

Recap from Lesson 1



Hola Mexico
Y3 HISTORY
Ancient Maya
Lesson 1



What made the Ancient Maya special?

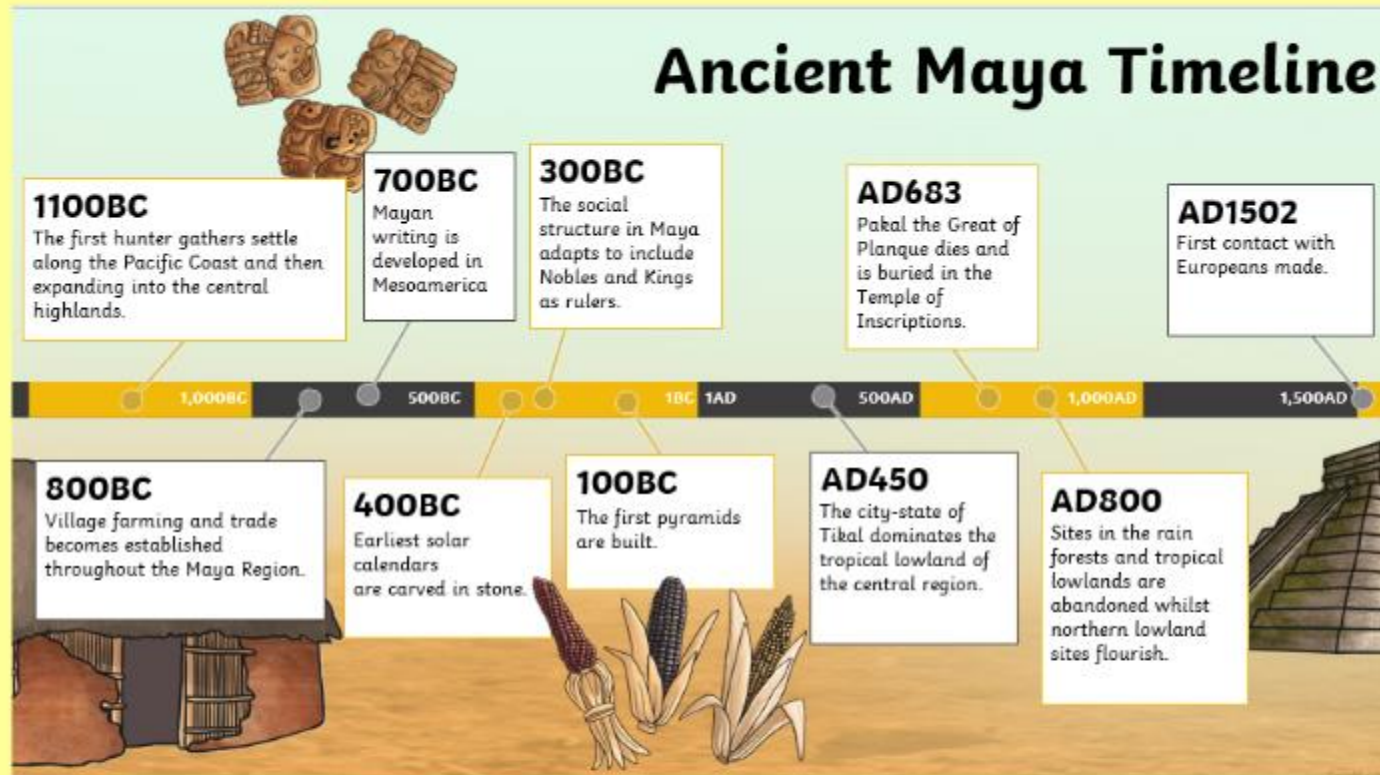


Who were the ancient Maya?

Which area of land did the ancient Maya live?

What made the ancient Maya special?

Who were the ancient Maya?



The ancient Maya were an ancient civilisation that lived between 2000BC and 1500AD. They were an extremely successful and highly advanced civilisation.

Which area of land did the Maya live?

Today, the area the Maya used to live in spreads over 5 countries: Mexico (southern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula), Belize, Guatemala, a small area of west Honduras and the very north of El Salvador.





Example 1
El Caracol

Ancient Mayan Observatory from which they could see the stars.



← Temple of
Kukulkan

Artist's drawing →
of Mayan city of
El Mirador

Example 2



a Mayan book called a "codice"
Clue 1



Clue 2

Stone Sculpture of a Jaguar



Clue 3

The Mayan Calendar



Clue 4

Each shape represents a sound



Stone hoop used
for ball game

This is an ancient
Mayan ball game
court. You can see
the hoop for the
ball.



