

## STICKY VOCABULARY-ANCIENT MAYA CIVILISATION

<b>Civilisation</b>	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.
<b>Drought</b>	A long period with very little rain.
<b>Ritual</b>	A ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in a set order.
<b>Jaguar</b>	A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots.
<b>Scribes</b>	People paid to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.
<b>Codices</b>	Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.
<b>Maize</b>	Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into dough and baked into tortillas.
<b>Cacao beans</b>	Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.

## ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### YEAR 6 SUMMER TERM – WHERE IN THE WORLD?

**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.

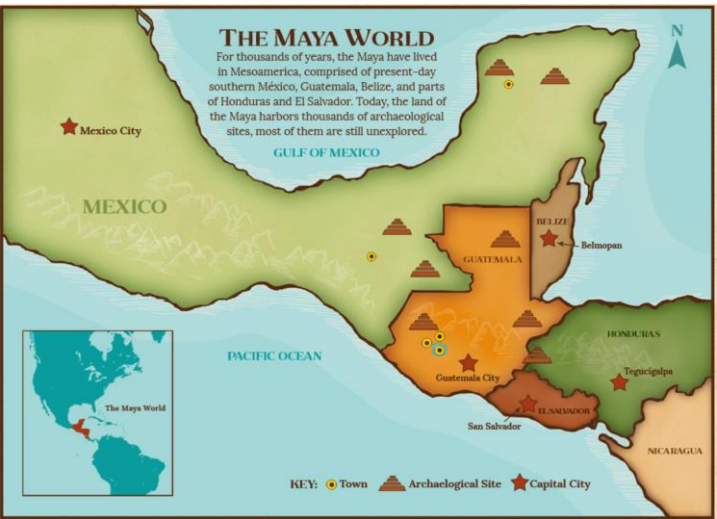


The Maya writing system, used to write several different Maya languages, was made up of over 800 symbols called glyphs. Some glyphs were logograms, representing a whole word, and some were syllabograms, representing units of sound. They were carved onto stone buildings and monuments and painted onto pottery. Maya **scribes** also wrote books, called **codices**, made from the bark of fig trees. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language.

### Maya numeral system

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
—	•	••	•••	••••
10	11	12	13	14
— —	•	••	•••	••••
15	16	17	18	19
— — —	•	••	•••	••••

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



**Maya**

11000 BC      8000 BC      2000 BC      AD 250      AD 950      AD 1500

**Timeline:** Paleindian (11000 BC) → Archaic (8000 BC) → Preclassic (2000 BC) → Classic (AD 250) → Post Classic (AD 950 - AD 1500)

**Key Events:**

- 3000 BC: Domestication of corn
- 1000 BC: Pitz or Pok ta Pok (maya ball game)
- 300 BC: Writing
- 250 BC: Calendar
- AD 550 - AD 1100: The first Temple of Kukulkan Chichen Itza started.

## STICKY VOCABULARY - LIGHT

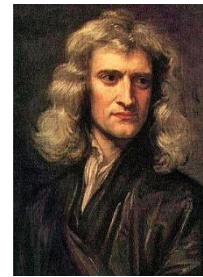
<b>Light</b>	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
<b>Light source</b>	An object that makes its own light.
<b>Reflection</b>	When light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of the ray of light.
<b>Incident ray</b>	A ray of light that hits a surface.
<b>Reflected ray</b>	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
<b>The law of reflection</b>	The angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.
<b>Refraction</b>	When light bends as it passes from one medium to another e.g. light bends when it moves from air to water.
<b>Visible spectrum</b>	Light that is visible to the human eye; it is made up of a colour spectrum.
<b>Prism</b>	A solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
<b>Shadow</b>	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
<b>Transparent</b>	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object
<b>Translucent</b>	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
<b>Opaque</b>	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.

## ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER YEAR 6 SUMMER TERM – WHERE IN THE WORLD?

### KEY PEOPLE

**Isaac Newton**  
1642 - 1727

Isaac Newton is best known for discovering gravity but also discovered that white light is made up of a range of colours. Newton found out that when white light passes through a prism, or a triangular piece of glass, it breaks up into a band of colours, which led him to his conclusion that white light is made up of a mixture of colours.

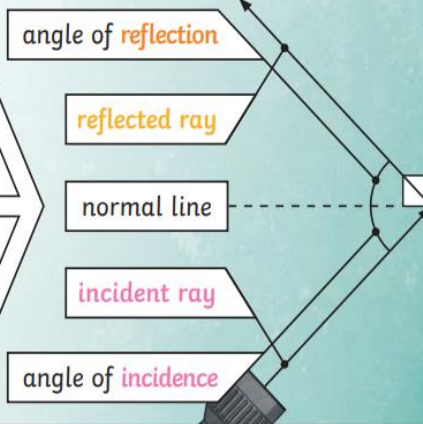


#### The law of reflection

states that the angle of **incidence** is equal to the angle of **reflection**. Whenever **light** is **reflected** from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of **reflection** is the angle between the normal line and the **reflected ray** **light**.

The angle of **incidence** is the angle between the normal line and the **incident ray** **of light**.



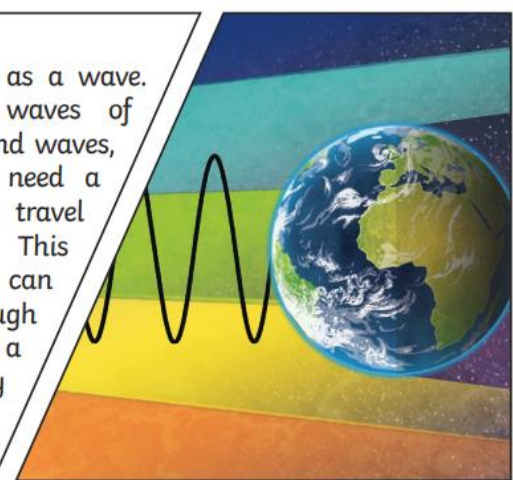
**Reflections** are all around us. We see buildings and other items are reflected in lakes, rivers and other natural reflective surfaces. A **kaleidoscope** uses two **mirrors** to produce a pattern of **images**. Two **mirrors** angled at 45° enable us to see around corners using a **periscope**.

**Remember S.O.S.**

A **shadow** is formed behind an object when it **blocks** the light.

source  
↓  
object  
↓  
shadow

**Light** travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through. This means **light** can travel through a vacuum - a completely airless space.



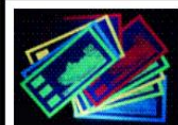
Many things contain lenses e.g. magnifying glasses, microscopes, spectacles, cameras and eyes!



The filament in a **light bulb** becomes **hot** as the electrical current passes through it, and then it **glows** to create **light**.



These sunglasses are **translucent** - some **light** passes through them.



These notes **fluoresce** when a **UV light** is shone on them.

This bowl is **opaque** - **no light** passes through it and you can't see through it.



We see objects around us because **light** from a **light source** is **reflected** from them into our **eyes**.

This glass is **transparent** - **all light** passes through it. You can see through it.



A lit candle is a **light source**. The candle vapour burns to produce light. The candle flame is **luminous**.

