

CAN CHOCOLATE TRANSFORM THE WORLD?

THE ANCIENT MAYA

Civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government.
The Ancient Maya	The Maya were an ancient civilisation of people who lived in an area that used to be known as Mesoamerica.
Drought	A long period of time with little or no rain.
Codices	Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.
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
CE/AD	The Common Era. We are now living in 2024 CE.
BC/BCE	Before the Common Era. The time before the Common Era.

Who were the ancient Maya + where did they live?

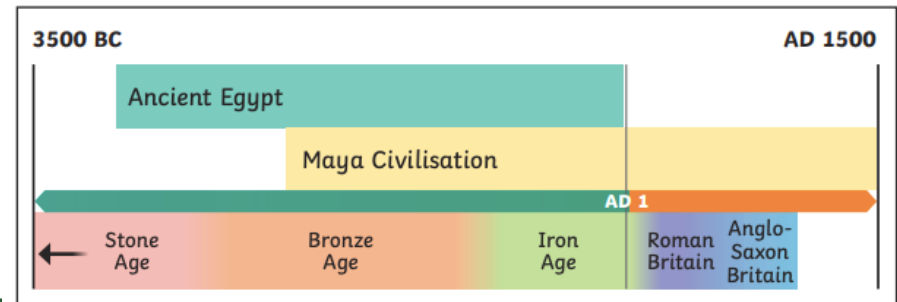


The Maya were an **ancient civilisation** of people who lived in an area that used to be known as **Mesoamerica**. This huge area is made up of Mexico and part of Central America, including the rainforest. The Maya built cities, monuments and ornate sculptures.

The Maya people are remembered for amazing creations and ideas.

When was the ancient Maya civilisation?

The Maya first developed their civilisation in around **2000 BC**. In around **1600 AD** the Maya were conquered and destroyed by the Spanish invaders.



Key dates

c. stands for circa, which means approximately

c. 2000 BC	The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
c. 300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to a drought. People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s (16 th century)	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood, explore Copán and other cities including Chichén Itzá, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation .
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.

Maya Religion

The Maya believed in many gods and goddesses. They thought that the gods and goddesses had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them.

The Maya people would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods and goddesses.

Maya priests were believed to be able to communicate directly with the gods and goddesses. As a result, they were very important in society.



Maya Food

The Maya people mainly ate **maize** (corn). Maize was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from maize dough by the gods.



The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich. It was used for medicines and in ceremonies. The cacao beans were highly valued and even used as a form of money.



Maya Belief in Afterlife

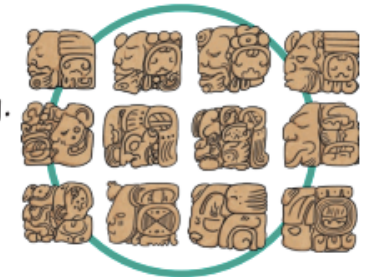
The Maya believed that the soul is bound to the body at birth. Only death or sickness can part the body and soul, with death being the permanent parting. To them, there is an afterlife that the soul reaches after death.

The Maya people believed that the Earth, which they called the Middle-world, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile. After death, the soul would go to the Upper-world or the Under-world.

The Maya believed the Upper-world was in the sky or heavens and was connected to the Middle-world by the branches of a tree. A tree connecting its branches to the Upper-world was also believed to grow its roots down to the Under-world.

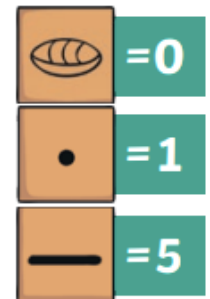
Maya Writing

The Maya writing system was used to write several different Maya languages. It was made up of many symbols called **glyphs**. The **glyphs** were carved on stone buildings and monuments and painted on pottery. Maya scribes also wrote books called **codices**.



Maya Numbers

The Maya developed an advanced number system for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero as a placeholder. The number system used three symbols in different combinations.



GEOGRAPHY: MEXICO

Continent	A continent is a large area of land containing many countries. There are 7 continents.
Country	An area of land, within a continent, that has its own border and government..
Region	An area considered as a unit for geographical reasons. A named area within a country.
Peninsula	A piece of land that sticks out into the water but is still connected to the land.
Physical Features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Human Features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

Mexico is a **country** in the south of the **continent** North America. It lies between the USA and South America, in a **region** known as Central America. It's a long strip of land with coast on both sides; the Pacific Ocean on the west, and Caribbean Sea in the east, meaning it is a **peninsula**.

Much of Mexico is covered by **mountains**, with the highest peaks being over 5,000 metres in altitude. The north of the country is dominated by **deserts** that receive so little rain that only a few specially adapted plants and animals can survive. In the centre lies its sprawling capital Mexico City.

