**January 20th**

**FSA Testing= sign on door where to report Wednesday & Thursday**

**SLC = get form in / no shows -ask your teacher if you did not come**

**History Fair Project Due (attach rubric to Process Paper)**

**Test on Thursday & Friday: Meso America & SouthAmerica**

**The Student will:**

**Understand that pre-Columbian central and South America was populated by advanced societies**

**Compare and contrast the economic, political, and cultural features of th eMeso American & South American civilizations**

**Assess the impact of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology in Meso & South America**

**Analyze the impact that key Meso American & South American rulers had on their civilizations**

**Describe the roles of peoples in the Maya, Inca and Aztec societies**

**Explore & understand how the Maya developed a highly complex and sophisticated civilization based on city-states and elaborate religious practices from**

**900 BCE –AD 1500 Classic Period = AD 300-900** (highest point)

Beginning in 900 BCE the **Olmec** peoples farmed along the muddy riverbanks along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and had large cities that were centers for their religious rituals. Around 400 BCE their civilization declined and eventually collapsed

**Create a Tree Map (Classify) for understanding**

 **Economic Social Religious Political**

**The shedding of blood was so crucial to the Maya rituals because of its association with**

**rain and agriculture. According to Maya priests, the gods shed their own blood to water the earth and nourish crops of maize, and they expected human beings to honor them by imitating their sacrifice. By inflicting painful wounds (not just on their enemies) but on their own bodies as well they demonstrated their conviction that bloodletting rituals were essential to the coming of rain.**

**Men often drew blood from the penis and women drew from the tongue.**

**Pages 140-142 in Text + article (sacrificial ball game) Tlatchtli**

**x**

**RULES:**

**Played without hands & feet. Objective to get Rubber Ball into hoop (27 feet high)**

**The losing team is sacrificed!**

Items of trade: Salt, flint, feathers, shells, cotton cloth, ornaments made of Jade, Cacao (chocolate bean)

maize / beans / squash = main crops

800 writing symbols or glyphs / carved on stone & recorded in bark paper book known as codex

**MYSTERIOUS MAYA DECLINE**

 a) warfare between different city states interrupting trade & driving people into the jungle

 b) their soil became less productive due to intensive farming over a long time

\*We are not sure because their books were destroyed by the Spanish because they believed to be the work of devils or magicians \*In fact they were works of history, genealogy, the calendars and numerology

 **Apocalypto** = relating to a prophetic revelation / a divine prediction /portending future disaster

\*There are still 5 million Mayans living in Mesoamerica today speaking 2 dozen dialects of Mayan language

**Primary Source:**

“Popul Vuh” *The Story of the Mayan Creation/ “Codex Tro-Cortesianus” (subject of divination –predicting the future* \*Just 4 Maya books or codices, still exist: all 4 deal with ritual & astronomy

**Secondary Sources:**

**Documentary**

“*Becoming Mayan: Creating Apocalypto*” Touchstone Pictures \* Feature Audio Commentary By Writer/Director/ Producer Mel Gibson & Writer/Co- Producer Farhad Safinia (25 minutes) 2007

**Print Books**

Author, Title Publisher Publishing City Year

Ackroyd, Peter. *Cities of Blood,* DK Publishing New York 2004

Day, Nancy. *Ancient Mayan Civilization* Lerner Publications Company Minneapolis, Minnesota 2001

Dawson, Sarah. *Ouch! Body Decoration*  Scholastic, Australia 2003

Kallen, Stuart. *The Mayans* Library of Congress Lucent Books Inc. 2001 San Diego CA

Keenan, Alex. *Tattoo* Taj Books International LLP Surrey UK 2011

Laughton, Timothy. *Exploring The Life, Myth, & Art of Maya* Rosen Publishing Group New York 2012

