

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Yucatan Peninsula | a. period when the Mayas built many great cities |
| _____ 2. Mayas | b. time when soldiers from Spain conquered the natives of the new world |
| _____ 3. pre-classic era | c. the largest Mayan city |
| _____ 4. classic era | d. people who lived in the Yucatan Peninsula and what is today Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala |
| _____ 5. post-classic era | e. period when the Mayas lived in fishing villages |
| _____ 6. Tikal | f. period after the collapse of the Mayan empire |
| _____ 7. Spanish Conquest | g. area of land that juts out into the Caribbean Sea; includes part of Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala |

Multiple Choice

8. What was one trait Mayan people did not have?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. straight hair | b. tattoos |
| c. tall | d. crossed eyes |
9. What allowed the Mayas to move inland?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. they found fish in streams | b. they learned to plant crops |
| c. they began hunting | d. they found an Olmec city |
10. What were the most well-known structures in Mayan cities?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. burial mounds | b. deep wells |
| c. level roads | d. pyramid temples |

Constructed Response

11. What evidence is there that the Mayas had an advanced civilization? Use details from the reading selection to help support your answer.

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Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. halach uinic | a. the god of maize (corn) |
| _____ 2. ahkin | b. the goddess of the moon and rainbow |
| _____ 3. sacrifices | c. the head god; lord of the heavens and night and day |
| _____ 4. Itzamná | d. the god of rain |
| _____ 5. Chac | e. ruler of a Mayan city-state; also may have been a high priest |
| _____ 6. Yun Kaax | f. things given to the gods, such as valuable gifts, their own blood, or other humans |
| _____ 7. Ix Chel | g. Mayan priests who had knowledge of mathematics and astronomy |

Multiple Choice

8. According to the Mayan religion, from what were humans made?
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a. crocodiles | b. rain |
| c. corn | d. stars |
9. Who was the Mayan god of death?
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. Ah Puch | b. Buluc Chabtan |
| c. Kinich Ahau | d. Ek Chaub |
10. How many layers of heavens did the Mayas believe were above the earth?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 5 | b. 9 |
| c. 11 | d. 13 |

Constructed Response

11. What would happen to a sacrificed person who did not die after being thrown into the sacred well? Use details from the reading selection to help support your answer.

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- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. plaza | a. largest and perhaps oldest Mayan city |
| _____ 2. ball court | b. ruins of this city include a great pyramid, observatory tower, and a sacred well |
| _____ 3. causeway | c. a raised road two to four feet above ground level |
| _____ 4. Tikal | d. an open area in a city for public use |
| _____ 5. Copán | e. second largest Mayan city |
| _____ 6. Chichén Itzá | f. place where Mayans played a game that has similarities to modern basketball, soccer, and football |
| _____ 7. The Well of Sacrifice | g. place where live men were thrown to please the gods |

Multiple Choice

8. Mayan tools were made of what material?
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. iron | b. stone |
| c. bronze | d. steel |
9. Astronomers used what structure in Chichén Itzá for their work?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. observatory | b. pyramid temple |
| c. plaza | d. ball court |
10. Picture writing covers what famous ruin in Copán?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Giant Jaguar temple | b. The Well of Sacrifice |
| c. observatory tower | d. giant staircase |

Constructed Response

11. Describe how a Mayan city was organized. Use details from the reading selection to help support your answer.

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- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| _____ 1. alphabet | a. tree fibers pounded into a soft mass that, when dried, forms paper |
| _____ 2. glyphs | b. a writing system where each character stands for a letter |
| _____ 3. ficus tree | c. a writing system where pictures and symbols represent ideas and sounds |
| _____ 4. pulp | d. the name for a Mayan book |
| _____ 5. codex | e. the Mayas used fibers from the bark of this plant to make paper |

Multiple Choice

6. What did the Mayas use to make their paper white?
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. tree bark | b. glyphs |
| c. tree sap | d. lime |
7. How many complete Mayan books still exist today?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 3 | b. 5 |
| c. 11 | d. 16 |
8. Where do scientists get many of the samples of Mayan writing that they study?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. letters written by the Mayans | b. books in the Mexican national library |
| c. stones from Mayan buildings | d. paintings in caves |

Constructed Response

9. Why did the Spanish destroy Mayan books? Give details from the reading selection to support your answer.
