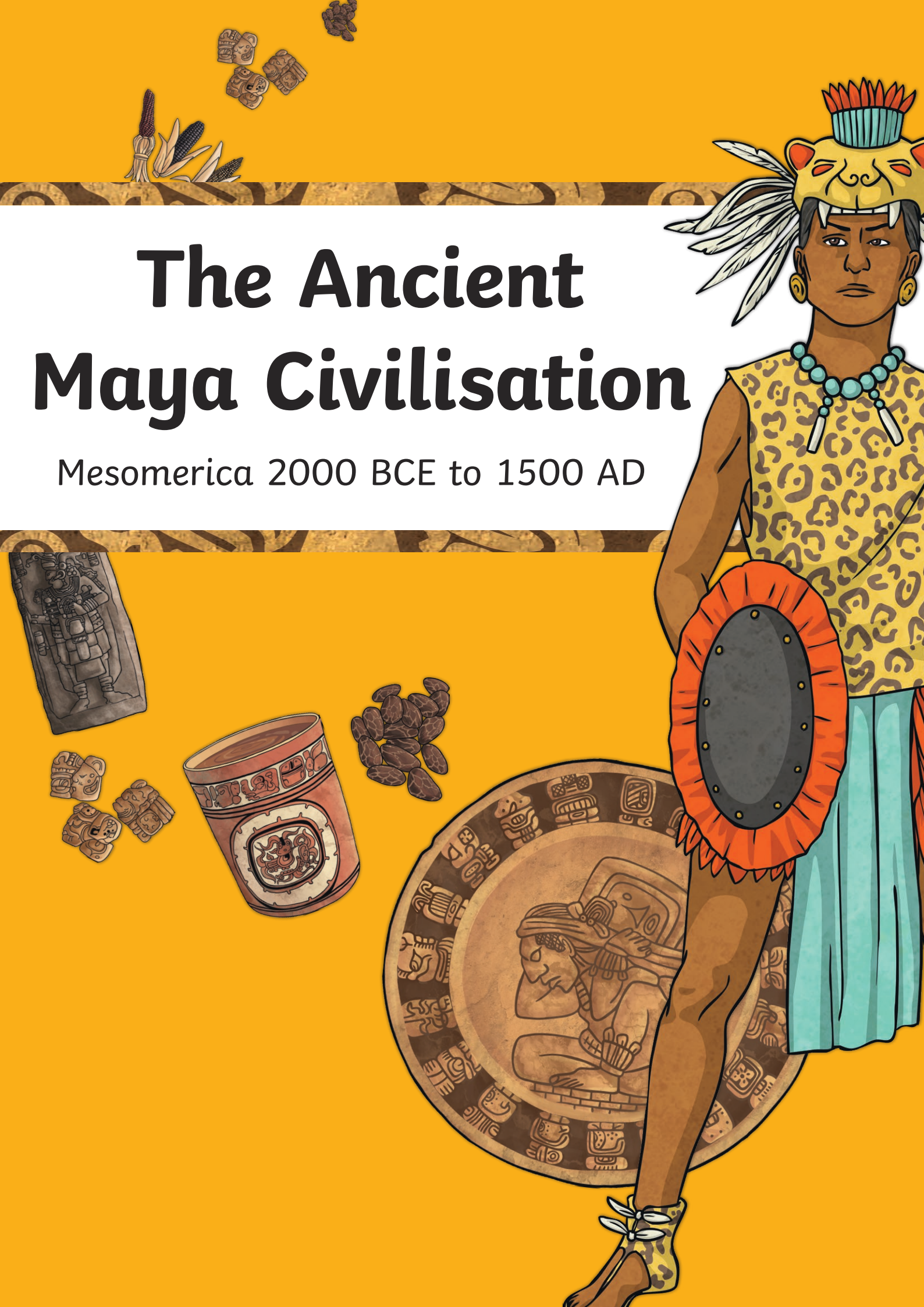
