

# Y6 Ancient Maya Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary	Definition
advancements	Developments or improvements.
agriculture	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
artefact	An ornament, tool, or other object by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting.
astronomy	The branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.
ceremonial	Relating to or used for formal religious or public events.
Chichen Itza	The ruins of an ancient Mayan city, in central Yucatán state, Mexico.
city-state	A city that with its surrounding territory forms an independent state.
Classic Period	The Golden Age of the Maya civilisation.
headdress	An ornamental covering or band for the head, especially one worn on ceremonial occasions.
hierarchy	A way of ranking and organizing things or people.
hieroglyphs	A writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.
legacy	Something transmitted by or received from an ancestor or predecessor or from the past.
maize	A Central American cereal plant that yields large grains (corn or sweetcorn) set in rows on a cob.
Mesoamerica	A historical region and cultural area in southern North America and most of Central America.
monument	A statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a notable person or event.

## Key Knowledge

The Maya lived in a place called Mesoamerica which was made of Mexico and parts of Central America.

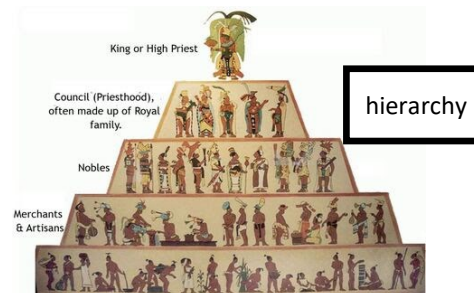
People had lived in the area from around 5000 BC but it was not until around 300 BC that the first cities started to form.

The Chichen Itza – one of the 7 Wonders of the World - is one well-known example where ruins can still be found.

The Maya were only allowed one ruler per city and believed that their rulers were given the power by God and that they could contact God through them.

The Maya were an advanced society. They farmed, did maths (inventing the concept of zero), studied astronomy, stayed in the same place and had permanent homes, building many things without metal tools.

In Maya society, headdresses and hats signified your importance; the bigger and taller your hat, the more important you were!

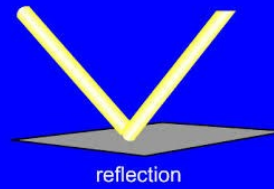


refraction

# Light

## Key Knowledge - Light

Light travels in straight lines



Light travels from a light source and reflects off objects

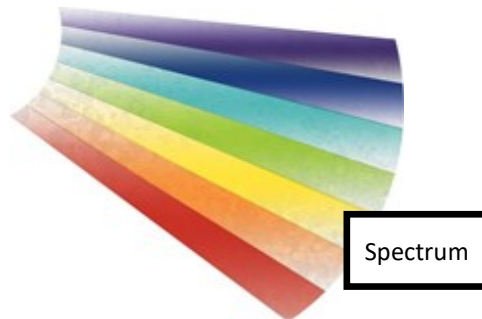
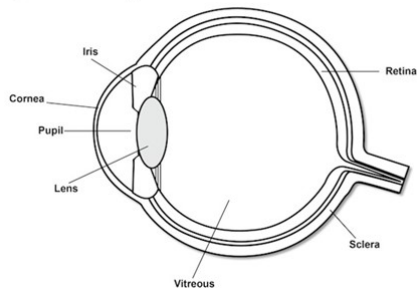
The light then travels to our eye after being reflected

When light hits an opaque object, it forms a shadow as it can not pass through

Shadows take the form of the object that blocked it

Vocab	Definition
spectrum	The <b>spectrum</b> is the range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a <b>glass</b> prism or through a <b>drop</b> of water. A <b>rainbow</b> shows the colours in the spectrum.
pupil	The pupil is the opening in the centre of the iris. The function of the pupil is to allow light to enter the eye so it can be focused on the retina to begin the process of sight.
Iris	Your iris is the coloured part of your eye. Your iris controls the size of the pupil and how much light is let into your eye.
Retina	The retina is in the very back of the eye. The retina takes the light the eye receives and changes it into nerve signals so the brain can understand what the eye is seeing.
cornea	The cornea covers the iris and the pupil. It's transparent, allowing light to pass through it and enter the iris. It protects your eye from damage.
reflect	When light from an object is reflected by a surface, it changes direction. It bounces off the surface at the same angle as it hits it.
refract	Refraction happens when light changes direction, or bends, when it moves from one material to another. For example, light traveling through the air refracts when it hits water.

### Eye anatomy



# Circulatory system

## Key Knowledge – Circulatory system

The circulatory system transports substances around the body using the heart, veins, arteries and blood

The heart pumps blood around the body

A healthy, balanced diet can have a huge effect on a person's health

People who eat the right balance of fresh, healthy foods are less prone to chronic illnesses and diseases

A drug is a chemical that has an effect on your body. This can be positive or negative.

Regular exercise helps our bones and muscles to become stronger. It also helps the heart and lungs to become healthier

Vocab	Definition
Drug	A drug is a chemical that you take into your body, which changes the way you feel and act.
Alcohol	Alcohol is a distilled or fermented drink that can make you drunk
Nutrients	Nutrients are important substances you get from food that help your body survive and grow.
Blood vessel	The blood vessels are a system of tubes that carry the blood throughout the body. The three main ones are arteries, capillaries and veins.
Capillaries	Capillaries are tiny passages that connect the arteries and the veins to the body's tissues. They allow the oxygen and energy to pass to the different organs in the body and then remove the waste and carbon dioxide.
vein	A vein carries blood back to the heart from the rest of the body
Artery	An artery carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body
Oxygenated blood	Oxygenated blood contains red blood cells that have oxygen in them which it gets from the lungs. It can be found in arteries.
Deoxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood has no oxygen in it, the red blood cells are carrying carbon dioxide back to the lungs.