Netzley, Patricia D. *Maya Civilization* Library of Congress Lucent Books 2002

Ollhoff, Jim. *Mayan & Azt*ec Mythology ABDO Publishing Company Edino MN 2012

Schuman, Michael. *Mayan Mythology* Library of Congress Enslow Publishers 2001

**Magazine Articles**

Smithsonian Magazine “Jaguar Freeway” October 2011 pg. 48

Gugliotta, Guy. National Geographic Maya How a Great Culture Rose & Fell August 2007 Pg. 68

Guynup, Sharon. Smithsonian A Brighter Future for the Jaguar The

From Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan” By John Lloyd Stephens

“Apocalypto Trips Over Attempt at Reel Authenticity” By Anabel Ford

**TextBook**

World History Modern Times Glencoe McGraw Hill United States of America 2005 (Pages 140-142)

**Tertiary Sources:**

World Book Encyclopedia Volume 13 1985

Ancient Aztec & Maya Facts at Your Fingertips Library of Congress Brown Bear Books 2009

Aztec, Inca & Maya Eyewitness Books DK Publishing 1993

**Maya Kings AND Cities (250B.C. - A.D.900)**

MAIN IDEA WHY IT MATTERS NOW

*The Maya developed a highly complex civilization Descendants of the Maya still occupy*

*based on city-states and elaborate religious practices the same territory.*

*A.D. 250-900 is known as the classic period*

**DIRECTIONS:**

On your own paper answer the following questions in complete sentences

**MAYA CREATE CITY-STATES**

1) In what time period did the Mayan build large cities such as Tikal & Copan?

2) Each city was independent & ruled by who?

3) Each city was a religious center as well as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ center for the area around it.

4) How many people lived in these cities?

5) The cities were full of palaces, temples & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6) Archaeologists have found at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Maya cities

7) What key aspect linked these cities?

8) Among the trade goods were: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) What type of bean was used to make chocolate & sometimes used as money?

10) What 3 crops were the main foods of the Maya?

11) What was the most valued jewel within their culture?

12) Maya society was divided into social classes:

 a) Who were at the top? b) Who were in the middle? c) Who were at the bottom?

**RELIGION SHAPES MAYA LIFE**

13) Knowing that religion was at the center of the Mayan society...tell me how many Gods they had?

14) They thought the actions of the day's God could be predicted by following a calendar & therefore created two calendars to predict & identify the days that would bring them good fortune.

What were these two calendars based on?

15) Besides cutting themselves to offer their blood in sacrifice, who else would they offer?

16) What was observed in Mayan astronomy to make their calendars as accurate as possible?

17) What else did the Mayans calculate almost perfectly?

18) The Maya also developed the most advanced writing system in the ancient Americas.

 a) Their writing was made up of how many symbols?

 b) What is another name for these symbols?

19) They used their writing system to record important historical events.

 a) What two substances did they use for writing on?
 b) How many of their ancient bark -paper books survive?

 c) What is the name of one of these books which records the creation of the world?

**MYSTERIOUS MAYA DECLINE**

20) In the late 800's the Maya civilization began to decline. Historians do not know why.

 a) What is one explanation?

 b) What is another explanation?

**CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING**

**(Read USA Today Article by Jeffrey MacDonald and respond to question)**

21) Author’s disagree about what humankind should expect on December 21st 2012

 when The Maya’s Long Count Calendar marks the end of a 5,126 year-era.

 What do you think about this prediction & why do you suppose they predicted this?

22) Define any unknown words such as: Apocalypse as you read

The Soul of the Mayans

Mayan Mythology is very complicated. There were hundreds of gods. Many of the gods had two natures, such as appearing as both young & old or male or female. Many gods had similar functions as other gods.

When someone died a natural death, Mayans believed that the dead person went in to one of the nine layers of Xibalba, the Mayan underworld. Each layer of the Xibalba had gods who ruled that particular layer, with names like Flying Scab, Gathered Blood, and Pus Demon. If a person died a violent death, such as in warfare, they could go to heaven. The Mayan heaven had 13 layers, all with particular gods who ruled the various levels. Temples were usually built on top of mountains or pyramids. In this way people could be closer to heaven.

