

## I should already know:

**Science**  
Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

**History**  
I can describe events from the past using dates when things happened

## I will learn:

**Science**  
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

**History**  
I can explain how historic items and artefacts can be used to help build up a picture of life in the past.

**Art**  
I can use marks and lines to show texture in my art.

## This will help in the future:

**Science**  
Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

**History**  
I can draw a timeline with different historical periods showing key historical events or lives of significant people.

## Key Words

Science	
mammal	A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair at some point during its life.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
reptile	A cold blooded animal that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates.

History	
civilisation	Comes from the Latin word civis meaning someone who lives in a town. A civilisation is something more than a town, it is an advanced stage of organisation. That means it has laws, culture, a regular way of getting food and protecting people.

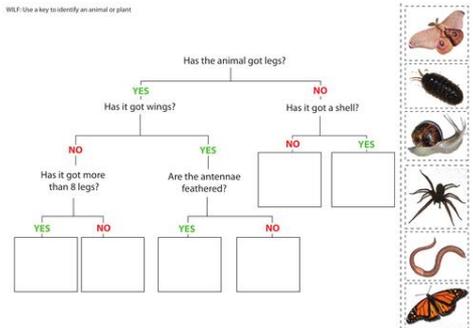


Maya Building



Classification Key

Maya Society Drawing



## Greater Depth Challenge

Research another civilisation from BC and create a travel guide explaining the facts around this civilisation.



## Further Reading

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iaKofHyZ00c>

## History

### The Maya Civilization

The Maya civilization came into being around 2000 BC (before Christ) but the Classic Period from around AD (Anno Domini which is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord') 200 onwards was when their cities became large and powerful. By AD 900 the major cities of Palanque, Tikal and Copan had been mysteriously abandoned. No one knows for sure why. Perhaps they stretched the farming too far, perhaps the climate changed and affected food productions, maybe there was an illness that swept through the population.

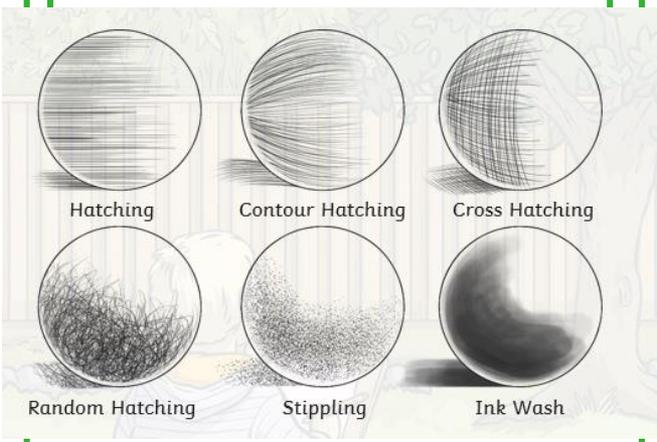
By AD 1500 the Maya were a long way past their prime and the cities had fallen to ruin.

### How do we know about the Maya?

The first Maya 'lost city in the jungle' was visited by an American explorer, John Lloyd Stevens, in 1839. Photography was not established at this time so he travelled with a British artist, Frederick Catherwood, who drew pictures of what they found.

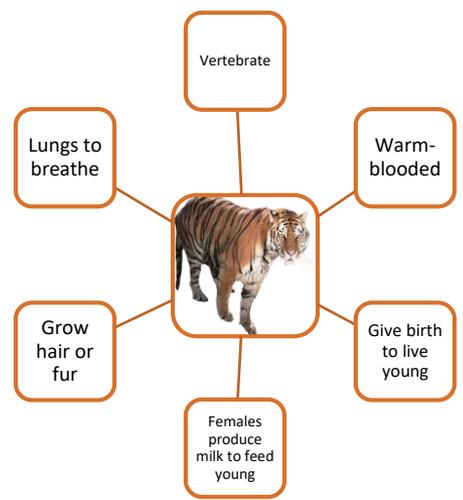
## Art

You can create different textures using a variety of methods as shown below.