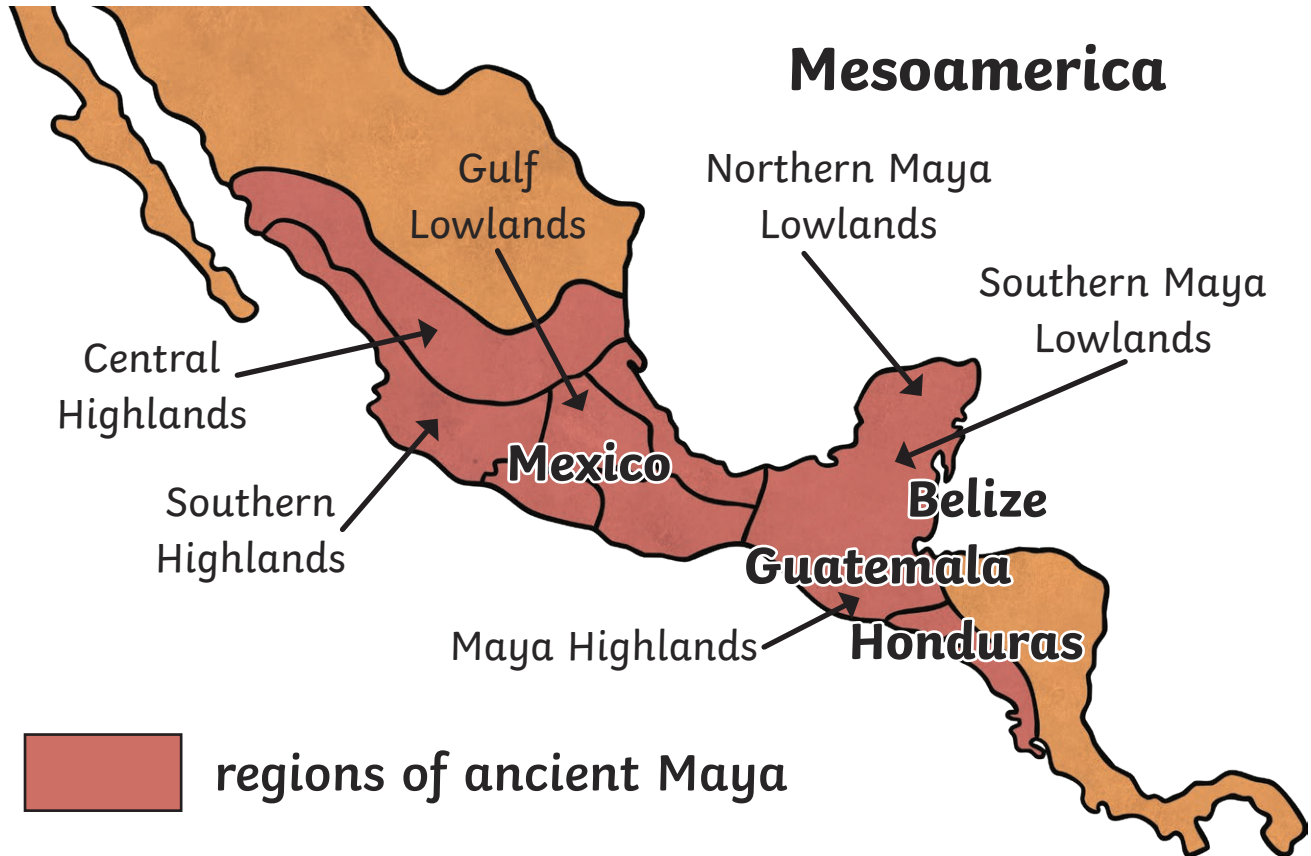