The Mayan Creation story was written in a book called: The Popol Vuh

When the Spanish took over Central America in the early 1500’s they outlawed the book and destroyed every copy they could find.

However, a few books survived. They were then copied by Mayan priests, who blended their own mythology with Spanish Catholicism (Christianity).

The Popul Vuh said that two groups of gods wanted to create people. However, it took them a while to do this. First, they made animals, but then realized that the animals couldn’t talk or give the gods respect. Then the gods tried to make humans out of mud, but that didn’t work either. They tried to make humans out of wood, but that just produced people who had no feelings or thoughts.

The Popul Vuh then tells stories of how the gods battled each other. Finally, people were created out of corn, and given purpose of respecting the gods and sacrificing to them.

Mayans had a creator god and a god of death. They also had gods who exhibited power and strength. Popular Mayan gods included:

Itzamna Ah Puch Chac Kinich-Ahau Pauhtun

The Mayans actually used several calendars, which they believed were brought to humans by the god Itzamna. They used the Tzolk’in Calendar, a 260- day calendar that helped them know when to plant crops. They also used the Haab Calendar, which was 360 days, followed by a 5-day waiting period. But the Mayans also wanted a longer calendar to record things that happened over many centuries. So, they created the Long Count Calendar. This was a calendar that repeated every 5125 years. The first cycle of the long Count Calendar ends in the year 2012 of our calendar.

Several books and Hollywood movies have used the idea that the world will end in 2012. However, the Mayans never said or believed that. In fact, they believed that the end of each cycle should be a time of great rejoicing and celebration.

THE JAGUAR, *Panthera onca*, also called *el tigre*, is the largest cat in the

Western Hemisphere and the third largest cat in the world, after the tiger &

lion. They have the most powerful jaws of any cat & prefer large prey (but

rarely kill people). They require up to 100 square miles with sufficient prey to

survive & travel mostly at night. They are agile swimmers.

The Jaguar has been a symbol of power across the Americas, woven into culture and religion at least as far back as the Olmec civilization in 1150 B.C.; the Olmecs depicted half-human, half jaguar figures in their art. The Maya associated jaguars with warfare and the afterlife; modern Mayan shamans are thought to be able to take on a jaguar’s form.

In antiquity, killing a jaguar was often part of a religious ceremony or a MARK

OF STATUS.

But as ranches and settlements sprang up across Latin

America, jaguars lost their religious significance. Demonized as dangerous

predators, they were routinely shot. The fashion craze for fur after WWII

added to the carnage; in 1969 alone the U.S. imported nearly 10,000 jaguar

pelts. Only a 1973 international ban stemmed the trade. Killing jaguars is

now illegal throughout their range, but enforcement is minimal.

Meanwhile over the past century people have razed or developed over 39%

of jaguar’s original habitat across Central & South America. Jaguars are now

thriving in Belize, where ecotourism has made them more valuable alive than

dead. Mayans who once killed the animals are now their protectors

From Mexico’s deserts to the dry Pampas of northern Argentina, jaguars

have been breeding with each other, wandering great distances to do so,

even swimming across the Panama Canal. There are 182 potential jaguar

corridors covering nearly a million square miles, spanning 18 nations

Today there are about 4,000 in Mexico & 300 are killed each year

**Distinctive colors: yellow to reddish with black paw spots**

**Melanism (Black Panther) is common in Jaguars**

Because of a transferable mutation that happens in their chromosomes, this colour-mutated big cat is produced.

Threats to the Jaguars: write any 3

Human settlement Cattle ranching

Deforestation Fragmentation of habitat

Illegal indiscriminate hunting Black Market for Pelts

Agrichemicals Competition with humans for protein

Trophy hunting (Bolivia, Ecuador & Guyana)

iN THE ANCIENT MAYAN CIVILIZATION THE jaGUAR IS THE GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD

**MAYAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE & RELIGION**:

Mayans used their bodies as art and a main means of communicating their culture, identity, and beliefs–

Their tattoos, scarifications and body piercings were fairly permanent & therefore used to communicate things that were expected to continue such as announcing status, rank, and because this process would hurt, advertise personal qualities such as courage & stamina.

