

YEAR 3 - WEEK 8

DISCOVERY AND FOUNDATION SUBJECTS

Click on the lesson you would like to complete today!

[Monday](#)

[Tuesday](#)

[Wednesday](#)

[Thursday](#)

[Friday](#)

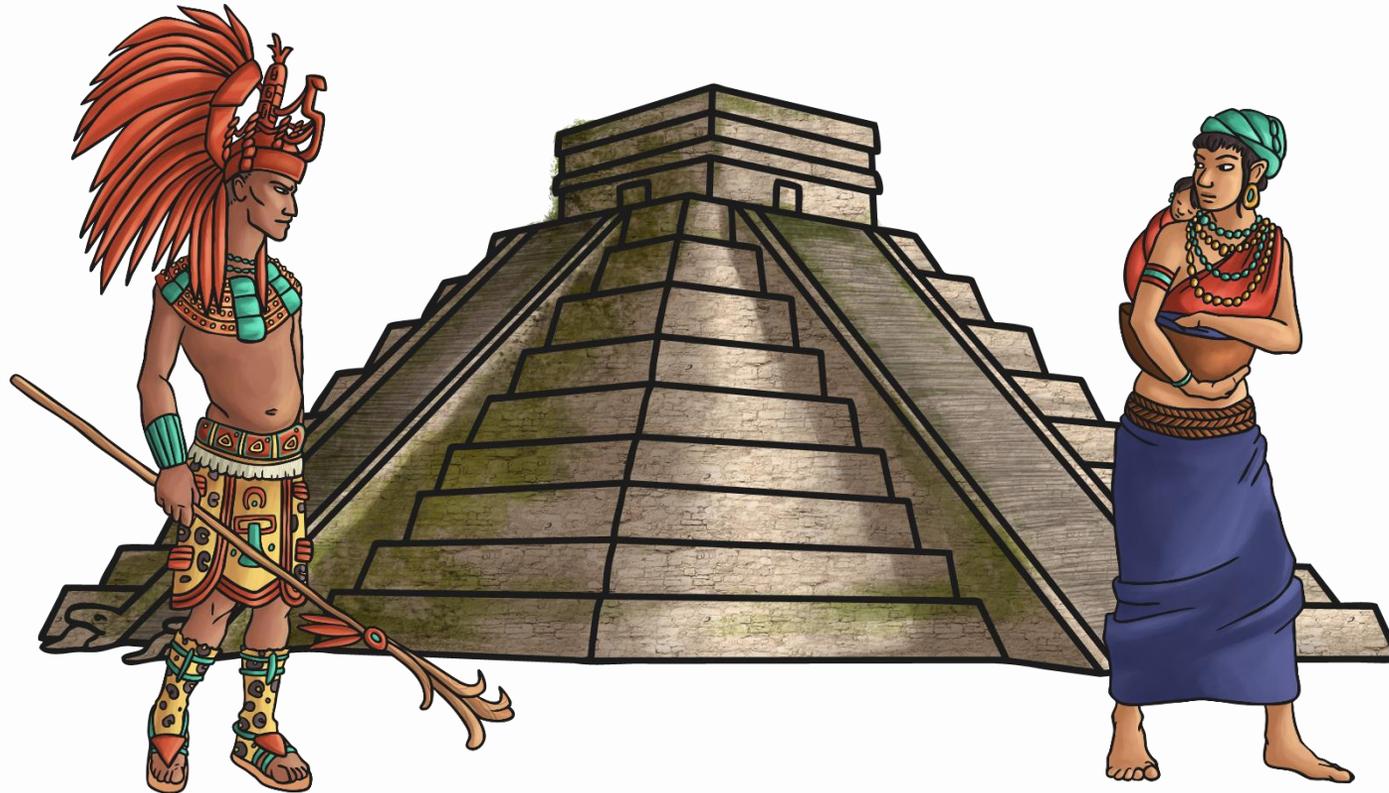
MONDAY- HISTORY

Maya Civilisation

In this lesson, we will learn where and when the Maya people lived. We will find out what they were like and what they invented.

