

L.I. I can recognise features of a non-chronological report

Monday 15th June 2020

As you have been learning so much about the Maya civilisation during your history lessons, this week you can apply that knowledge to creating an information page about them. You will be writing a non-chronological report. A non-chronological report is an information text about a particular subject. Can you remember what chronological means? As this is a non-chronological report - the information does not need to be in any time order. Your subject is going to be about the Maya.

Non-chronological reports can be presented in a range of ways e.g. leaflet, poster, book. The features listed below are used in these different presentations.

What is a non-chronological report?

- It is not ordered by time, it is ordered by subject, or topic.
- It is non-fiction.
- It contains a contents page, introduction, subtitles, paragraphs, photographs, facts, bullet points, facts, an index page and a glossary.
- It can be written about any topic.

Non-chronological Reports

Non-chronological Reports

A report is a text that gives facts and information about a particular subject that people will be interested in and would like to know more about.

Non-chronological Reports

Structure

When reports are non-chronological it means they are written in no particular order. Facts are given randomly and therefore the reader doesn't have to read from start to finish.

Structure

- use a title
- write an introduction
- put your information into sections
- give each section a sub-heading
- use facts that you have researched
- include pictures with captions

Look back at your learning in History about the Mayans. What facts might you include in your information page? You will need to decide on the facts that you think the reader might be interested in. Think about what you were interested in and what else you would like to find out about. **E.g. Where did they live?, The Maya Number System, Maya writing, Gods, Religion and Beliefs, Calendar (you have covered these facts in your history lessons).**

L.I. I can plan a non-chronological report

1. Complete a planning sheet to help organise the facts that you are going to include in your poster. Write notes, not full sentences. You can refer to the example sub-headings above.

Type straight into the boxes with the sub-headings below. Use **comic sans** font to type up your plan, so you can see that it is your work and not the instructions, that I have put into the boxes to help you.

Vocabulary relating to the Maya Civilisation: Spanish Invaders, glyphs, logograms, inscribed, priests, temples, monuments, codex, conquest, conquistadors, civilisation, gods, Mexico, South America, symbols

Also, look below for extra Maya information.

Title: Use large letters to make it stand out and attract the reader.

Introduction: This should be an introduction to give the reader just a small amount of information describing what the rest of the report will be about. (Brief details to include **Who? What? Where? When?**) e.g. The Maya civilisation, Mexico in South America, began 2600 BC and ended in 1800 BC.

Sub-heading : E.g. Gods, Religion, Beliefs - (remember, use notes/bullet points not full sentences) - This can be phrased as a questions? E.g. **Did they have a religion?** You can still include facts about their gods and beliefs under this sub-heading.

Sub-heading : (choose from examples above) You can phrase these as a question? E.g. **Where did they live?**

Sub-heading: You may want to include a picture (copy from the internet) and include captions e.g. an image of Maya writing or Maya god

Concluding facts: Answer questions, such as, Do the Maya people still exist? Do their temples still exist? Is it a tourist place that people can visit on their holidays?

Use these fact pages and your history learning to help plan the facts you would like to include in your non-chronological report about the Maya Civilisation.



Who were the Mayans?

Who were the Mayans?

The Maya are an **indigenous** people of Mexico and Central America who have continuously inhabited the lands comprising modern-day Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas in Mexico and southward through Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador and Honduras. They were known to have found art, architecture, mathematical and astronomical systems and most of all... chocolate!

What did the Mayans eat?

The Mayans ate simple foods. Maize was an important part of their diet as well as vegetables such as beans, squashes, potatoes, quinoa, avocados and tomatoes. Maize was made into porridge, called atole in Mesoamerica. Maize cakes were eaten and maize also helped to make pancakes, known as tortillas, with every meal!

Most Mayan ate lots of fruit to.



How do we know about the Mayans?

The Mayans were very artistic and produced some of the finest art. They used a variety of materials such as stone, wood, ceramics, jade and even bone to create decorate their buildings and to make **sacred** objects and objects for functions such as, water pots.

Some of their most striking art work are the Mayan portraits of themselves. These portraits help us to understand their way of life, methods and **warfare**, costumes and beliefs. It is because of these ruins that we know they existed.

Where did the Mayan civilization end?

It was believed that the Mayan civilization ended after 800 CE because many of the Mayan states began to collapse. Researchers believe that this was because of the over clearing of the forest which led to **desertification** and massive crop failure. On the other hand, some Mayan temples, such as the Tikal (picture below), were believed to have been swallowed up by the rainforest. Many temples are still



What did the Mayans believe in?

The Mayans believed that their rulers could communicate with their Gods through **blood-letting**. It was common for the Maya to pierce their tongues, lips or ears with stingray spines and pull a thorny rope through their tongue or to cut themselves with a stone knife. When they made promises, they would do this to show their sacrifice of truth.

Kings were very important to the Mayans and it was believed that when they died they became a God themselves.

The Ancient Maya



Who?

The ancient Maya were a civilisation that lived between 2000 BCE to around 1500AD. They lived in Mesoamerica, which is now known as Southern Mexico and Central America (above). They were an extremely successful civilisation and were highly advanced in writing, art and science for a people living back then. Temples and pyramids can still be seen today in the jungles of Central America.

Mesoamerica was made up of mountains, coasts and rainforests. The lowlands were near the sea and the highlands were in the mountains. It was not until 250 BCE that the Mayas began to settle around the lowlands more.

Modern Mayas

Today, there are millions of people who are descendants of the ancient Maya living in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. Their ancient Mayan heritage is still present in the languages that