The Ancient Maya Civilisation

Mesomerica 2000 BCE to 1500 AD



The Ancient Maya



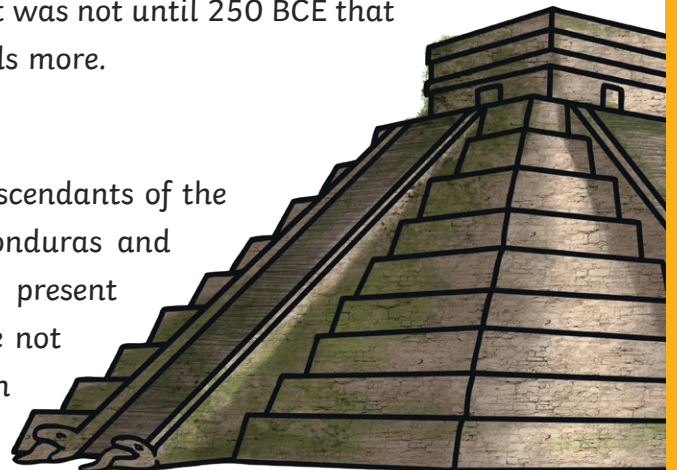
Who?

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 they speak and they are not completely westernised, despite the Spanish conquest of the Yucatan in the late 1600s.



Hieroglyphs



The Maya writing system is made up of logograms and phonetic symbols. Phonetic symbols are pictures that represent a sound made in the language.

It is believed that there are over 1,000 Mayan glyphs, though no more than 500 were ever used together in one single Mayan language, as there were many.



The Olmecs

The Olmecs were a people who lived hundreds of years before the Maya, in Mesoamerica. It is possible that the ancient Maya writing system was influenced by the writing of the Olmecs. The Spanish conquest of the Maya brought the use of the hieroglyphs to an end.



Scripts have been found written on stone monuments, tablets and ceramic pottery. There have also been examples found on a form of paper, made from the bark of fig trees.

Left: Hieroglyphs in stone

Calendar

The Maya had managed to measure their years pretty accurately, as their calendars show. They used two different calendars; one for religion, which had 260 days a year and one for farming, which had 365 days a year.

Right: an ancient Maya calendar with writing around the outside







Codices

Maya codices are books that have been found (right), made from the inner bark of fig trees. The Mayan word for 'paper' was 'huun'. The codices were the works of professional scribes who wrote of gods, war and history.



Mayan Meanings:

Mayan:						
Meaning:	chan sky	winik person	witz mounain	k'in sun	b'alam jaguar	k'ak' fire
Mayan:						
Meaning:	bak bone	way spirit	juun book	ja' water	ajaw lord	muyal cloud
Mayan:						
Meaning:	ix woman	ch'am to grab	k'uk' quetzal	chan snake	ch'ul holy	chok to scatter
Mayan:						
Meaning:	jaab year	yax blue/green	pakal shield	tok flint	naj house	k'al twenty

Lives of the Ancient Maya

The great monuments and cities of the ancient Maya were created over thousands of years. Farming was the first step towards this. The Maya learned how to clear forests in order to turn it into farmland. The forests were burned and the nutrients created from the ash turned the soil into highly fertile land. This farming method is called 'slash and burn' and is still used in agriculture today. Because of this, the Maya became very successful farmers.

Crop of Life

Though the Maya grew numerous crops such as squash, avocados and beans, their staple crop and a huge part of their diet consisted of maize or corn. Corn was very important to the Maya and their creation story even goes to say that the first successful humans were made of corn! Corn was consumed in different ways. It was ground and made into flat breads, which have become today's tortillas and it was also made into porridge and fermented into a type of beer.



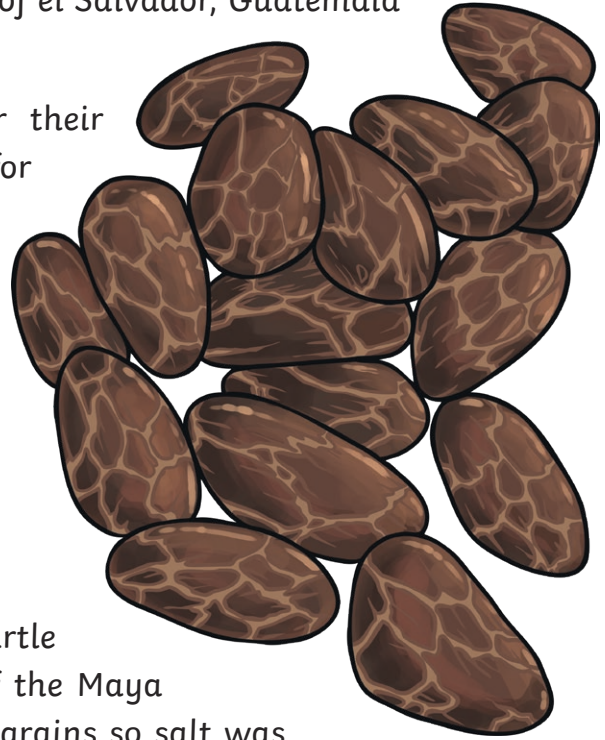
It was mainly the job of the Maya peasants to clear forests for farming. The corn ears would have to be tipped upside down in case of any rainwater collecting in it as the water would cause the corn to rot.