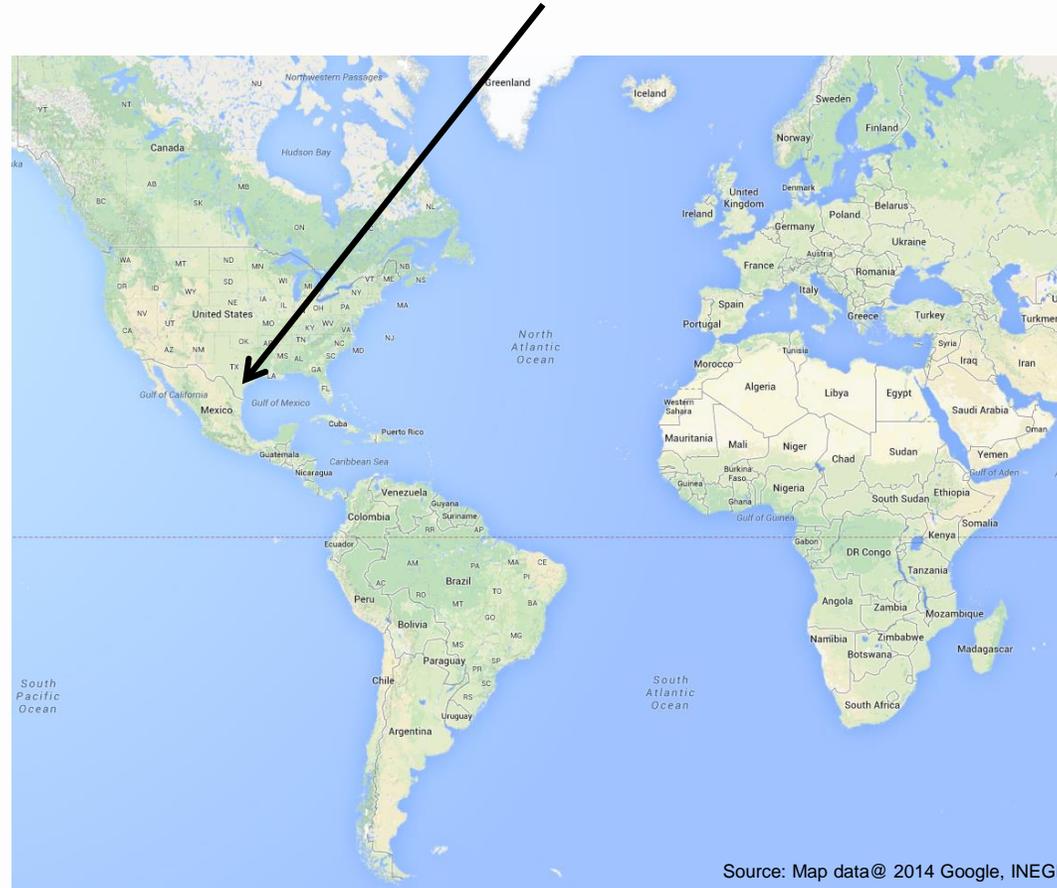
- [Click here for the lesson video](#)
- [Go to the next slide to start learning!](#)

The Maya Civilisation



Where did they live?

Mexico & Central America



Source: Map data@ 2014 Google, INEGI

THE LOCATION OF THE MAYA

Today, the area the Maya used to live in spreads over 5 countries: Mexico (southern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula), Belize, Guatemala, a small area of west Honduras and the very north of El Salvador.



Maya or Mayan?

Although it's possible to find mention of the 'Mayan' Civilisation, academics use 'Maya' to describe all aspects of the civilisation and people, 'Mayan' is used only to describe the language. 'Maya' is both singular and plural.

When was the Maya Civilisation?

The Maya civilisation came into being around 2000 BC but the Classic Period from around AD 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 production, 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.

Who were they?

The Mayas were scholars who invented their own system of writing and were skilled astronomers and mathematicians.



MAYA PEOPLE

The ancient Maya people were quite a sophisticated bunch! They developed a writing and number system; studied and charted the stars and planets; invented three complex calendars to keep track of time; built impressive temples, palaces, monuments and cities; skilfully farmed the land and established a complex political system.

The ancient Maya were a clever, deeply religious people who valued intelligence and learning. This helps to explain how and why they were able to develop a complex, thriving civilisation which began over 2000 years ago.





What did they wear?

Men wore a simple loincloth. If it was cold they also wore a cloak called a 'manta'.

Women wore simple dresses with little shape. The cloth was made from plant fibres like cotton. Plants were used to make colourful dyes.

A wealthy Maya might wear animal skins and a distinctive headdress decorated with quetzal or macaw feathers. The more important he was, the bigger the headdress!

They made jewellery from jade, a precious stone.

Both men and women grew their hair long and had tattoos.

Introduction to the Maya Civilisation - Activity

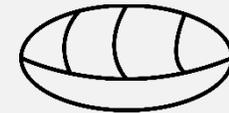
1. When and where did they live?