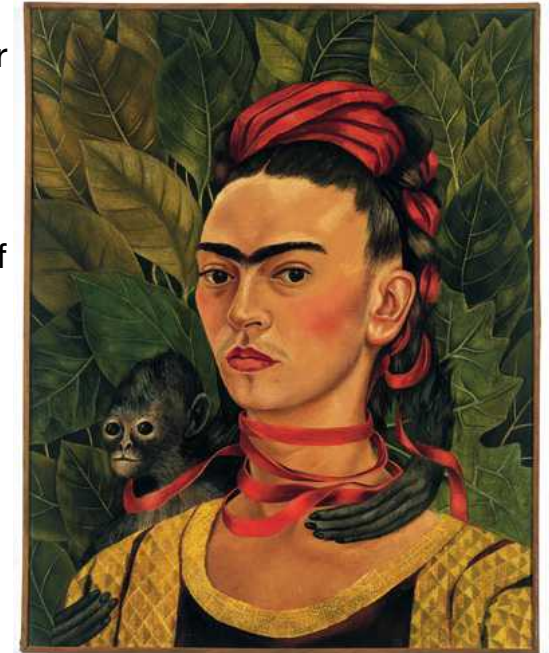
The south of Mexico is close to the **equator**, so it has a **tropical climate** and is covered by vast **rainforests** with a huge diversity of plants and animals.



ART: FRIDA KAHLO

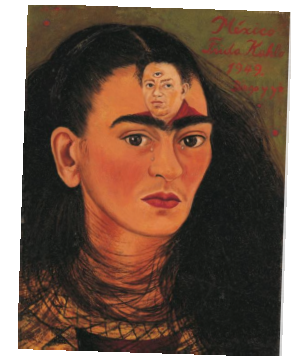
Frida Kahlo is a famous Mexican artist. She is most well-known for her portraits, self portraits and artwork inspired by the nature and artefacts of Mexico.

She painted 143 paintings - 55 of these are of herself. She was well-known for exaggerating her own facial hair in her paintings. Her self-portraits often show her with large bushy eyebrows and a moustache. Frida often painted herself wearing bright colours, flowers in her hair and jewellery. Her art also features symbols of Mexican folk culture.



Frida Kahlo only really became famous after her death. During her life, she was most well known for being married to Diego Rivera, a famous Mexican painter.

One of Frida Kahlo's paintings sold for \$3.2 million in 1995. This was the most a painting from Mexico had ever sold for.



DT: WHERE DOES CHOCOLATE COME FROM?

Chocolate is made from the beans of a Cacao tree.

Cacao trees are grown in tropical regions, such as in Brazil, South America and West Africa. Cacao trees are grown in large plantations in tropical regions, such as in Brazil, South America.

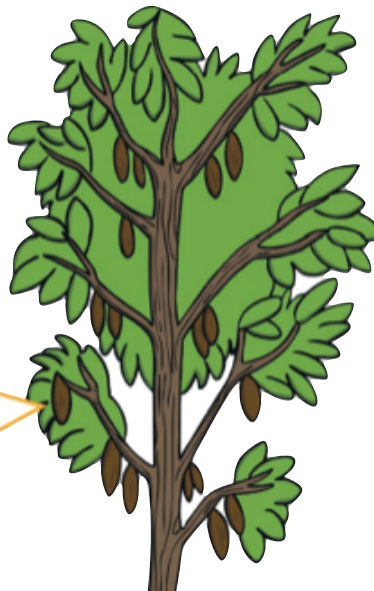
After 6 months, the cocoa pods are ripe and they are harvested.

The pods are split open with a machete and the cocoa beans are removed. The beans are then covered with banana leaves and left for 5 days to ferment.

The beans are dried out in the sun. The beans are then shipped to chocolate factories all over the world.

The shells are removed and the beans are ground into a thick liquid. Other ingredients, such as sugar and cocoa butter, are added to make the chocolate taste nice.

Finally, the chocolate is packaged and sent to shops to be sold.



DT: CHOCOLATE DESIGN



Market Research	Gathering information about your desired audience's needs and preferences.
Audience	The people who you want to buy your chocolate.
Purpose	The reason you are designing the chocolate.
Design Criteria	The goals that a product must achieve in order to be successful
Design	A plan or drawing of your product, showing what it will look like and what it will be made from.
Prototype	A prototype is an early sample of your chocolate to test your design.
Computer-Aided Design (CAD)	The use of computer-based software to help in design processes.
Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAM)	The use of computer-based software to help make a product.
Net	What a 3D shape would like like if it was opened out and laid flat. It is a pattern piece that can be used to create packaging for a product.
Pitch	A presentation of your idea to business owners.
Mould	A container used in food preparation to shape the finished product.
Packaging	Materials used to wrap or protect goods. The packaging of a product should protect the product, contain it, attract the desired audience and inform consumers about the product.