1. MIGRATION
   1. Early Settlers (Americas)
   2. Theory 1 - Glacial Maximum
   3. Theory 2 - Pacific
   4. Paleo Indians
   5. Archaic

2. ORIGINS
   1. Development of Civilization
   2. Who are the Maya?
   3. Language
   4. Geography
   5. Environment
   6. Historical periods

3. SURVIVAL
   1. Agriculture (techniques)
   2. Subsistence economy
   3. Ecological Adaptation
   4. Productivity
   5. Trade system

4. SOCIETY
   1. Social Life
   2. Governance
   3. Authority
   4. Caste System

5. BELIEFS
   1. World view
   2. Order and control
   3. Creation story
   4. Religion

6. THINKING
   1. Interpreting the Skies
   2. Astronomy
   3. Calendars

7. CREATIVITY
   1. Mathematics
   2. Writing
   3. Art
   4. Architecture

8. COLLAPSE
   1. Decline of civilization
   2. Environmental
   3. Socio-political
The term **social** refers to a characteristic of living **organisms** as applied to populations of **humans** and other **animals**. It always refers to the interaction of organisms with other organisms and to their collective co-existence, irrespective of whether they are aware of it or not, and irrespective of whether the interaction is **voluntary** or **involuntary**.

**Governance** refers to "all processes of governing, whether undertaken by a government, market, or network, whether over a family, tribe, formal or informal organization, or territory, and whether through laws, norms, power, or language."[1] It relates to processes and decisions that seek to define actions, grant power, and verify performance.
Key words:
social organization, social stratification, egalitarian society, stratified society, centralized power, segmentary power, chiefdoms, divine lineages

Scepter used by the King/Ruler
Due to a growing population and surplus production of food their society began to be organized into classes. People began to specialize in certain areas. **A class system was created.**

**Social stratification** occurred whereby, classification of people into groups based on shared socio-economic conditions. It is a system by which society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy. (1) Social stratification is a trait of society, not simply a reflection of individual differences; (2) Social stratification carries over from generation to generation; (4) Social stratification involves not just inequality but beliefs as well.
The highest authority within the city was the halachuinic “true man”, the leader was considered god-king.
(from the nobility)
  
  o Decided when to go to war
  
  o Influenced by female family members

The system of governing also grew with the influence of population growth and surplus production of food.
  
  o Initially they were governed by simple chiefdoms
  
  o Gradually it reached the form of powerful centralized leaders who legitimized their authority through their political connections and their divine lineages. There were both centralized state and segmentary states.
  
  o Segmentary – different parts to make a whole state 90-100 states making one
  
  o Centralized – 4-5 big nations (eg. Calakmul, Tikal, Caracol, Copan)
  
  o It is important to note that the Maya were never united as a single empire, the military power of the cities was important.
  
  o Each of the independent city states were ruled by a god-king and served as a center for religious ceremonies and trade.
History
Site Overview

Caracol is the largest Maya archaeological site in Belize, Central America. In AD 650, the urban area of Caracol had a radius of approximately 10 kilometers around the site's epicenter. It covered an area much larger than present day Belize City (the largest metropolitan area in the country of Belize) and supported more than twice the modern city's population. Urban Caracol maintained a population of over 140,000 people through the creation of an immense agricultural field system and through elaborate city planning. Caracol is noted not only for its size during the Maya Classic era (A.D. 250-950), but also for its prowess in war; this includes an AD 562 defeat of Tikal (Guatemala) and a subsequent conquest of Naranjo (Guatemala) in AD 631 (see timeline).