Tattooing - tools came from nature & punctures were made with splinters of bone, shell or bamboo which had been dipped in fruit or vegetable dyes or colored earth or animals.

The word “tattoo” came to us via the explorer James Cook. During his travels in the South Pacific in 1769 he found it widespread & was known as *ta* or *ta-tu*, a Polynesian word ing “strike” or “mark”.

**Scarification – cuts were rubbed with substances such as ashes or indigo, which cause swelling and prevent the skin from healing clearly. Sometimes pebbles were even pressed into the wound RELIGIOUS PURPOSES**

**Piercings – objects came from the natural environment, such as bones, pebbles, jade, feathers, leaves and flowers.**

**Enlargements were made via inserting heavy plugs and stretching over time. Showed spiritual or mythical significance and believed to have magical powers such as the ability to ward off evil or illness. Also, wealth & social status.**

**Body Paint – color is usually symbolic and the body part itself has special meaning:**

**Red is often associated with warfare, (blood, fertility. mortality)**

**White with wisdom and understanding**

**Black is often linked with night, evil or impurity**

**Yellow may symbolize the sun**

**Blue?**

**WEALTHY MAYANS:**

**\*Headbinding was fashionable in infants**

**Shaving & piercing of teeth WITH Jade**

**Document Based Question (DBQ’s)**

**THE MAYA: WHAT WAS THEIR MOST REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT?**

1. **Pre-Writing:**

 **Answer all the questions for each document in the packet**

1. **BEGIN BY ANSWERING YOUR BACKGORUND ESSAY QUESTIONS**
2. **PRE-BUCKETING (Getting ready to write for your essay)**
3. **Reflect upon your discoveries of the Mayan achievements and begin to get ready to write by organizing your documents into your buckets.**

**\* Your buckets will become your body paragraphs.**

**YOUR THESIS DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD MAP:**

1. **Write your thesis and your roadmap.**

**\*Your thesis is always an opinion and answers the Mini Q Question. The road map is created from your bucket labels and lists the topic areas you will examine in order to prove your thesis.**

**I think the Maya had many remarkable achievements. It is difficult for me to**

**choose just one. Therefore, I will attempt to write about several aspects of their**

**civilization. The Maya flourished with over fifty city-states during the classic**

**period of 250-900C.E. My essay will include five specific achievements**

**in the paragraphs below. In these paragraphs I will touch on all of the five themes**

**of history: Social, Political, Interaction, Cultural, and Economic.**

**MAP PLANNING FOR ESSAY**

**Document A**

**INTERACTION Trade Network – rotated relay teams involving porters carrying items 10 hours a day at a**

 **speed of 1-3 miles per hour with loads between 80-150 pounds**

**Document B**

POLITICAL Buildings: stone plazas–royal palaces–ball courts- temple topped pyramids

Organization (There was not one single ruler of all the city states

Kings, Priests, WARRIORS Nobility, merchant/artisans, slaves)

**CULTURAL Human sacrificing and bloodletting (noble men & women)**

**Document C Number System one of the first cultures to develop the idea of zero**

**Document D**

**CULTURAL Calendar system: Common glyph writing: a) calendars = (3) (ritual, solar, long count)**

 b) body art (tattooing, scarification)

**Maya Kings & Cities** (250 B.C. – A.D. 900) Answer key

**MAYA CREATE CITY-STATES**

1. Between A.D. 250 – 900
2. God King
3. Trade Center
4. Tens of thousands
5. Pyramids
6. 50 Maya Cities
7. Trade linked the cities
8. Salt, flint, feathers, shells, cotton cloth, ornaments made of Jade
9. Cacao chocolate bean
10. Maize, beans & squash = main crops
11. Jade
12. a) Best Warriors & Priests

 b) Merchants & craft workers

 c) Peasant farmers & majority of people

**RELIGION SHAPES MAYA LIFE**

1. Many Gods (I for each day)
2. One calendar was based on religion ; the other was based on the sun
3. They would sacrifice their enemies blood
4. They observed the Sun , Moon & Stars to make their calendar accurate
5. They calculated the time it takes the earth to revolve around the sun

