


Year Group: 6	Term: Summer	Unit Title: Mayans	
Enquiry: Why did the Maya civilisation end so abruptly and never reappear?		Driver Subject/s: History	

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Key History Vocabulary:

archaeologist - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains

architecture - the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings

Chichen Itza - a village in Yucatán state in Mexico: site of important Mayan ruins. A UNESCO World Heritage Site

chronology - the order of events in time

circa - Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.

civilisation - a human society with its own social organisation and culture.

climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place

codices - Ancient handwritten texts. Maya **codices** could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.

continent - a very large area of land that consists of many countries. South America is a continent.

culture - activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation

deforestation - if an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down

deities - a god or goddess

demise - something or someone is their end or death

drought - a long period of time during which no rain falls.

economy - the wealth that a society or country gets from business and industry

erosion - the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil

fertile - rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants

hierarchy - a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society

indigenous - people or things belong to the country in which they are found

Mayan - of, relating to, or characteristic of the Maya or any of their languages

merchant - a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities

Mesoamerica - Central America - the countries consist of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Belize; and the western sections of Honduras and Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica

plaza - an open square in a city

polytheists - the worship of or belief in more than one god

society - people in general, thought of as a large organized group

trade - the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

Key Science Vocabulary:

circuit - a complete route which an electric current can flow around

condensation - small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window

conductor - a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along

dissolves - when a substance is mixed with a liquid and the substance disappears

electricity - a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices

evaporation - to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

filtering - a device used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases. A filter can be made of paper, charcoal, or other material with tiny holes in it.

flexible - an object or material can be bent easily without breaking

gas - a form of matter that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.

insoluble - impossible to dissolve, esp. in a given liquid.

insulator - a non-conductor of electricity or heat

irreversible - impossible to reverse, turn back, or change.

liquid - in a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas.

magnetic - having to do with magnets and the way they work

melting - to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or pressure

particles - a tiny amount or small piece

permeable - of a substance, being such that gas or liquid can pass through it

process - a series of actions used to produce something or reach a goal.

properties - the ways in which an object behaves

rate - the speed with which something happens

resistance - the opposing power of one force against another.

reversible - able to turn or change back

solid - having a firm shape or form that can be measured in length, width, and height; not like a liquid or a gas

soluble - able to be dissolved.

solution - a mixture that contains two or more substances combined evenly

state - the structure or condition of something

temperature - a measure of how hot or cold something is

thermal - relating to or caused by heat or by changes in temperature

transparent - If an object is transparent, you can see through it

variable - something that can change or that has no fixed value

water cycle - the process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation.