

By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- Where and when did the Maya live?
- How does the Mayan society differ from other early civilisations?
- How do we know about the Maya?

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>architecture</b>	the design and construction of buildings
<b>calendar</b>	a system used to divide up and organise events in time
<b>civilisation</b>	a particular society at a particular time and place
<b>empire</b>	a group of states or countries ruled over by a single leader
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	writing which is made up of pictorial symbols
<b>kingdom</b>	a place ruled by a king or queen
<b>prediction</b>	a statement about what you think will happen in the future
<b>sacrifice</b>	an act of slaughtering an animal or person as an offering to a god or gods
<b>temple</b>	a building devoted to the worship of a god or gods
<b>worship</b>	to show love and devotion – usually to a god or group of gods

Remember...

- The Mayan empire was organised into city states; each city state was ruled by a different noble family.
- Mayan people lived in settlements with a central temple or pyramid as a focal point.
- The Mayan temples were stepped in order to create a route to the heavens – they believed in three realms: Heaven, Earth and the Underworld.
- The Mayan religion was polytheistic (they believed in more than one god) – each god was associated with different areas of life.
- The Maya discovered the cacao plant; hot chocolate was a sacred drink for the Mayans.
- The Maya had strict laws: crimes such as murder, arson and acts against the gods were often punished with death.
- The Mayan civilisation did not abruptly collapse; it was a slow decline over many hundreds of years.



**2000 BC**  
Mayan civilisation starts in Mesoamerica.

**700 BC**  
Mayan writing begins to develop.

**400 BC**  
The first Mayan calendars are carved into stone.

**100 BC**  
The first pyramids are built.

**1000 AD**  
The City of Chichen Itza becomes very powerful with a strong economy and military powers.

**1519 AD**  
Hernan Cortes arrives and the Mayan culture is slowly removed.

**1000 BC**  
The Maya begin to form larger settlements.

**600 BC**  
The settlement at Tikal is formed. This will be one of the major cities in the Maya civilisation.

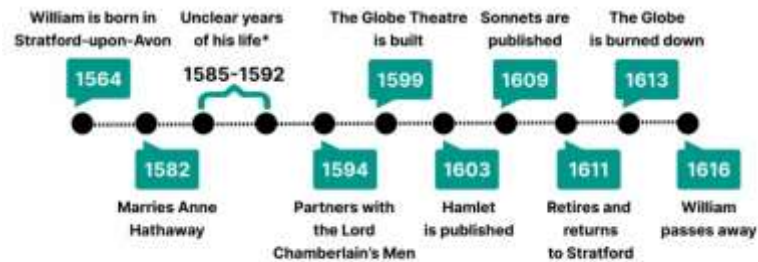
**300 BC**  
The Maya adopt the idea of a monarchy for their government.

**560 AD**  
The city state of Tikal is defeated by an alliance of other city states.

**1250 AD**  
After declining for many years, Chichen Itza is abandoned.



## William Shakespeare: Timeline



\* evidently, William moved to London and became a writer and actor on the London stage

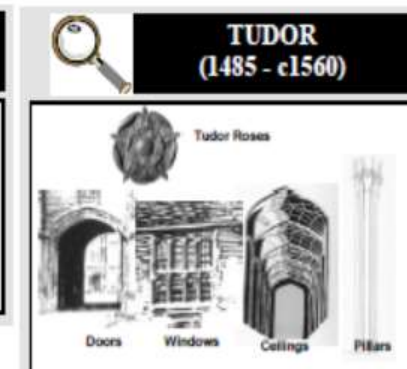
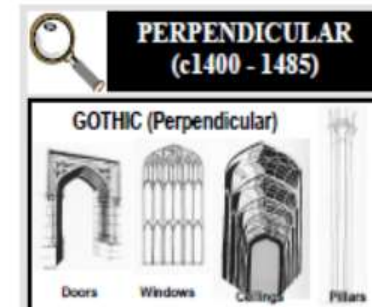
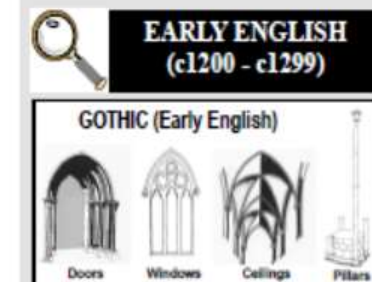


Battle of Evesham – 4<sup>th</sup> August 1265

**Simon de Montfort** – Earl of Leicester. Responsible for early parliament.



BEFORE THE WAR	Buildings made of flint with some stonework. Pointed or round arches in windows and doorways. Battlements at the top of walls. (Medieval)	
	Timber-framed buildings with jetties (projecting upper floors and steep roofs) (Medieval to 17th century)	
	Buildings made of stone and/or brick with symmetrical rows of tall, rectangular windows. Pillars and pediments (Georgian style, from the late 18th century onwards)	
AFTER THE WAR	Victorian terraces with steep roofs and bay windows. Decorated brick and stonework. (19th and early 20th centuries)	
	"Block" shaped buildings made from concrete and brick. Large windows with iron frames. Flat or shallow roofs. (1950's)	
	Bright red brick walls, some concrete blocks, steep tiled roofs. Stained wood window frames. Look new. (1990's)	





# WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## Overview

**William Shakespeare** (1564-1616) was a British **playwright and poet** (he wrote plays and poems).

He is often considered to be the most **talented writer** of all time. His plays and poems are still studied and performed 400 years later!