Clue 5

A painting of players
playing the ball game.
They are wearing
padding around their
waists.
The hip was used to
move the ball through
the vertical hoop.

Maya system of counting

0 ○	1 •	2 ••	3 •••	4 ••••
5 —	6 —•	7 —••	8 —•••	9 —••••
10 =	11 =•	12 =••	13 =•••	14 =••••
15 =	16 =•	17 =••	18 =•••	19 =••••
20 ○	21 •	22 ••	23 •••	24 ••••
25 —	26 —•	27 —••	28 —•••	29 —••••

Mayan positional number system

Clue 6

Mayan gods



Mayan God



Clue 7 - Rain God

Clue 7

Which did you think was the most
important reason? Why?

Gods and Religion

Hola Mexico

HISTORY

Ancient Maya

Lesson 2 Maya Gods and Religion

Mayan gods



Maize God



Chaac - Rain God

Clue 7



← Temple of
Kukulkan

A Central Belief System

Religion was an integral part of the ancient Maya culture, intertwined with all other aspects of society.

The Maya believed in and worshipped a number of different gods. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods to demonstrate their respect and loyalty.



Religious Rituals



The Maya people performed many different religious rituals. These rituals were often performed during festivals or special ceremonies and they were a way of appealing to the gods.

Can you match up these rituals to their purpose?

Blood letting.



To represent a battle between the gods.

Playing a ball game.



To nourish the gods.

Priests wearing masks and costumes.



To scare away demons.

Blood Letting



Stone carvings show rulers and nobles giving blood sacrifices.

The Maya believed that the gods gave their own blood to create humans, so on special occasions the rulers would return the favour by offering their blood to the gods.

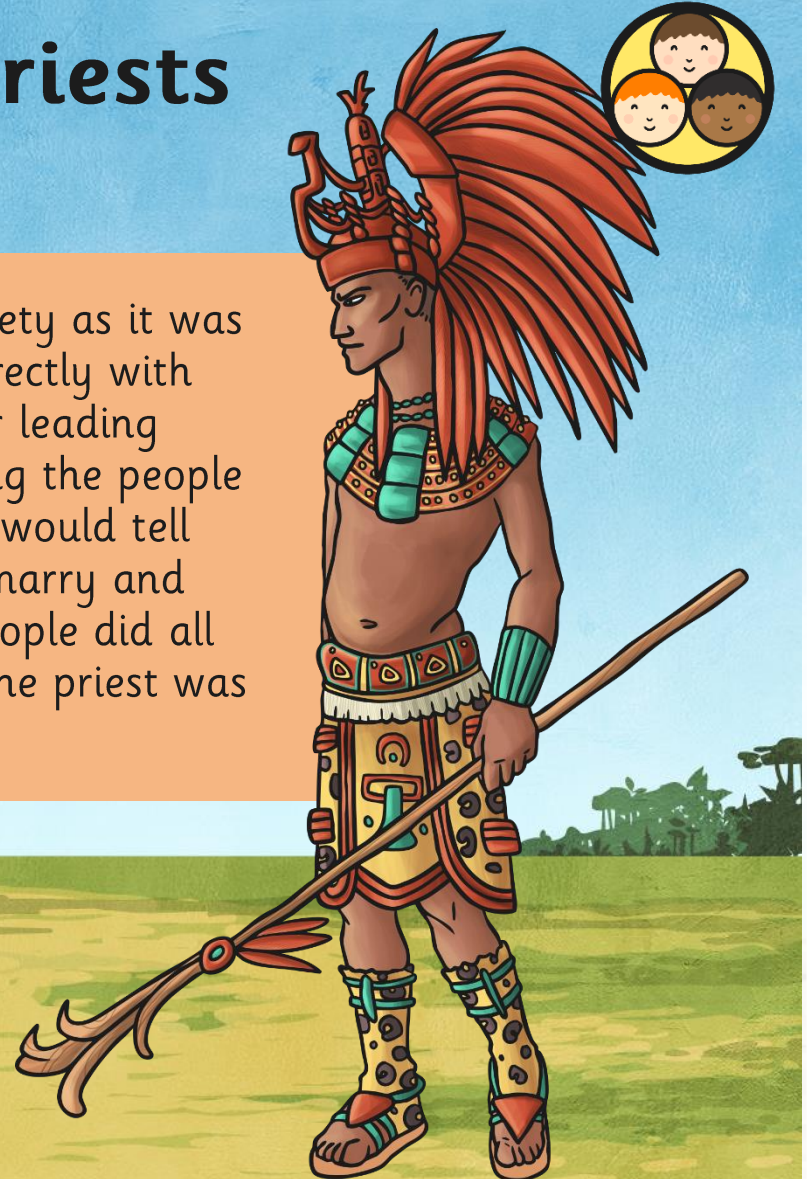
This lintel shows Shield Jaguar, the warrior king of Yaxchilan, standing over his wife, Lady Xook, holding an enormous flaming torch. Lady Xook is pulling a thorn-studded rope through her tongue in an act of blood letting to honour the gods.