All photographs in this website are by D. or A. Chase, R. Spencer, Caracol Project members, and/or visitors to the site. Paintings are by T. Rutledge, J. Chavda, and B. Stahl.
Te’ K’ab’ Chaak
331–349

K’ak’ Ujol K’inich I
Ruler I
c. 470

Yajaw Te’ K’inich I
484–514

K’an I
Ruler II
531–534

K’an I is shown holding the double-headed serpent bar, a royal sceptre involved in the conjuring of ancestral spirits. Stela 16, AD 534.
Carved from slate extracted from the nearby Maya Mountains, this stela fragment depicts a Caracol ruler whose name is now lost. He is shown with a dwarf and a kneeling captive. The latter is identified by caption as a *k’uhul ajaw* or ‘divine lord’, though it is too damaged to identify securely. Stela 21, AD 702.
Caana or ‘Sky Place’ is the largest structure at Caracol. Its form echoes a Preclassic model, a platform crowned by three pyramids arranged around a central court. Their sequential phases conceal a number of wealthy, though unidentified, tombs. Other parts of the complex clearly served residential, administrative or religious functions.
Laser Survey of a Maya City

A small aircraft flying back and forth above the ancient Maya city of Caracol, in Belize, used a laser to penetrate the dense forest canopy.

Viewed in three dimensions, the data revealed new ruins, causeways and agricultural terraces of the sprawling city. A detail of Caracol’s city center is shown here.

CAUSEWAYS
Numerous constructed stone roads lead from the city center to more distant settlements.

TERRACES
Agricultural terraces fed a peak population of more than 115,000.

SATELLITE IMAGERY
from the IKONOS satellite is unable to penetrate heavy foliage.

LIDAR
Using a laser instrument called lidar, for light detection and ranging, to scan the upper canopy shows little detail (left). But some of the laser pulses penetrate the foliage and reflect off of the ground, revealing ruins and extensive terracing (right).

PUCHITUK
Once surrounded by hundreds of open terraces, the hilltop settlement of Puchituk is now obscured by the forest.

PEERING THROUGH THE FOREST
A lidar scan along a straight track (orange line, inset) shows reflections off of the ground and different layers of foliage, revealing the cross-section of a pyramid-shaped structure. In this image the measured points are colored according to height, and are accurate to about six inches.

Source: Arlen F. Chase, Diane Z. Chase and John F. Weishampel, University of Central Florida

THE CLASSIC PERIOD (AD 250 - 900)

- peak of large-scale construction and urbanism,
- recording of monumental inscriptions,
- significant intellectual and artistic development, particularly in the southern lowland regions.
- agriculturally intensive, city-centered civilization consisting of numerous independent city-states – some subservient to
- well-known cities of Caracol, Tikal, Palenque, Copán, Xunantunich and Calakmul,
- lesser known Lamanai, Dos Pilas, Cahal Pech, Uaxactun, Altun Ha, and Bonampak
- During this period the Maya population numbered in the millions.
- They created a multitude of kingdoms and small empires, built monumental palaces and temples, engaged in highly developed ceremonies, and developed an elaborate hieroglyphic writing system.
- The social basis of this exuberant civilization was a large political and economic intersocietal network (world system) extending throughout the Maya region and beyond to the wider Mesoamerican world.
- Other important archaeological remains include the carved stone slabs usually called stelae (the Maya called them tetun, or "tree-stones"), which depict rulers along with hieroglyphic texts describing their genealogy, military victories, and other accomplishments.
- The Maya civilization participated in long distance trade

Yax Kuk Mo 1st Ruler of Copan
Ruler PAKAL I of Palenque

Into the Underworld: The Great Tomb of K'inich Janaab' Pakal I

In all the Americas there is no burial more famous than that of K'inich Janaab' Pakal I. A veritable Tutankhamun of the New World, his is the most elaborate Maya tomb yet discovered. Its greatest wealth, far more valuable to scholars than its great trove of precious jade, is its pictorial imagery and glyphic texts, so rich and numerous they seem to crowd every available surface.

(Top right) The famous sarcophagus lid bears an exquisite, and particularly complex, scene depicting the king's rebirth as the maize god.

(Above) This cutaway view of the Temple of Inscriptions reveals the internal stairway leading from its upper sanctuary to the plaza-level tomb below.
Lord Pakal of Palenque, Mexico
The Maya had a caste system which included Nobles and priests, commoners, serfs and slaves.

1st Ruler, 2nd nobles and priests, 3rd commoners- merchants and artisans, 4th serf- peasants, 5th slaves

Nobles and priests- The noble class was complex and specialized.