Shakespeare lived in the **16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries**, throughout the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I. They are both known to have watched his plays.

Some of his most famous plays include **Romeo and Juliet**, **Macbeth**, **Hamlet** and **Much Ado About Nothing**.

Some of the phrases that Shakespeare wrote have become a part of our **everyday language**!

A portrait thought to be of William Shakespeare, from around 1600.



## Times in His Life

### Early Life



-Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564, although we don't know the exact date!

-He was the son of John Shakespeare, who was a successful glover. William was the 3<sup>rd</sup> of 8 children!

-He is thought to have been educated at King's New School.

### Marriage and Move



-At the age of 18, Shakespeare married 26-year-old Anne Hathaway.

-They are known to have had at least 3 children.

At some point around 1592, Shakespeare moved to London and began writing.

### Elizabethan Work

-The reign of Queen Elizabeth was a largely happy time in Britain, and this is shown in Shakespeare's works from the time, he wrote lots of comedies.

-His plays began to be performed by his theatre group, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, in 1594. They were known to be popular.

-Shakespeare wrote many sonnets at this time, and Romeo and Juliet in 1595.



### Jacobean Work

- After the death of Queen Elizabeth, her relative King James of Scotland came to rule in England. This was a darker time, and Shakespeare wrote more tragedies.

-James became the official patron of The Chamberlain's Men, and so their name was changed to 'The King's Men.' The Globe Theatre had been built at this point, and so most of Shakespeare's plays were performed there – a sign of his popularity.



## Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

**What kind of poems did Shakespeare write?**



-Shakespeare wrote a type of poem called a sonnet.  
-Sonnets are poems of 14 lines, which are normally about love.  
Shakespeare wrote a particular type of sonnet, which is now called a Shakespearean Sonnet.  
There are three stanzas (paragraphs) which each have 4 lines, and rhyme ABAB.  
After this, there are two final lines that rhyme together (a rhyming couplet).

**Was Shakespeare popular during his life?**



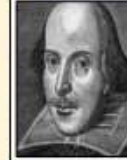
-There is no doubt that Shakespeare was a popular playwright at the time that he was alive – his plays were performed in some of the best spots in central London! However, he has become more and more popular as his works have stood the test of time!

**What are Shakespeare's most famous plays?**



-Romeo and Juliet is possibly Shakespeare's most famous play. It is a tragedy about two young people who are in love, but their families do not like one another!  
-Another famous Shakespeare play is Macbeth, about a soldier (Macbeth) who killed the King so that he could be king himself. Things do not turn out so well for Macbeth!

**What else do we know about Shakespeare?**



-Considering that he is now so famous, we know little about William Shakespeare as a person.  
-Shakespeare lived a long time ago, when there was no photographs, TV, or social media!  
-He was not from a famous family, and so many of his early records either don't exist or have been lost!

## Key Vocabulary

Playwright

Poet

Actor

Chamberlain's Men

The Globe

Sonnet

Comedy

Tragedy

Theatre

Bard

Sonnet

Rhyming Couplet

## Top 10 Facts!

1. Shakespeare's three children were called Susanna, Hamnet and Judith.
2. In total, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets and around 40 plays.
3. He was sometimes called 'The Bard of Avon.' A bard is another word for a poet.
4. The Globe Theatre was shaped like an octagon, with eight sides.
5. Not many people could read at the time, so Shakespeare hung up coloured flags to let people know the type of play to be performed.
6. Shakespeare's first play was called Henry VI.
7. Another theatre that Shakespeare's plays were performed in was Blackfriars Theatre.
8. Some of Shakespeare's phrases that are still used today include 'wild goose chase', 'green-eyed monster', and 'neither here nor there.'
9. A Midsummer Night's Dream is Shakespeare's most performed play.
10. Some believe that Shakespeare never existed, and was a different writer using a pen name.

## William Shakespeare Timeline

1564: Shakespeare is born in Stratford-upon-Avon

1582: Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway.

1592: The earliest records of Shakespeare in London.

1593: Shakespeare's first poems were published.

1594: Shakespeare's first plays were performed by Lord Chamberlain's men.

1599: The Globe Theatre was built in London.

1603: James I became King. Shakespeare's theatre group was renamed the 'King's Men.'

1609: Shakespeare's sonnets were published.

1611: He retired back to Stratford-upon-Avon.