Precious Cacao

One of the many crops that the Maya farmed was the fragrant cacao bean. These beans grew on trees from the soils of el Salvador, Guatemala and Belize.

They were a precious crop, prized for their chocolatey flavour and used in drinks for the rich and noble. Unsweetened cacao is deeply bitter and the Maya would spice it up with some chillis, this is a drink still enjoyed today. Cacao was even used as a type of currency throughout Mesoamerica.



By the Sea

The Maya people living by the coast would source things such as fish, turtle shells and salt from the sea. The diet of the Maya was made up mostly of fruits, nuts and grains so salt was quite important for them since they hardly ate any meat. Salt was also used for trading.

Turtle shells were collected for making into instruments that were played with antlers and conch shells were blown into and used as horns.



Spines from stingrays were also collected by Maya priests and rulers for bloodletting and piercing their tongues and body parts with. This was a way to win favour with the Maya gods. Even the common people did this.

Mayan Fashion

The Maya grew cotton in the Yucatan and other settlements. As a result, this was the choice of material for basic garments. The basic garment for the common peasant (far right) would be a loincloth made from a long strip of cotton called an 'ex'. They would usually be barefoot.

Maya women wore cotton skirts or simple cotton dresses, called a 'huipil'. Both males and females would also cover their shoulders with a square of cotton or animal skin.

Dressing for Society

Around the Classic period of the Maya civilisation (200AD), social hierarchy became much more important and the rich and royal started to dress more and more elaborately. They would adorn themselves with items that peasants could never hope to afford, such as huge, fancy headdresses made with the feathers of macaws and quetzal birds. Quetzal feathers were highly precious.

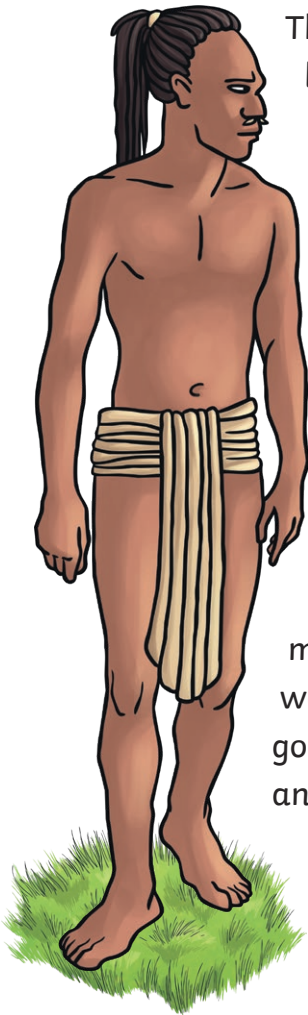
Skins of ocelots, jaguars and other large predators were made into clothing and footwear for the elite. They also wore huge earplugs and facial ornaments made from bone, shell or jade. Body paint was also used for markings and they even filed their teeth into sharp points and put jade mosaics on the front of them!



A quetzal bird
Right: Maya priest and warrior



Maya Beauty



The Maya idea of beauty was for a person to have a strong, large nose and sloped forehead. Crossed eyes were seen as beautiful too. In all Maya classes, it was custom to bind the heads of children between two flat boards in order to give them the desired shape of forehead. A bead on a string was also attached to boards so that it would make the child look inwards and become cross-eyed.

The evidence for this is found in carvings of the rich and royal, who all seemed have these traits. Some ancient Maya were even known to make their noses appear bigger with clay!

Though beauty and society were very important, the most important part of life was religion. Pleasing the gods was vital to the Maya and this was because the gods had reign over all aspects of life, from birth to death and crops to wealth.

Right: A carved Maya figure showing a highly elaborate headdress



Gods and Religion

Maya gods were gods of nature. One of the most respected was the maize god, Hun Ixim (below), since maize was their main crop.

The maize god would decide whether a crop would fail or succeed that year. After a war, the Maya would capture the enemy survivors and bring them home as prisoners or even sacrifices to the gods to please them.



Popul Vuh

The 'Popul Vuh' was almost like a bible of the ancient Maya. Stories of creation and life are written in this book. This book was found in the 1500s before the Spanish conquest.

