Collapse of the Mayan Civilization

What were 3 major factors that lead to the collapse of the Mayan Civilization?

- _____
- _____
- _____

How many years did the Mayan Civilization last? – _____

In the 8TH and 9TH centuries alliances broken down, _____ declined and intense _____ spiral out of control.

As war continued the level of violence and destruction _____.

The gorgeous _____ and _____ were destroyed.

Some cities even had _____ walls that passed right through the _____ of them.

_____ lay unfinished and kings unburied. Hundreds of thousands of _____ poured into the cities from the countryside, swelling their populations.

The Yucatan was a _____ environment and the Maya needed to develop smart and costly methods to thrive within it._____ increased soil erosion where soils were already quite thin.

The final fatal factor was _____. Their aqueducts and cisterns still occupied the jungles that have consumed their cities. However the length of the droughts was still too much.

<u>There were 2 major droughts that caused the fall of the Mayan Civilization:</u>

- _____ drought between 820 - 860.
- _____ drought from 1000-1100

Farmers planted seeds of _____ into the dry dirt year after year, but saw nothing sprout.

The Mayan population that survived the droughts migrated _____. This period is known as the _____, or Period of Disaster. Their civilization went through a massive shift and had a lot of

_____ changes. They got rid of God-Kings and replaced them with ruling **councils**. They dominated the trade routes in the region, especially _____. It became the _____ center of the northern lowlands from the 10th to the 13th century.

The Spanish brought over _____ like smallpox, influenza, and measles. Within 100 years, _____% of the native population was gone.

The Spanish conquest of the Maya began in _____.

The Mayans attacked _____ camps at night, laid traps for them in the jungle, and deployed rapid hit and run tactics. The Spanish had to invade and conquer each Maya city separately. When they finally established control over one region as soon as they moved to the next it would _____.

The city of Nojpeten was controlled by the _____ people and was located in the middle of a lake in Northern

_____, surrounded by defensive _____ and was not overtaken until _____. The city was attacked

by a large boat with _____ and mortars. The people of the city tried to fight back, but were beaten back and

_____ in the water as they tried to swim away.

Today there are _____ Maya people living in Guatemala, Southern Mexico, and the Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, El Salvador, and wester Honduras.

LIVEWORKSHEETS