

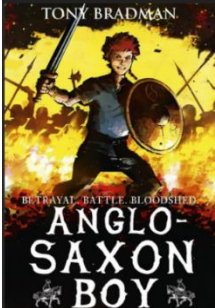
Topic Plan

Year 5

-Summer 1-

'WHO DID IT BETTER?'

~ THE MAYA VS ANGLO SAXONS ~

Key Skills	Key Facts	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the period accurately on a timeline Describe what the time period was like and compare to another ancient civilisation Relate to previous or other known periods of time Know about the difference between BC (BCE) and AD (CE) Know that evidence tells the story of an artefact or place Use evidence to explain the past and place within the studied culture Think critically with evidence Look at cause and effect of historical events Ask questions and use what you know to answer them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maya civilisation extended from what is now South East Mexico through Central America. This area included highland and lowland settlements and a variety of climate zones, including rainforest. Although the Maya had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. The Maya used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings. Maya did not use wheels or pulleys for their building projects. They did not have draught animals capable of heavy labour. Building materials were transported by human porters or canoes. The Anglo-Saxons are made up of three tribes who came to England from across the North Sea around the middle of the 5th century: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. For a long time, England wasn't really one country – Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of little kingdoms across the land. Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England. The last Anglo-Saxon king was Harold II in 1066. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great. The Anglo-Saxon period covers about 600 years, and Anglo-Saxon kings ruled England for about 300 years. 	<p>Deforestation - the clearing of large areas of trees</p> <p>Codex - an ancient manuscript in book form</p> <p>Sacrifice - something or someone offered or surrendered</p> <p>Astronomy - the scientific study of stars, planets, other celestial objects and the universe</p> <p>Warrior - an experienced soldier</p> <p>Polytheistic - related to the worship of many gods</p> <p>Descendant - an ancestor or relative from the past</p> <p>Famine - an extreme shortage of food</p> <p>Citizen - a legally recognised person of a country, state or city</p>
<p>Key Figures/Places</p>	<p>Reading and Writing Links</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chichen Itza (Maya) T'Kal (Maya) Alfred the Great (Anglo-Saxon) Canute the Great (Anglo-Saxon) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative Newspaper article 	



History

Contrast the Maya society with British history

Year _____ Term _____

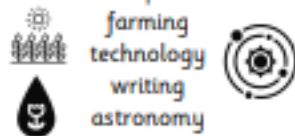
Maya

Timeline

Britain

About AD 250

great achievement



About AD 600

city-states expand
population increase
land cleared

c. AD 750

Maya cities decline

land erosion
drought in AD 840

c. AD 900

drought
war
disease
many cities deserted

About AD 250

Romans control Britain

laws and rules
roads and settlements

About AD 600

(Romans left AD 410)

Anglo-Saxons arrive
Britain divided into Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
Christianity grows

About AD 750

AD 793 Vikings raid England
battles to invade Britain
Christianity strengthens

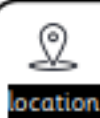
About AD 900

Danelaw agreed in England (AD 886)
Anglo-Saxons and Vikings fight for British territory

Maya



Anglo-Saxon



Mesoamerica = middle America
Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Mexico (south)
tropical rainforest



Britain
temperate climate
Picts - Scotland until AD 900
Scots - Ireland
Anglo-Saxons and Britons in most of England



massive city-states
main central plaza with places, pyramids, temples
wooden houses spread out erratically



mostly villages and small tribes
small huts
hall houses (leader or king)
watch towers and churches



Maya
originally descended from Russia
settled in rainforests of Mesoamerica

Anglo-Saxons
tribes of Germanic people
originated from Denmark & Germany
settled in England & Wales with native Britons



Maya
kings and queens
priests and nobles
merchants and craftspeople
peasants and farmers
believed in gods and sacrifice
heavens, moon, sun, rain, forests, animals



Anglo-Saxons
kings
nobles, craftspeople and farmers
initially Pagan (believed in many gods)
Christianity spread across Britain
churches and abbeys built



Maya
writing and number systems
astronomy and calendars



Anglo-Saxons

7 kingdoms emerged in England
illuminated manuscripts