The picture on the right shows the only two gods that existed before the world was created, Tepeu the Maker and Gucumatz the Feathered Spirit, both glittering in the dark.



Creation

There were 2 stages of creation in the Maya story. The first creation was of a world with animals and the second with humans.

In the world of animals created, the gods were unsatisfied that the animals could not speak and wanted to make some better beings that could worship them properly and speak to them. So they tried to make some out of clay.



But the clay men were soon rained on and they all melted. They then tried using wood but that made some really empty, cold men. On their third attempt, the gods decided to use some paste made from some maize and water (maize for the flesh and water for the blood) and the men turned out to be perfect! This is very symbolic of how maize was a staple part of the Maya diet.



Universe and Gods

According to the Maya, the universe was made up of a square and flat Middleworld that rested on the back of a huge turtle like creature.

The four directions of the Earth are associated with colours. The East is red, where the rising sun is. The South is yellow and the right hand of the sun.

The white North is associated with dead ancestors and the West is black, connected to death and the Underworld.

A giant tree stands in the centre of the Middleworld, with its roots reaching into the awful underworld, called 'Xibalba'.

The evil gods dwelled in this dreaded place.



Gods



Name: Itzamnaaj

Description: A supreme god, he was the creator of mankind and had invented writing and learning. He was depicted as a toothless old man and was always kind, unlike some other gods.

Name: Ix Chel



The wife of Itzamnaaj. She is the goddess of childbirth, healing, weaving and the moon. She has a snake in her hair and her toes are like jaguar claws.

Name: Chaak



A descendant of Itzamnaaj and Ix Chel. He is the god of storms and rain. He is usually a man with the fangs of a reptile and a curling snout.

Name: Hun Ixim



The maize god. From his head sprouted an ear of corn and he is very important to the Maya people. Another child of Ix Chel and Itzamnaaj.

Name: Kukulcan



Known as 'The Feathered Serpent', he is the god of the four elements, water, air, fire and earth.

Name: K'nich ajaw



The sun god or sun faced lord, travels across the sky during the day. But at night, he becomes the fearful Jaguar god and enters the Underworld.

Name: Ah Punch



The god of death, the most gruesome god as he has a skeletal nose, jaw and spine and his body is covered with hideous spots.

Society

Ancient Maya society was made up of different levels. The king was at the top, followed by his family, leaders and other nobles and royals. Craftspeople and merchants followed, the next were farmers and the slaves were at the bottom. Kings were thought to have godlike powers.

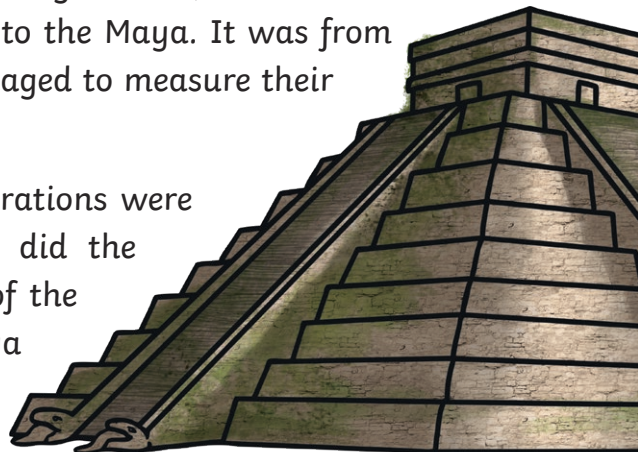


The status of a person was indicated by the amount of adornment they wore and how large their headdress was.

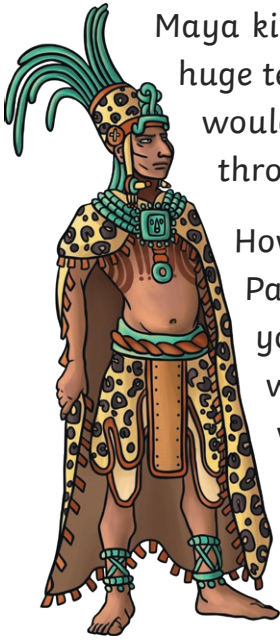
Huge palaces and pyramids were built high with religious structures on top of them as the Maya thought that this brought them closer to the gods in heaven. Some pyramids were also used for observing the sun, moon and stars.