1616: William Shakespeare died.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>bobbies/peelers</b>	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
<b>deterrent</b>	To discourage someone from doing something.
<b>execution</b>	A sentence of death.
<b>highwaymen</b>	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods.
<b>humiliation</b>	To make someone feel ashamed and foolish.
<b>judge</b>	Someone who is in charge of a <b>trial</b> in court.
<b>jury</b>	A group of people who would listen to the facts in a <b>trial</b> and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.
<b>ordeal</b>	A long and painful experience.
<b>treason</b>	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
<b>victim</b>	A person who has suffered.
<b>trial</b>	A <b>judge</b> and <b>jury</b> listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.

## Victorians Villains

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes. Life in prison was very tough. Prisoners had to do very physically demanding tasks. These included:

- the treadwheel - using the steps on a huge wooden and iron wheel to move it
- shot drill - lifting a heavy iron cannonball
- the crank - machinery that victims turned 10,000 times a day

## Tudor Torture

To **deter** people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public **executions**. Public **humiliations** were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the **victim's** body for **treason**; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.



scold's bridle



the crank



branding



the rack



treadwheel



shot drill

## Romans' Rule

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to **deter** people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. **Judges** and **juries** were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, **treason**, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.



## Anglo Saxon Trial of Ordeal Punishments

cold water ordeal	A person's hands and feet were tied together and they were thrown into an ice-cold lake.	If the person drowned, they were innocent. If they floated, they were guilty.
iron bar ordeal	Criminals would have to carry a glowing hot iron bar in their hands.	The person would have their hand bandaged for three days. After three days, if their hand healed without infection, they were innocent. If their hand was infected, they were guilty.
Hot water ordeal	A criminal's hand would be plunged into a pot of boiling water.	

## Anglo-Saxon Justice System

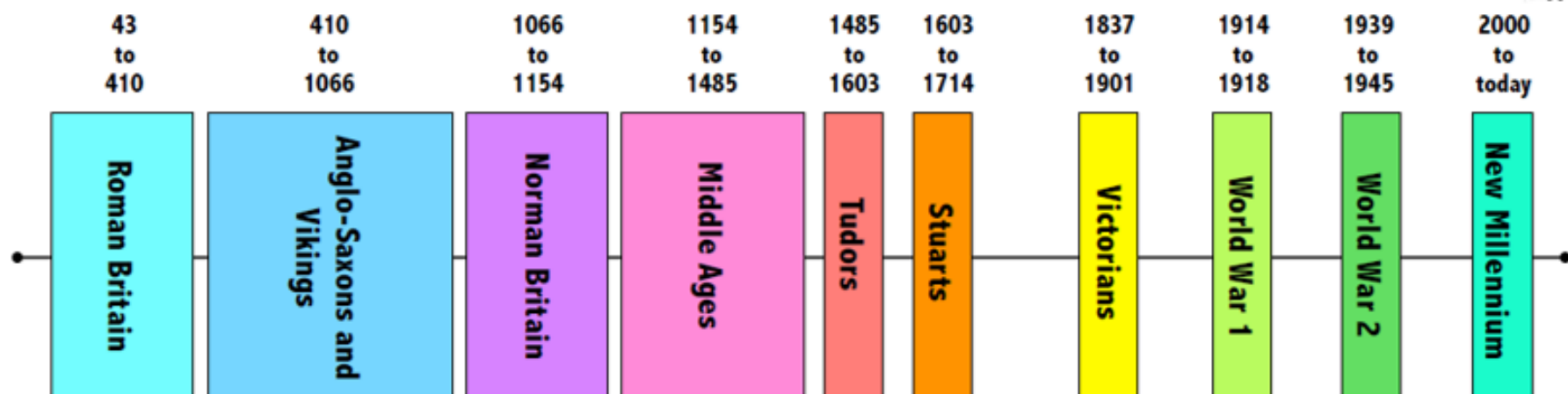
Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a **trial**. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a **trial** by **ordeal** would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the **ordeal**. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge **deterrents** and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.

## mutilation (body parts cut off)



## exile (being sent away)





**Romans** – Society was made up of the very rich but also very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime. Sellers would lie to customers and give them less (fraud) and large crowds would gather to spectate often resulting in riots. Major crimes would be punished by crucifixion, sent to fight in arenas or having molten lead poured down your throats.

**Anglo Saxons** – Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. If they ran away, they became 'outlaws' and anyone could hunt them down – unless they hid in a church. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the home-owner. For minor crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.

**Tudors** – Large gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common. Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive. Begging without a license would mean you would be whipped out of the town and theft resulted in having a limb chopped off.

**Victorians** – Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock-up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings. A police force was introduced in 1829. Public executions ended in 1868 and jails were built to try to prevent people re-offending, although many were sent out to the Empire to serve sentences abroad.

**New Millennium / Modern Times** – Crime ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc) to digital crime (fraud). Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying finger prints and DNA.