18) a) 800 writing symbols

 b) glyphs

19) a) they carved on stone & recorded in bark paper book known as codex

 b) 3 ancient books survive

 c) Popul Vuh tells the story of the creation of the world

**MYSTERIOUS MAYA DECLINE**

20) a) warfare between different city states interrupting trade & driving people into the jungle

 b) their soil became less productive due to intensive farming over a long time

21) Answers will vary

22) **Apocalypto** = relating to a prophetic revelation / a divine prediction /portending future disaster

22) a) Chart page 447 “Mesoamerican Civilizations”

 b) Chart page 449 “Rise & Fall of the Maya”

**20 of the 50 Maya City-States:**

Cuello

Uaxactun’

Tikal

Quirigua’

Copan

Kaminaljuyo

Bonanpak

Yaxchilan’

Palenque

Xicalango

Nakbe

El Mirador

Calakmul

Uxmal

Beca’n

Labna

Coba

Tulum

Mayapan

Chichen Itza

Review Game with white boards

**Period:**

**(Apocalytics)**

**(Bloodletters’)**

**(Jaguar Paw)**

**(Turtle Run)**

**(Birth and Water)**

**Aztecs (page 142) Write questions and skip lines in between.**

1.**Where did they settle?**

Valley of Mexico and across much of present day Mexico

2.**When was their capital established?** 1325 AD

3.**What is the name of their capital**?

Tenochtitlan took 100 years to build

4.**What types of buildings and roadways did they construct?**

Temples, public buildings and houses. Built roadways of stone across Lake Texcoco linking the island to the mainland

5.**By 1500, how many Aztecs were living in the Valley of Mexico?** 4 million

6.**Who was the power of the Aztecs vested in?**

Monarch who was descended from Gods

7.**Who was the massive pyramid dedicated to in the capital city?**

God of the sun Huitzilopochtli

8.**Which Spanish conquistador landed in Mexico in 1519?**

Hernan Cortes

9.**How many troops and horses did he bring with him?**

550 soldiers / 16 horses

10.**What did the Aztec Moctezuma offer the foreigners?**

Gifts of gold

11.**Explain the demise of the Aztecs within the year of Cortes’s arrival**.

Tensions arose between the Spaniards and Aztec and within a year the forces of Cortes destroyed the Aztecs pyramids, temples and palaces

**Inca (page 143) write the question and skip one line)**

**1.Where & when did the Inca flourish?** 15 century in South America

**2.Who was their powerful ruler in the 1440’s?** Pachacuti

**3.Who were his immediate successors?**

Topa Inca & Huayana Inca

**4.What does the word Inca mean?** Ruler

**5.How many people were estimated to live in the empire?** 12 million

**6.Who was at the top of their empire and what was his ruling title?**

Emperor descended from the sun god Inti

**7.Explain their state built of war…**

all young men were required to serve in the Incan Army (200,000) It was considered the best and largest in the region

**8.Explain their road system….**

24,800 miles from modern day Columbia to southern Chile. 2 major roadways (1 through the Andes & 1 along coast with connecting routes between them)

**9.Which Spanish explorer brought steel weapons, gunpowder & horses?**

Did the Inca have any of these? Francisco Pizarro & NO

**10.What epidemic broke out that wiped out entire villages**? smallpox

**11.Who aided Pizarro as he captured the Incan capital of Cuzco?**

Incan allies

**12.Where did Pizarro establish the new colonial capital?**

 Lima (it is still the capital of Peru today)

**13. What did the Inca use for remembering and recording aspects of their lives?**

 A system of knotted strings called Quipu

The early civilizations of Central and South America paid careful attention to their personal cleanliness and created many different ornaments to beautify the body. Decoration among all Central and South American groups indicated social rank. The Aztecs took this idea very seriously and punished anyone wearing an article of clothing or decoration above his birthright or honorary right with death.