Their movements were very important to the Maya. It was from buildings like these that the Maya managed to measure their years so accurately.

On special public holidays, great celebrations were thrown and only on these occasions did the commoners manage to get a glimpse of the king and his royal entourage. The Maya king would have his own court of wives, jesters, musicians and dwarves.

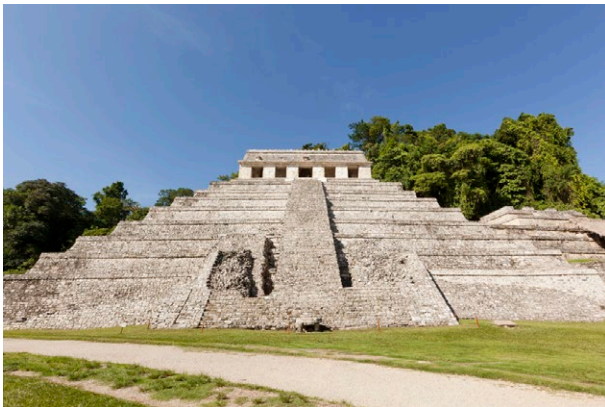


Kings



Maya kings were seen to be godlike. Their power was shown through huge temples and monuments. Upon the death of a Maya king, there would usually be war and bloodshed for the next place on the throne.

However, on one occasion, this did not happen. When King Pacal I died on the battlefield, his people decided to invite a young prince from a different city to take the throne. His name was also Pacal and he was only 12 years old. He became a very powerful king and went on to build the largest stepped pyramid of Mesoamerica in the city of Palenque (below, left). He is also known as 'Pacal the Great' and the jade mask in the photo below was found in his tomb.