2. Describe what the Maya people were like.

3. Explain what was invented by them.

TUESDAY- HISTORY

Today we are going to be learning about the ancient Maya number system.



= 0



= 1



= 5

[Go to the next slide to find out more!](#)

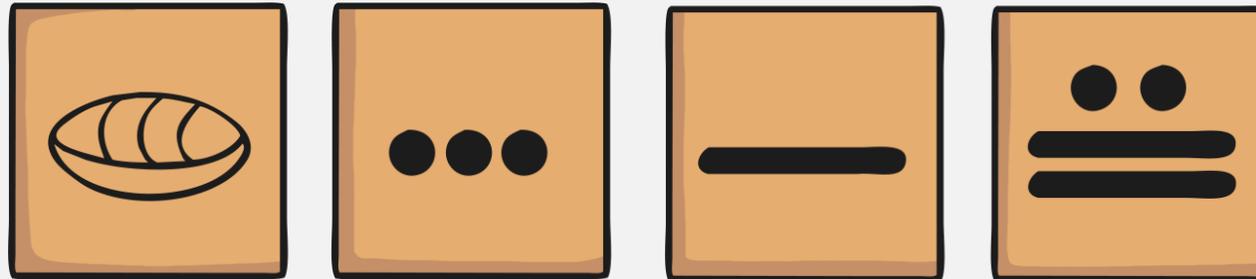
THE MAYA AND NUMBERS

The Maya had a good understanding of numbers and they developed a complex number and counting system which was advanced for their time.

They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero and this allowed them to develop a place value system where a zero could act as a place holder in large numbers.

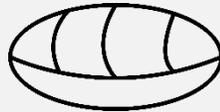
This enabled the Maya people to distinguish between numbers like 23 and 203, where the placement of the zero determines the value of the digit 2 as 200.

The Maya people used symbols to represent their numbers. Let's have a look at how it worked.



NUMBER SYMBOLS

The Maya people used just three symbols in their number system. These are thought to represent items that the Maya people might have first used to count with such as pebbles, sticks and shells.



= 0



= 1



= 5

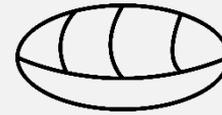
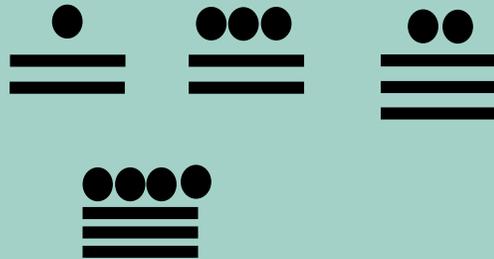
MAYA NUMBERS

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 
10	11	12	13	14
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 
15	16	17	18	19
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 

ACTIVITY

SHELLS, STICKS AND PEBBLES

What numbers do these symbols represent?



= 0

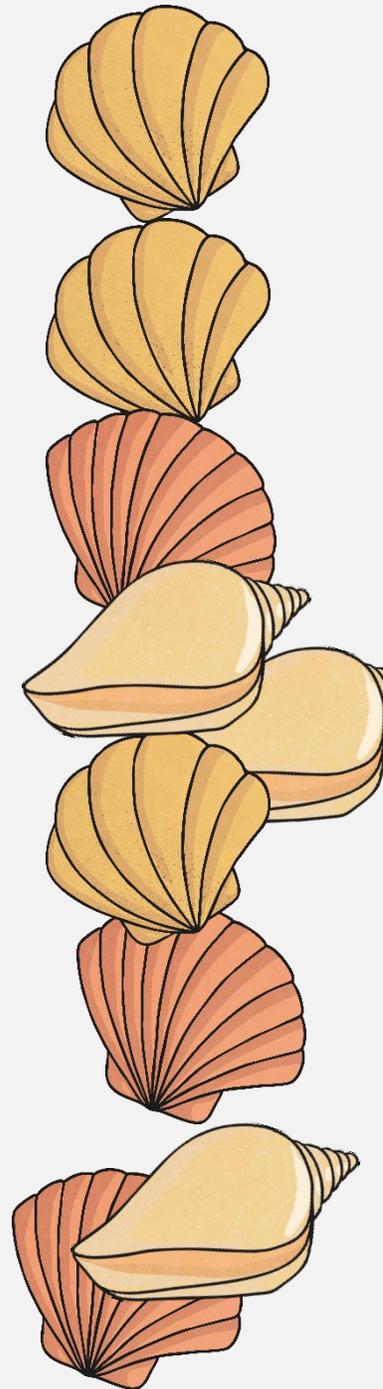


= 1



= 5

Can you make these numbers using shells, sticks and pebbles?
If not, practise writing numbers 0-19 using the ancient Maya number system.