Before adorning themselves, the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas all cleaned themselves thoroughly. Evidence suggests that Mayans used a steam bath to cleanse themselves. Aztecs washed themselves daily, and some bathed twice each day in cold rivers and streams. Aztecs also enjoyed a steam bath in a bathhouse, a domed building heated with a fireplace. The Incas also bathed frequently, and the wealthiest soaked in steaming mineral water piped into their own private bathhouses from hot springs. Once clean, these early Americans adorned themselves in a variety of different ways.

**Permanent decorations**

Some body decorations were permanent. The Mayans squeezed the skulls of the most privileged infants between two boards to elongate and flatten their heads and tried to promote crossed eyes by hanging a ball from children's bangs in the center of their forehead. Mayan kings and noblemen, or aristocrats, bored holes in their front teeth and inserted decorative pieces of stone, especially green jade and glossy black obsidian, which comes from hardened molten lava. All Mayans filed points on their teeth to make their mouths look more appealing. After marriage, some Mayans applied tattoos to their face and body. Some Aztec women stained their teeth red with the crushed bodies of cochineal insects, a native bug, to make themselves more sexually appealing. Aztec warriors signaled their success with the size and shape of the lip plugs that they inserted into a slit made in their lip. The most successful Aztec warriors inserted plugs shaped like animals and plants, while less skilled warriors inserted plainer shells and simple disks into their lips. Wealthy and honored Inca men earned the nickname orejones, or "big ears," from Spaniards for the large disks made of gold, silver, or wood they inserted into stretched slits in their earlobes.

**Map of the Americas showing the Mesoamerican civilizations of the Middle Ages: Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.** *Reproduced by permission of the* .

**Body painting**

Less permanent decorations, such as body paint, were donned for special occasions to mark the status of the wearer. Mayan warriors painted their faces and bodies with black and red colors, and priests painted themselves blue. Although many Aztec women just emphasized keeping themselves clean, others, such as the most fashion-conscious women and the companions of warriors, smoothed yellow earth or a yellow wax on their faces, dyed their feet, and painted their hands and neck with intricate designs. Inca women did not paint themselves, but, much like the Mayans, Inca warriors and priests used paint on their face, arms, and legs to indicate their status.

**Jewelry**

The jewelry worn by the Mayan, Aztec, and Inca people was rich in variety and quite beautiful. Without metalworking skills, Mayans made jewelry from many other materials. Mayan men wore nose ornaments, earplugs, and lip plugs made of bone, wood, shells, and stones, including jade, topaz, and obsidian. Necklaces, bracelets, anklets, and headgear were made with jaguar and crocodile teeth, jaguar claws, and feathers. Mayan women and children wore less elaborate necklaces and earrings of similar materials.

Aztecs and Incas perfected metalworking to a great art. Gold and silver jewelry was worn alongside ornaments made of feathers, shells, leather, and stones. Among the Aztecs, laws about which ornaments could be worn were strictly enforced. Only royalty could wear headdresses with gold and quetzal (a bird with brilliant blue-green feathers that reach three feet in length) feathers, for example. The weaving tradition, so important to Incas, helped create beautiful woven headdresses. Inca emperors wore woven hats trimmed with gold and wool tassels or topped with plumes, or showy feathers. Incas also created elaborate feather decorations for men: headbands made into crowns of feathers, collars around the neck, and chest coverings. In addition, wealthy Inca men wore large gold and silver pendants hung on their chests, disks attached to their hair and shoes, and bands around their arms and wrists. Inca women adorned themselves simply with a metal fastening for their cloak called a tupu. The head of their tupu was decorated with paint or silver, gold, or copper bells.

Read more: <http://www.fashionencyclopedia.com/fashion_costume_culture/Early-Cultures-Mayans-Aztecs-and-Incas/Body-Decorations-of-Mayans-Aztecs-and-Incas.html#ixzz3OjGtqIbf>