Unit title: How did the achievements of the Ancient Maya impact their society and beyond?

1 Where did the Ancient Maya live?

A	India, Pakistan, Nepal, China and Bangladesh.
B	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.
C	France, Britain, Italy, Germany and Spain.
D	Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

2 The ancient Maya settled in…

A	…rainforests, surrounded by sea, quicksand, swamps and freshwater sinkholes.
B	…hills, fields and woods, surrounded by other countries.
C	…ice sheets covering mountains and valleys.
D	…forests, surrounded by sea, marshes and countryside.

3 What periods is the Maya civilisation split into?

A	Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, the Romans.
B	Plantagenets and Tudors.
C	Pre-Classic, Classic, Post-Classic, Conquest.
D	Classic and Post-Classic.

4 How was the Maya civilisation governed?

A	By no one.
B	It was a democracy.
C	It was an oligarchy.
D	Independent city states ruled by kings.

5 What challenges did the Maya face settling in the rainforest?

A	Hot conditions and monsoons.
B	Cold conditions, strong winds and the dangerous waves.
C	Droughts, communication issues and dangerous animals.
D	A lack of reliable electricity and poor wifi.

6 Who was the oldest God?

A	Kukulkan.
B	Ixchel.
C	Chaac.
D	Itzamná.

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7	What buildings were found in Maya cities?
A	Villas, churches, streets, baths, theatres and forums.
B	Temples, plazas, palaces, ball courts and observatory towers.
C	Flats, shops, train stations, offices and cinemas.
D	Huts, defensive walls and marketplaces.

8	Which Maya cities were abandoned and declined at the end of the Classic period?
A	Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Manaus.
B	Chichen Itza, Uxmal and Mayapán.
C	London, Manchester, York and Birmingham.
D	Palenque, Copán, Tikal and Calakmul.

9	Why did the Maya cities decline? Choose all that apply.
A	Alexander the Great conquered them.
B	Nobody knows the exact reason.
C	Overpopulation, ending of trade, fighting.
D	Taken over by the Roman Empire.

10	Why was cacao important to the ancient Maya?
A	It was believed to be given by the god Kukulkan as a gift to humanity.
B	They made a chocolate drink from it, which was often used in their religious ceremonies.
C	It was used as currency for trade.
D	All of the above.