Challenge Activity

The Ancient Maya Number System

Use the ancient Maya number system to help you solve these calculations. Try writing the number sentence to help you.

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	•	••	•••	••••
—	•	••	•••	••••
10	11	12	13	14
—	•	••	•••	••••
15	16	17	18	19
—	•	••	•••	••••

<p>eg:</p> <p>7 + 3</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	 	

WEDNESDAY- FRENCH

Bonjour! Hello!

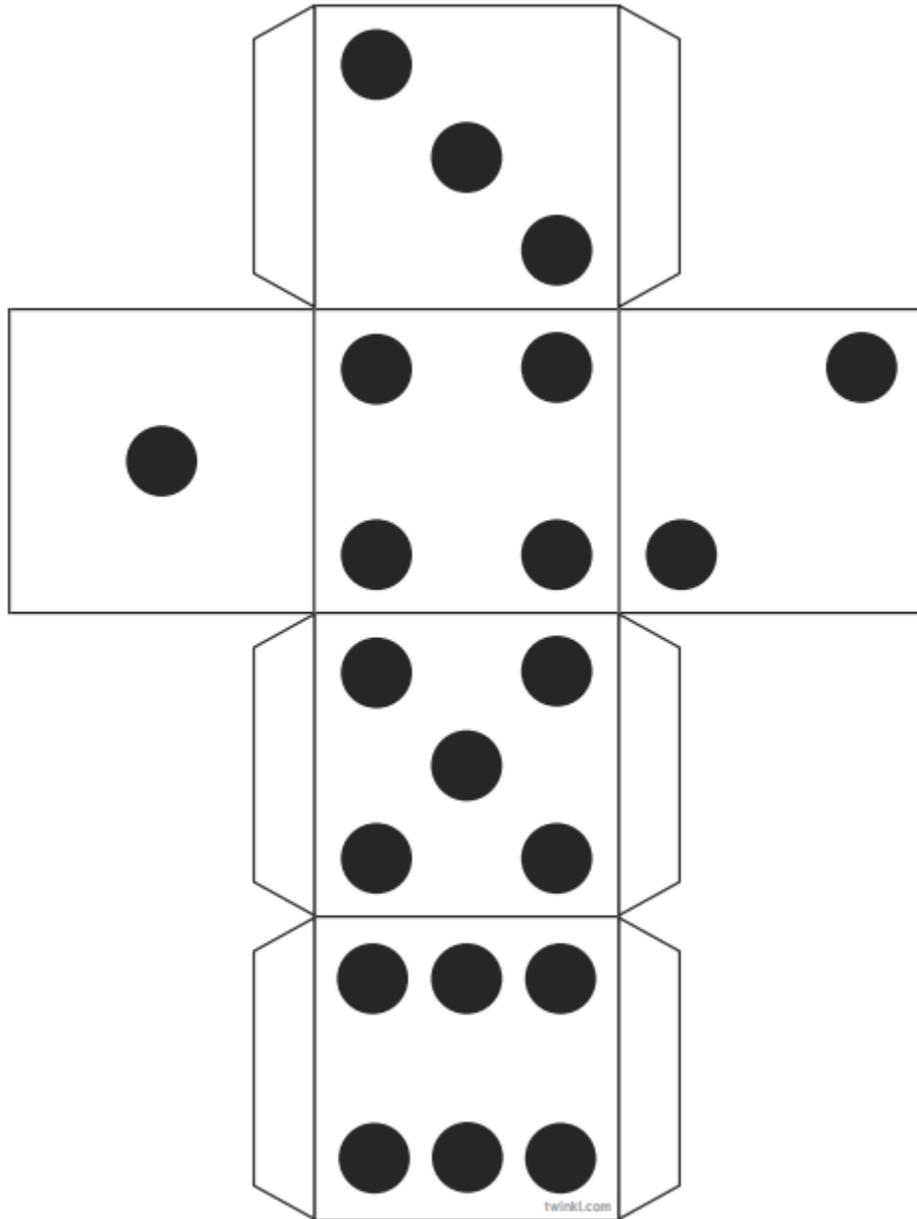
This week we will be learning how to say the
12 months of the year.

TASK: Draw out a table like the one below. Write out the months of the year in English **then** watch the video below. Once you are feeling confident, pause the video and see what months you can remember by completing the French column of your table.

