.</p> <p><b>Patron Saint:</b> A holy person who is specifically chosen as a protector over a person , place, object or activity.</p> <p><b>Pre-classic Period</b> - The period of Maya history running from the start of the Maya civilization around 2000 BC to the start of the Classic Period in 250 AD.</p> <p><b>Post-classic Period</b> - The period of Maya history running from the end of the Classic Period in 900 AD to the end of the Maya civilization in 1500 AD.</p> |  |   |
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