



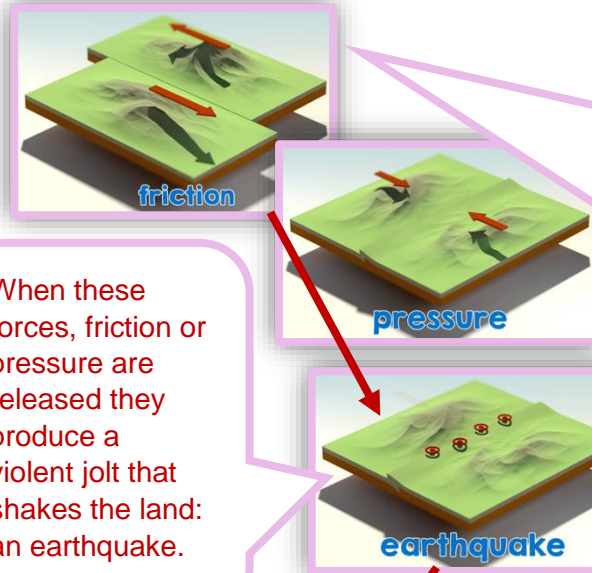
Key Vocabulary

- Amplitude** The **amplitude** is the size of the wiggles on an earthquake recording.
- Aftershock** **Aftershocks** are smaller earthquakes which occur after a large earthquake.
- Earthquake** An **earthquake** is any sudden shaking of the ground caused by the passage of seismic waves through Earth's rocks. Seismic waves are produced when some form of energy stored in the Earth's crust is suddenly released, usually when masses of rock straining against one another suddenly fracture or 'slip'.
- Intensity** **Intensity** is a measure of the size of an earthquake based on observation of the effects of the shock on the earth's surface.
- Location** A **location** is the place where something happens or is situated.

Massive Quakes

Indian Ocean: 26th December 2004 – 9.1-9.3 on the Richter scale
 Haiti: 12th January 2010 – 7.0 on the Richter scale
 Japan: 11th March 2011 – 8.9 on the Richter scale
 Nepal: 25th April 2015 – 7.8 on the Richter scale

Amazingly, every 30 seconds there is an earthquake somewhere on Earth. However, most are minor.



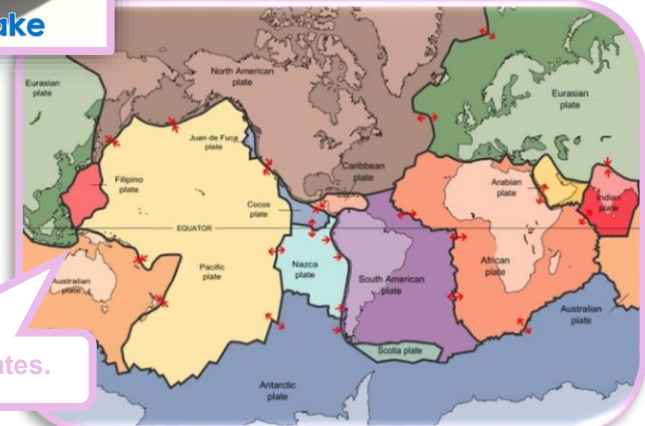
When these forces, friction or pressure are released they produce a violent jolt that shakes the land: an earthquake.

The Earth's surface is made up of a number of plates that are almost always moving. Most earthquakes happen where these plates meet. Some of the plates slide past each other, causing *friction* to build up. While some move towards each other, causing a build-up of *pressure*.

Although most are minor, a major earthquake can cause a lot of destruction.



The Earth's tectonic plates.



Magnitude The **magnitude** is a measure of the size of an earthquake based on the quantity of energy released: specified on the Richter scale.

Recurrence If there is a **recurrence** of something, it happens again.

Tectonic Plates The Earth's crust and upper part of the mantle are broken into large pieces called **tectonic plates**.

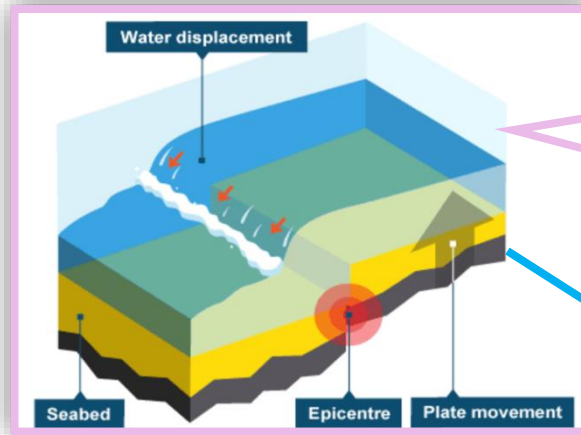
Tremors A **tremor** is a small earthquake.

Tsunami A **tsunami** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.