Noble status and the occupation in which a noble served were passed on through elite family lineages.
Nobles served as rulers, government officials, tribute collectors, military leaders, high priests, local administrators, cacao plantation managers, and trade expedition leaders.

Nobles were literate and wealthy, and typically lived in the central areas of Maya cities.
1. Commoners worked as farmers, laborers, and servants.
2. Some commoners became quite wealthy through their work as artisans and merchants.
3. Upward mobility was allowed between classes through service in the military.
4. Commoners were forbidden from wearing the clothes and symbols of nobility, and could not purchase or use luxury and exotic items.

5. Commoners generally lived outside the central areas of towns and cities and worked individual and communal plots of land.
Serf- Serfs typically worked lands that belonged to the ruler or local town leader. They worked hard on the land growing agricultural products to feed the population. They also spent time building temples. In exchange for work, they sometimes attended royal weddings and religious events.
Slaves

1. Nobles and commoners were allowed to own slaves. Individuals were enslaved as a form of punishment for certain crimes and for failing to pay back their debts.

2. Prisoners of war who were not sacrificed would become slaves, and impoverished individuals sometimes sold themselves or family members into slavery.

3. Slavery status was not passed on to the children of slaves.

4. Unwanted orphan children became slaves and were sometimes sacrificed during religious rituals.

5. Slaves were usually sacrificed when their owners died so that they could continue in their service after death.

Mayan ruler Chaan Muan with prisoners from a raid for sacrifices and slavery - from the murals of Bonampak, Mexico.
go to: PADLET.com

We give you a blank wall.
You put anything you want on it, anywhere.
Simple, yet powerful.

Build a wall

**WHY PADLET**
Things that make Padlet your best friend

**GALLERY**
See the amazing things people have created

**GOODIES**
Chrome App
Wordpress Plugin
Or checkout examples of Padlet used for:

- teaching
- wishing friends
- noticeboards
- bookmarking
- discussions
- brainstorming
- notetaking
- quizzes
- planning events
- making lists
- watching videos
- collecting feedback
To avoid involvement in the war against Troy, Odysseus pretended to be mad.

Trojan war endured for ten years, and yet Odysseus had not returned to Ithaka even ten more years after Troy's defeat.

The suitors feast so much and so frequently that they are draining the substance of the estate.

Stranger (really Athene disguised) advises Telemachus to call a council when he must direct the suitors to leave the house. Telemachus is told by the stranger that he must voyage to Naxos and Menelaus to learn tidings of his father.

Tele cannot be a free man until he has dealt responsibly with the uncertainty caused by his father's absence and with the effects of that absence.

Tele speaks boldly and firmly to the suitors.

Account by chief suitor Antinous explaining why the suitors no longer forbear in their pressure on Penelope to choose a new husband. Antinous tells how the suitors know that the strategy behind Penelope's tapestry has been detected. They are angry with her; and the feasts are meant to maintain pressure on her to relent.

Athena speaks to Telemachus another time, counselling him wisely.
Lesson 1 Early Humans

Early Humans
visit your classroom web for more information

OUT OF AFRICA

THE MIGRATION OF ANATOMICALLY MODERN HUMANS

Peking Man

Bab Mandeb Strait
Lesson 1 Early Humans

Peking Man

As may have taken this southern route out of Africa, water appears scarce, especially given the rain's finding route was dry during the last ice age. Not crossing the Himalayas small rates. Evidence suggests human migration of early human species from Africa to Asia. Human migration may have been possible during the past 100,000 years, as seasonal changes switches between dry, and a humid climate. Over the longer warmer periods most to both Chad and Egypt, which would have provided a "humid corridor" across the Sahara. Archeology has discovered these later were present around 10,000 years before there is abundant evidence for human occupation of the Sahara, as well as around 12,000 years ago. 

Whether another humid corridor appeared between about 12,000 and 16,000 years ago, the most likely time frame for the human routes. However, accumulating evidence is pointing to the southern route as the most likely jumping off point.