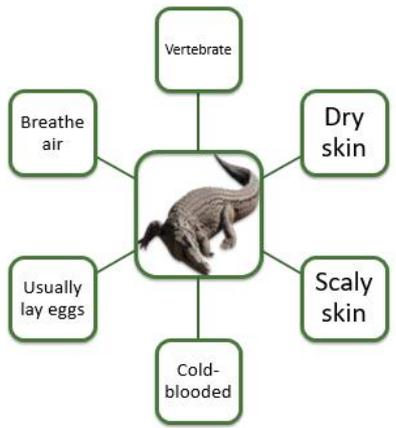
## Science

### Mammal

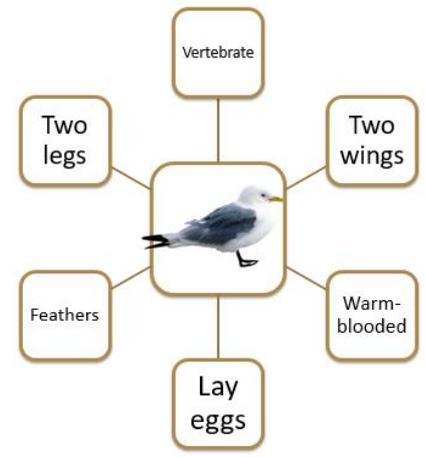


## Science Continued..

### Reptile



### Birds



# Knowledge Organiser Focus:

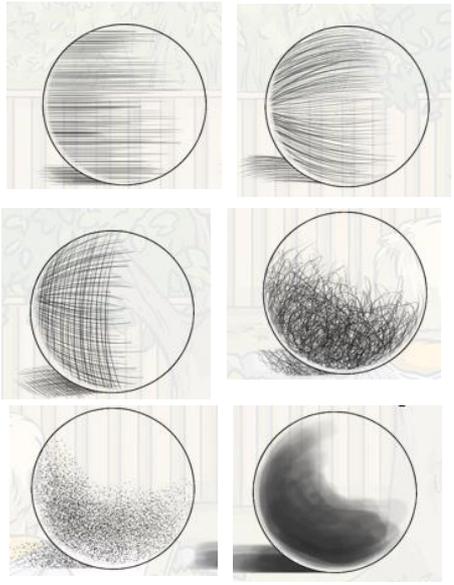
# Nature and beyond...

## History

When did the Maya civilization start?  
 How do we know about Maya Civilization?  
 What other facts can you remember?

## Art

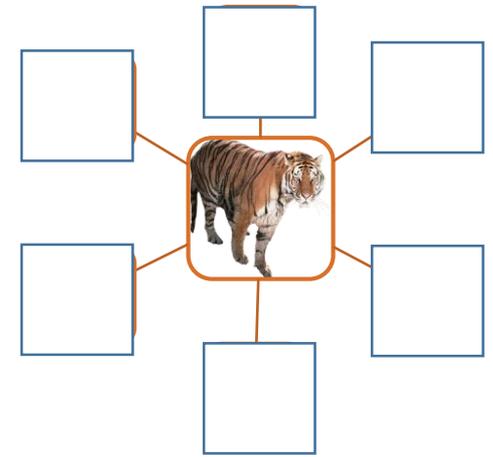
Label the different techniques below.



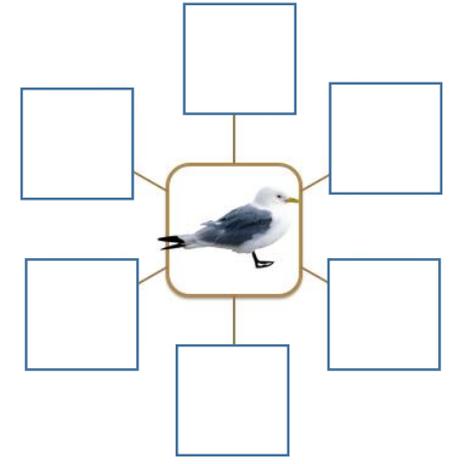
## Science

What characteristics are missing from the below?

### Mammal



### Birds



## Science Continued..

### Reptile