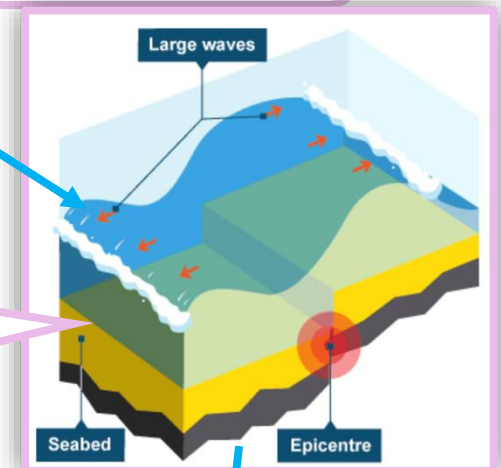
Seismograph A **seismograph** is an instrument for recording and measuring the strength of earthquakes.



The word **tsunami** means 'harbour wave' in Japanese.



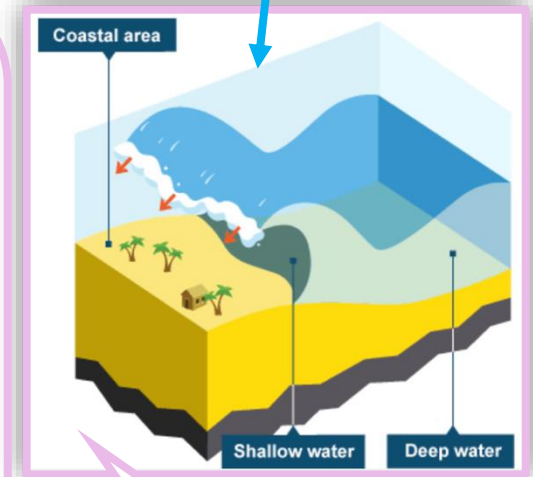
Earthquakes which occur under the water form a tsunami.



The water is displaced (moved from its usual position), creating a wave which spreads out. The wave moves through the ocean at speed.

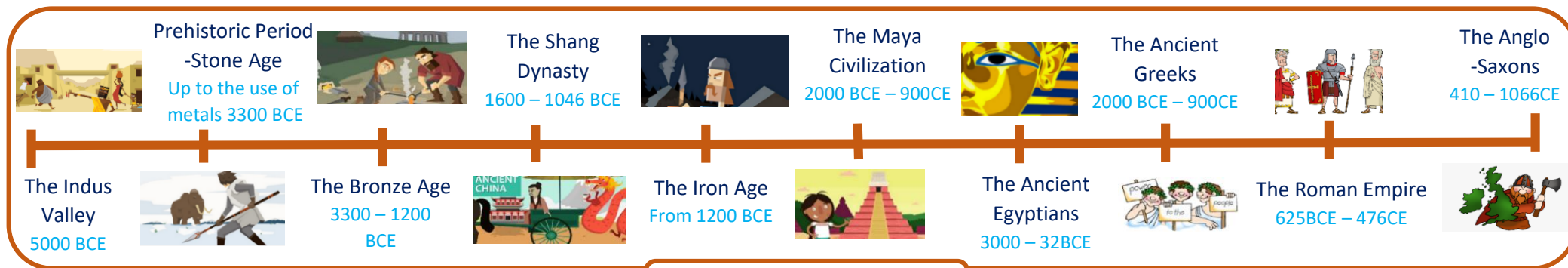
Boxing Day Tsunami

- A huge volume of water was shifted by the sudden rise of part of the sea bed along a 1,600km fault line. The waves raced across the Indian Ocean towards land.
- When they hit the coast, the tsunami waves (which were up to 30m high) caused widespread flooding of towns and villages.
- Indonesia was the worst affected, followed by Sri Lanka, India and Thailand.
- Altogether, more than 200,000 people were killed in 14 countries.



The tsunami slows as it reaches the shore but the waves increase in height.

Knowledge Organiser – The Maya Civilisation (Year 6)



Early History Time Line

Key Vocabulary

civilisation

An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.

ritual

A ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in a set order.

codex

A codex is an ancient type of book which was written by hand, not printed.

maize

Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.

cacao beans

Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.



Chichen Itza

Who were The Maya?

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.

Where did the Maya used to live?

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.




The Writing System

The Maya writing system, used to write several different Maya languages, was made up of over 800 symbols called glyphs. Some glyphs were logograms, representing a whole word, and some were syllabograms, representing units of sound. They were carved onto stone buildings and monuments and painted onto pottery. Maya scribes also wrote books, called codices, made from the bark of fig trees. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language.



The Writing System

The Maya developed a complex number and counting system that was advanced for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero. 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. The Maya used a base 20 number system, so after number 19, multiples of 20 were written above the bottom

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

Religion

Religion was an integral part of the ancient Maya culture, intertwined with all other aspects of society.

The Maya believed in and worshipped a number of different gods. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods to demonstrate their respect and loyalty.



Food

Maize was a very important crop, and formed up to 80% of their diet. To plant the maize, holes would be made in the soil with a sharp bladed, wooden digging stick called a dibble. The soil was very dry and if the May rains didn't come, a whole year's crop would be lost.

The Maya are believed to be the first to discover cocoa. They learned that the beans inside the cocoa pods could be harvested and made into a liquid that would become a treasured Maya treat.

Maya chocolate was very different than the chocolate we know today. It was a liquid made from crushed cocoa beans, chilli peppers and water. They poured the liquid from one cup to another until a frothy foam appeared on top. In fact, the word 'chocolate' is said to come from the Maya word 'xocolatl' which means bitter water.

