The Maya civilization thrived in Mesoamerica from around 2000 BCE to 1500 CE.

The civilization was known for its advanced writing system, called hieroglyphics.

Maya city-states included Tikal, Palenque, Calakmul, and Copán.

The Maya developed a complex calendar system with a 365-day solar calendar.

The civilization was skilled in mathematics, using the concept of zero.

Maya cities featured impressive stone temples, pyramids, and plazas.

The Maya engaged in extensive trade networks across Mesoamerica.

The civilization practiced agriculture, growing crops like maize, beans, and squash.

The Maya were known for their intricate artwork, including pottery and carvings.

The Popol Vuh is a sacred text detailing Maya mythology and history.

The Maya believed in a pantheon of gods associated with nature and daily life.

Bloodletting rituals were common among Maya elite to appease the gods.

The Maya civilization was divided into various city-states, each with its own ruler.

The Maya constructed large ball courts for playing the Mesoamerican ballgame.

The civilization experienced periods of growth and decline throughout its history.

The Maya developed a sophisticated understanding of astronomy and celestial events.

The civilization created complex agricultural techniques, including slash-and-burn farming.

The Maya used a base-20 numbering system for their calculations.

The decline of the Maya civilization is attributed to factors like warfare and environmental changes.

The Maya engaged in rituals involving dance, music, and theatrical performances.

The civilization practiced a form of animism, believing that spirits inhabited nature.

Maya society was stratified, with nobles, commoners, and slaves.

The civilization built observatories for tracking celestial bodies.

The Maya created elaborate murals depicting gods, ceremonies, and daily life.

The city of Chichen Itza was one of the most influential Maya urban centers.

The Maya participated in long-distance trade with other cultures, such as the Olmecs and Teotihuacan.

The civilization produced a variety of textiles and crafts using local materials.

The Maya developed unique architectural styles, characterized by corbel arches.

Religious ceremonies often involved offerings, sacrifices, and rituals.

The civilization used a complex system of roads to connect their city-states.

The Maya developed a written language consisting of glyphs and symbols.

The civilization practiced various forms of divination to seek guidance from the gods.

The Maya had a rich oral tradition, passing down stories and knowledge through generations.

The civilization was influenced by earlier cultures like the Olmec and Zapotec.

The Maya constructed large agricultural terraces to enhance crop production.

The civilization's social structure included priests, warriors, artisans, and farmers.

The Maya believed in cyclical time, viewing history as a repeating series of events.

Major architectural achievements include the Temple of the Inscriptions in Palenque.

The Maya calendar included the Tzolk'in, a 260-day ritual calendar.

The civilization experienced significant urbanization during the Classic Period.

The Maya engaged in warfare to capture territory and resources.

The civilization's decline was marked by the abandonment of major cities in the southern lowlands.

The Maya practiced polygamy among the elite to strengthen political alliances.

The civilization used cacao beans as currency and for ceremonial drinks.

The Maya constructed causeways to facilitate trade and transportation.

The civilization developed unique pottery styles, often decorated with intricate designs.

The Maya had a deep understanding of agriculture, using crop rotation and companion planting.

Major ceremonies often involved the participation of entire communities.

The civilization's mythology included creation stories, flood myths, and heroic legends.

The Maya believed in duality, seeing balance in the forces of nature and life.

The civilization had a profound influence on later Mesoamerican cultures, such as the Aztecs.

The Maya established a system of tribute and taxation to support their rulers.

The civilization's political structure included councils of nobles advising the king.

The Maya engaged in elaborate funerary practices, burying rulers with grave goods.

The civilization used obsidian tools and weapons for hunting and warfare.

The Maya maintained diplomatic relations with neighboring city-states through marriage alliances.

The civilization celebrated festivals that included music, dance, and feasting.

The Maya created a ballgame with ritual significance, often linked to their cosmology.

The civilization's art included intricate carvings, stelae, and jade jewelry.

The Maya developed a complex system of mathematics, including calculations for time and astronomy.

The civilization's contributions to science and technology influenced later cultures.

The Maya established large agricultural estates worked by commoners and slaves.

The civilization's decline led to the fragmentation of political power among city-states.

The Maya constructed reservoirs and canals to support irrigation.

The civilization's artistic legacy continues to be studied and admired today.

The Maya produced various types of sculpture, including figurines and reliefs.

The civilization had a rich tradition of storytelling and mythology.

The Maya believed in the importance of dreams as a means of communication with the divine.

The civilization's achievements in mathematics and astronomy laid the groundwork for later studies.

The Maya civilization remains a significant focus of archaeological research and exploration.