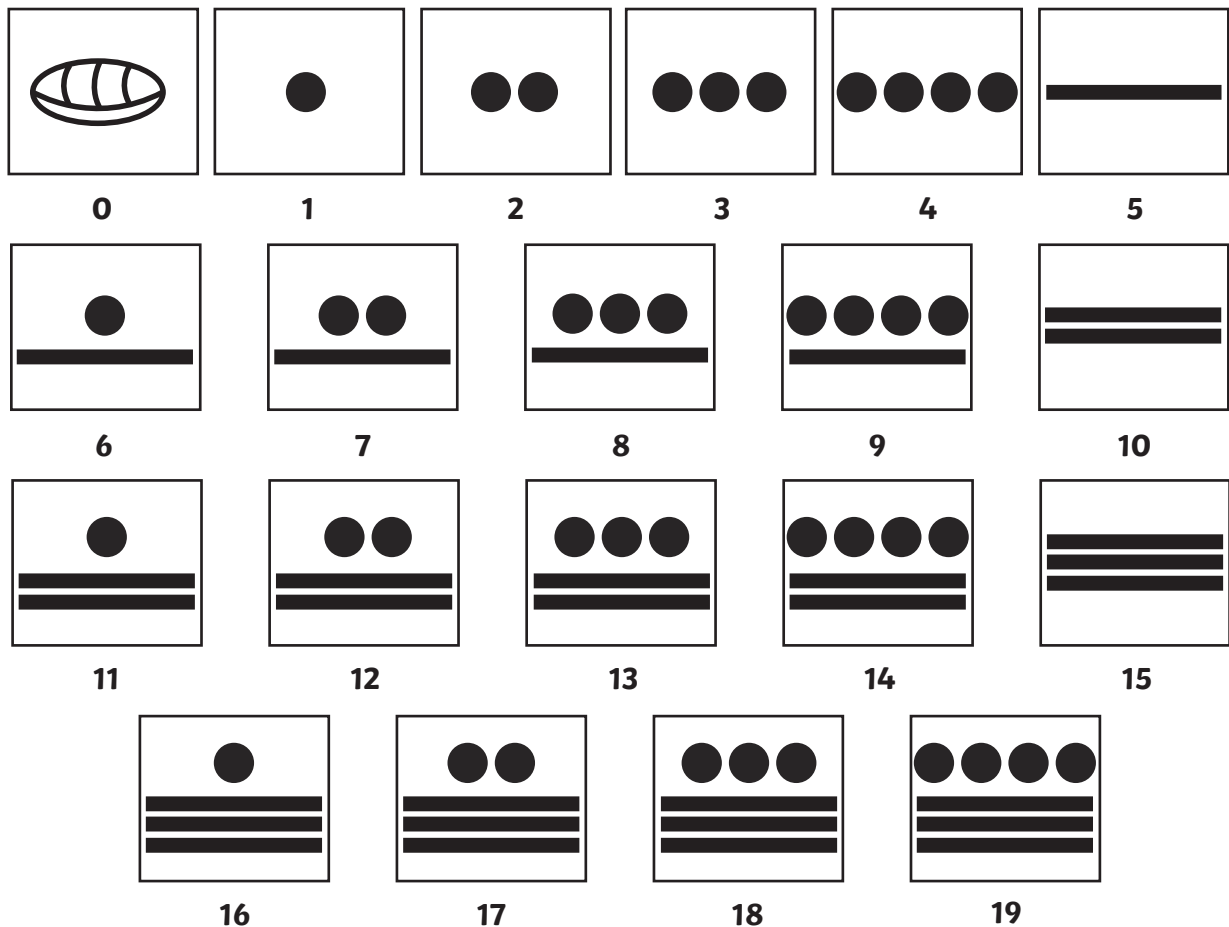
Peasants

The common people and peasants would have lived in very simple houses made from wood with thatched roofs. The houses were built on platforms made from stone or dirt to keep them safe from floods. It is these platforms that have been found as evidence for the houses. The dead were also buried under these houses. The Maya people of today still live in very similar houses.



Numbers

The ancient Maya used only a few symbols for numbers. Their system was based on the number 20 and they were one of the first people to use the number zero. With these symbols, the Maya managed to do sums, record dates on calendars and keep track of their history and culture.



Stelae

Stelae (single:stela) were stone columns that were carved into by the Maya. The carvings were visual recordings of the greatness of a king and his deeds.

What the Maya Left Behind

The Maya left behind some great structures and buildings, even whole cities.

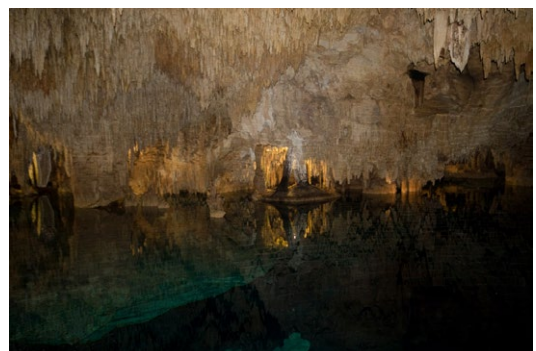


A Serious Game

Ball courts like the one shown in the photo above were found in the Mayan cities. It is believed that the game played in these courts was a very important one indeed. The Maya would act out the battles of the gods in the sky and Underworld on these courts. The aim was to keep a rubber ball in the air with different parts of their body and pass it through some stone hoops. Hands and feet were not allowed to be used. The losing team would sometimes be offered for sacrificing to the gods so this was not a light game!

Cave Ways

A series of linking pathways have been found in some caves in Mexico. It has been thought that the Maya sometimes buried their dead in caves as they believed that their ancestor's souls lived in those caves with the gods of the Underworld.



Lost Cities

Palenque

Situated in what is now Chiapas, Mexico, the city of Palenque was named by Spanish explorers. It was actually called 'Lakam Ha' by the ancient Maya, which means 'big water' due to its many streams. Though abandoned and empty now, thousands of people once lived there. We have managed to learn about the city and its rulers through the Maya glyphs left behind.



Tikal

The city of Tikal is in what is now northern Guatemala. Up to 60,000 people once lived there. The city was in control of several smaller cities and was in a war of power with the city of Calakmul.