Watch the video again to check you answers. Fill in any gaps and correct any spelling mistakes with a green pen or pencil.

Months in English	Months in French

[Click here](#) to watch the video.

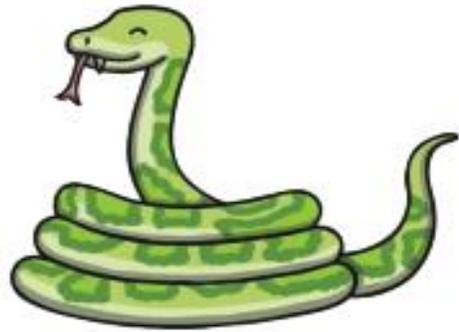


GAME

Snake & ladders

Print this sheet to make your own dice and counters or use some you have at home. The board game and rules are on the following slide.

Snakes and Ladders

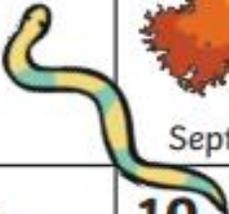


You will need...

- The Snakes and Ladders Board Game board
- A dice
- A counter per player

How to play...

1. Traditional Snakes & Ladders with a twist! When a player lands on a picture, they must say the word in French to their partner. If they say the word correctly then they can move forward one space. If they say the word incorrectly, the player misses a turn.
2. Players can use the help cards to check their answers.

18  May	19	20	21  January	22  November	End
17  July	16  February	15	14 	13  September	12 
6 	7  October	8  August	9  March	10 	11
5  June	4	3  April	2 	1  December	Start

Help Card 1



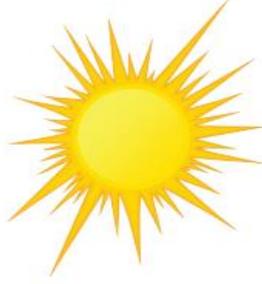
décembre

Help Card 2



avril

Help Card 3



juin

Help Card 4



octobre

Help Card 5



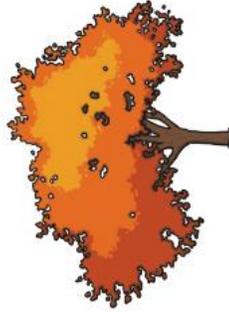
août

Help Card 6



mars

Help Card 7



septembre

Help Card 8



février

Help Card 9



juillet

Help Card 10



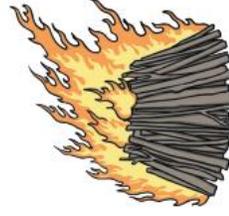
mai

Help Card 11



janvier

Help Card 12



novembre

THURSDAY - MUSIC

[Click here](#) to access Yumu for today's music lesson. Each of you have an individual log in. If you do not have your log in details, please email your class teacher.

FRIDAY - ART

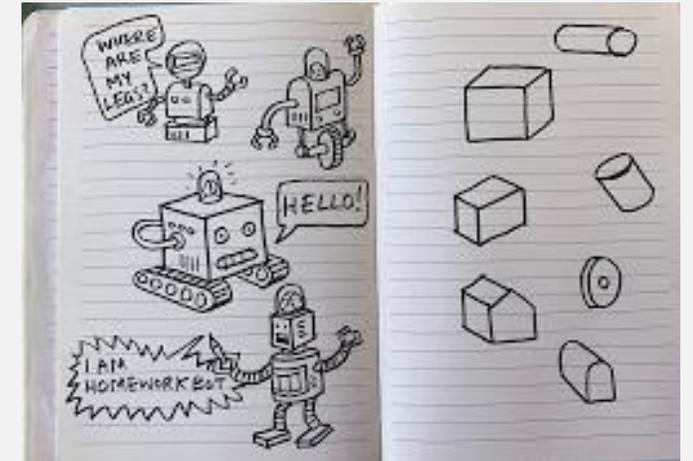
Welcome to lesson 5 of Art Club with Olaf Falafel! Your self portraits looked great!
Keep up the hard work 😊

Below are some of the main resources you will need for today's lesson:

- A4 paper
- Pen or pencil
- Colouring pencils or felt tips
- Old magazines, food packaging, anything that will make a really weird collage really, paper, pens, paint scissors and glue

For more information on the resources you may need, please check in the description underneath the video.

[Click here](#) to watch Episode 5 of Art Club with Olaf Falafel. Enjoy!





Well done for all your hard work this week.

Don't forget to send your work to your class teacher – we love hearing from you! Have a lovely weekend 😊