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Maya Priests

Priests were very important in Maya society as it was believed that they could communicate directly with the gods. The priests were responsible for leading rituals of worship and sacrifice, and telling the people what the gods wanted them to do. They would tell the people when to plant crops, who to marry and what sacrifices they should make. The people did all these things because they believed that the priest was speaking the wishes of the gods.



Festivals

During festivals, the priests would dance, sing, bang drums and make lots of noise on the steps of the temples while wearing brightly coloured clothing and headdresses containing the feathers of exotic birds. This ritual dance was thought to scare away demons and demonstrate the priest's power and authority to the gods.

Questions

1. Would you like to have been a Maya priest? Why/why not?
2. Do you think people ever refused to do what the priest said? What do you think happened to them if they did not follow orders?



The Maya World



The Maya people believed that the earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature (like a turtle or crocodile).

On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld) which was guarded by gods of death who looked like jaguars.

The Maya believed that after they died, their souls would travel through a series of caves and tunnels to Xibalba (which means 'place of fear') but the rulers and noblemen believed there was a chance of them getting to the Upperworld.

Questions

1. Why do you think the Maya believed most people went to the Underworld after they died?
2. Why do you think the gods of death are depicted like jaguars?



Maya Gods

The Maya people worshipped a number of different gods, many of whom had overlapping roles and names. Some had human form, some took the form of an animal and some were a phenomena of nature.

Historians have discovered a lot about the Maya gods from carvings and codices (Maya books).

Read the information about some Maya gods on the following slides.

Take notes on the gods' names and meanings, appearances and other facts/features so you can write a Maya Gods Fact File of your own.



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Maya Gods

Itzamna

(meaning 'Iguana'
or 'Lizard House')

One of the creator gods.

Inventor of writing.

Patron of learning.

Portrayed in human form as an old
man with no teeth and a large
nose.



Maya Gods

Ix Chel

(meaning 'Lady Rainbow')

Goddess of childbirth, healing, weaving and the Moon

Wife of Itzamna and the mother of many gods.

Portrayed in human form wearing a headdress of snakes entangled in her hair, and toes and fingers that looked like jaguar claws.

Capable of causing floods and destruction.



Maya Gods

Maize God - Yumil Kaxob

(meaning 'owner of crop')

God of agriculture/flora and
associated with the Maize God

From his head sprouted an ear of maize
and he wore a headdress.

Was important because the diet of the
Maya was 80% maize and they relied
on the harvest being successful.



Maya Gods

Chac

(meaning 'rain')

Rain god who brought the rain needed to make crops grow.

Created storms, thunder and lightning.

Caused wars and human sacrifice.

Portrayed as a human with a curling snout and reptile fangs.



Maya Gods

Kimi

(meaning 'Lord of Death')

Death god who ruled over the underworld.

Portrayed as a human with a skeletal nose, jaw and spine along with a body covered in hideous spots.



Maya Gods

K'inich Ahau

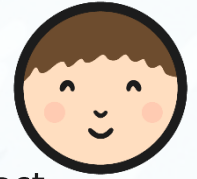
(meaning 'sun-eyed')

Sun god who brought the sun up in the morning and down every evening.

Portrayed in human form as an old man with large square eyes and a hooked nose.



God Fact Files



Using the information you have learnt, your challenge is to create a fact file about Maya gods.

Make sure your information is clear and accurate and the pictures are bright and colourful.

Maya Gods Fact File

Use your knowledge about Maya gods to create your own fact file about two of the gods.
When you have finished, you can create your own Maya god.

Name: _____

God of: _____

Features: _____

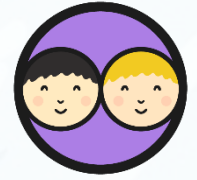
my Own Maya God

Name: _____

Description: _____

twinkl.co.uk

Maya Gods and Religion Quiz



What have you learnt about Maya gods and religion?

Can you correctly answer these 5 questions?

1. Why did the Maya perform blood letting rituals?
2. Who was the supreme god?
3. Who guarded the Underworld?
4. Name 3 priestly jobs.
5. Who could go to the Upperworld after they did?