Tomina

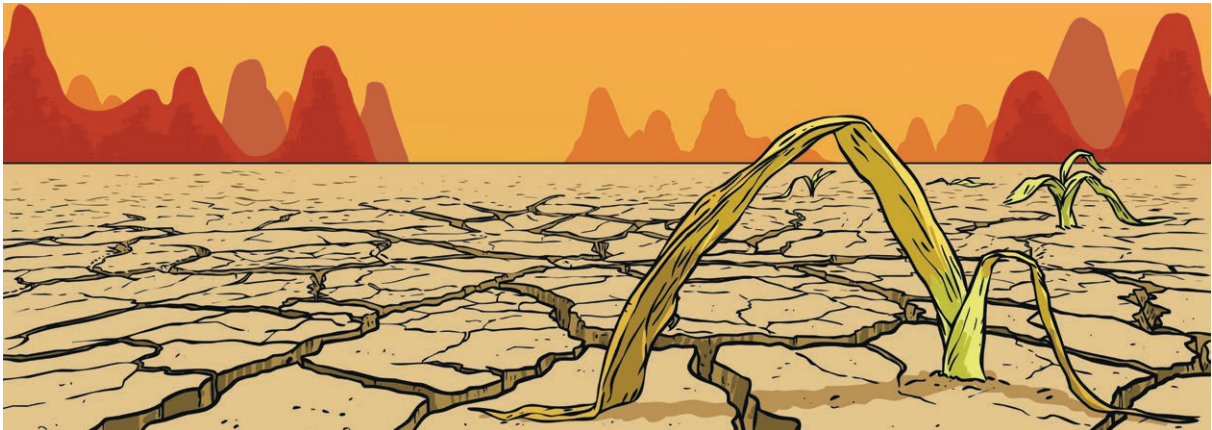
In the same state as Palenque, Tonina was one of their great rivals. The two cities were engaged in quite a few wars together. Tonina was one of the last southern Maya cities to exist.



So What Happened?

One of the biggest questions is the one about what actually ended the Maya reign. There have been different conclusions. One of them was the shortage of farmland. As the Maya depended heavily on farming maize and the land would become exhausted after a while, this could have become too big a problem. Rulers could have also focussed their attention too much on building rather than farming.

There was also a drought in Mesoamerica between 800 to 1000BCE, which would have affected the Maya greatly.



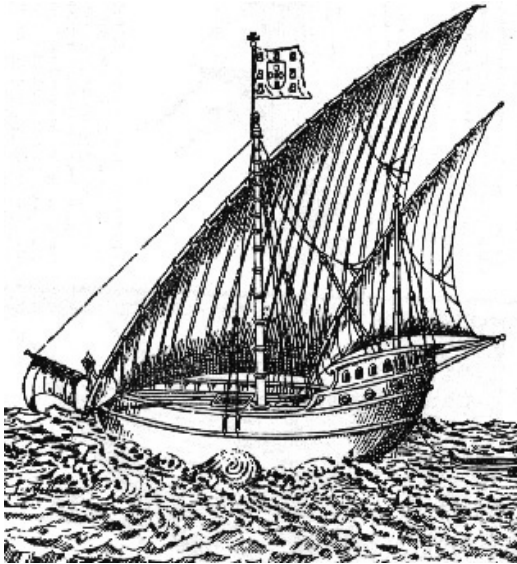
Another theory is that, when invaders began to take over the cities, the Maya people realised that their rulers weren't actually godlike and lost faith in them. This made it hard for the rulers to maintain order and most Maya simply moved away or died in battle.



Cancun

This ball court marker was found in the city of Cancun. Weapons and abandoned palaces have been found there which have lead archaeologists to believe that invaders slayed the royals and ended the city in around 800 AD.

The Spanish Conquest



It was in 1517 that the first Spanish explorers reached Yucata`n. They set out to conquer the Maya and eventually succeeded.

However, this did not happen through war alone as disease was a huge killer of the Maya people, particularly smallpox. The Spanish brought this fatal disease with them, which the Maya had no chance against.

It took almost 170 years for the Maya to be fully conquered. Though some Maya did survive, their civilisation had been crushed.

The Modern Maya

The Maya people of today still live in Mesoamerica, and their largest settlement is in Yucata`n, Peninsula.

Whilst some of their ways have changed to adapt to the modern world, they have kept many of their ancient traditions including the farming of maize and the methods used to farm.

It is amazing to see that they are still living in such similar ways and in the same place as their ancestors from so many generations ago.



Ancient Maya Timeline



1800 B.C.E

The ancient Maya begin to farm and settle in villages.



300 B.C.E

The ancient Maya begin to farm and settle in villages.



300 - 900 B.C.E

The ancient Maya begin to build large cities and become highly skilled in writing, art and astronomy.

1517

The Spanish explorers arrive in Yucata'n.





