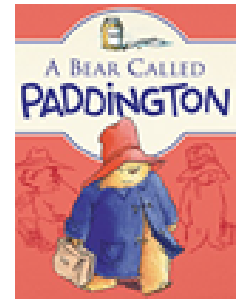


# The Ancient Maya

## Summer 1



*Paddington is a decidedly loveable eccentric and his various sticky scrapes will strike chords of recognition with any child. Whilst his intentions are always honourable, his over-literal interpretation of situations means that 'things' inevitably happen.*

*With a blend of humour, theatricality and clear prose style, each chapter forms a stand-alone story, perfect for newly confident readers. First published in 1958, this is a truly British classic.*

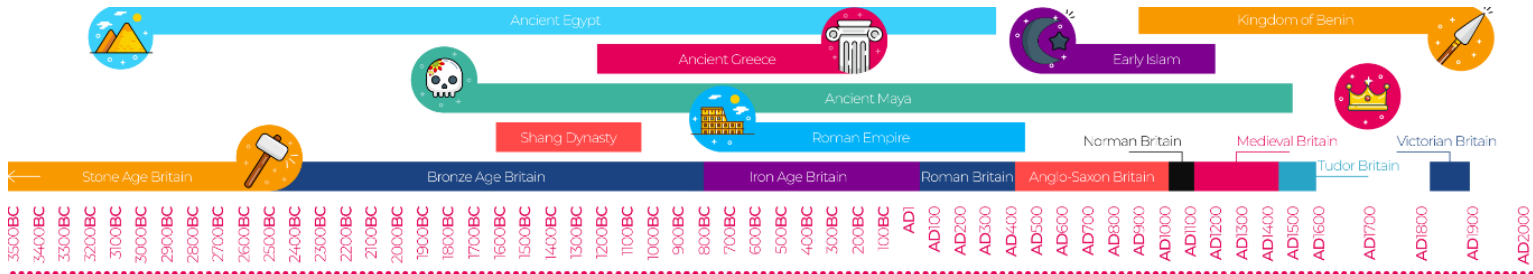
### History - The Mayans

Key Vocabulary	
Mesoamerica	a historical region and cultural area that begins in the southern part of North America and extends to most of Central America.
Sacred Year	a Mayan calendar year lasting 260 days, used for religious reasons and naming children.
Vague Year	a Mayan calendar year lasting 365 days, used for planting crops and tracking time.
Glyph	a symbol that can represent a word, letter, or number and it can also be a mark that tells you how to pronounce a letter.
Mayan Society	a 'ladder' or order of jobs and roles in Mayan life, with Kings at the top (most important) and Slaves at the bottom (least important).
Chichen Itza	a large pre-Columbian city built by the Maya people, now located in Mexico.
Paganism	a belief that there are many gods, performing different actions and representing different things.
Pok-A-Tok	a ritual ball game of the Maya used for scoring and entertainment, which is still played today in some variations.

- **Sticky Knowledge**
- Mayan culture was well established by 1000 BC and lasted until 1697 AD.
- At the top of Mayan society was the King and Royal family (linked to the gods).
- Scribes, priests, and nobles formed the ruling class. Then peasants and slaves.
- Mayans made drinks out of cocoa
- The Maya played a ball game called Pok-a-Tok.
- The Maya believed in many Gods and held rituals to keep them happy.
- The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars



2000 BC	Farming villages begin to form
1000 BC	Maya people begin to form settlements
700 BC	Mayan writing starts to develop
400 BC	The first Mayan calendars are carved into stone
300 BC	Mayans adopt the idea of a monarchy for their government
100 BC	The first pyramids are built
900 AD	City-states collapse. Maya societies move northwards – postclassic
925 AD	Chichen Itza becomes the most powerful city-state in the region
1250 AD	Chichen Itza is abandoned
1519 AD	Hernan Cortes arrives and explores the Yucatan Peninsula
1641 AD	Many Maya city-states are conquered by the Spanish
1697 AD	The last major Maya city, Nojpetén, fell to the Spanish conquistadors.



## Science - Forces & Magnets

Key Vocabulary	
Force	a push or a pull that can change an object's speed, direction and shape.
Friction	a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
Magnetic	an invisible force or field that attracts or pulls certain types of materials to another.
Attract	magnetic items pulling towards each other.
Repel	magnetic items pushing away from each other.
North Pole	the top of a magnet that will attract the South and repel the North.
South Pole	the top of a magnet that will attract the North and repel the South.
Surfaces	the outer or external layer of an object, such as the top layer of the sea or a table.

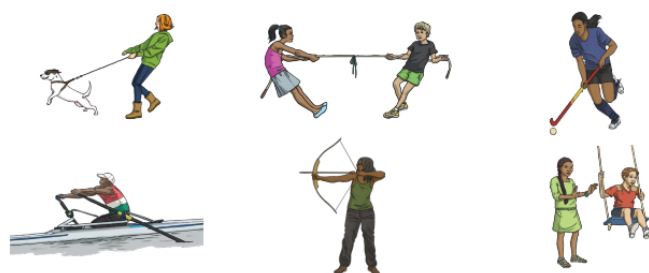
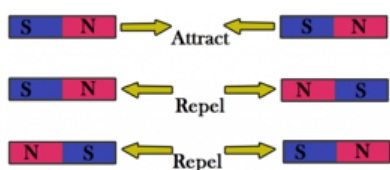
### Sticky/ Key knowledge

#### Forces

- Forces are pushes, pulls. These forces change the motion and direction of an object.
- Forces make an object or thing to start to move or speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.
- Forces act in opposite directions to each other.
- When an object moves across a surface, friction acts as an opposite force. Friction is a force that holds back the motion of an object.

#### Magnets

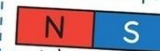
- When magnets repel, they push each other away.
- When magnets attract, they pull together.
- Some materials/objects are magnetic and are attracted to magnets.
- The ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the North pole and the other the South.
- Opposite poles attract, similar poles repel.



### MAGNETS

When two magnets are close, they create pushing or pulling forces on one another. These forces are strongest at the ends of the magnets.

A magnet has two ends: the north pole and the south pole.



## Art - Drawing and Sketching

### Artist - Antoni Gaudi

Key Vocabulary	
Light	the light source or light reflected within the artwork.
Shadow	the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the shape of an object
Hatching	the engraving or drawing of fine lines close together to give an effect of shading.
Cross Hatching	the engraving or drawing of fine lines that cross over each other to give an effect of shading.
Reflection	when artists show the mirror image.
Composition	a finished piece of artwork.
Movement	adds excitement, drama, and overall interest to an artwork.
Architecture	designing and constructing buildings.

