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| | <p>The rise of the Olmec civilization, from which many aspects of Maya culture are derived, occurred in 1800 BC. Village farming became established throughout Maya regions.</p> |
| | <p>Mayan writing was developed around 700 BC.</p> |
| | <p>The earliest known solar calendar, created around 400 BC, was carved in stone.</p> |
| | <p>The Maya adopted the idea of a society ruled by nobles and kings 400 years after developing their writing system.</p> |
| | <p>The city of Teotihuacán was founded in the rainforest and for hundreds of years was the cultural, religious and trading centre. It was founded one hundred years before Christ.</p> |
| | <p>In the year 400 AD, Maya highlands were under the domination of Teotihuacán. The end of Maya culture and language begins in some parts of the region</p> |
| | <p>251 years before conflict increased, Tikal became the first great Maya city. Citizens from Teotihuacán arrived, with new ideas for weapons, and human devotion.</p> |
| | <p>A mysterious event destroyed Teotihuacán in 600 AD. Therefore, Tikal became the largest city in Mesoamérica. Tours still run to <u>Tikal</u> today.</p> |

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| | <p>The Emperor Pacal (born in 603 AD) died in 683 AD at age 80. He is buried in the Temple of the Inscriptions at Palenque. Mayan Pyramids can still be seen today</p> |
| | <p>In 751 AD, trade between Maya areas declined and conflict increased.</p> |
| | <p>In Tikal in 869 AD, construction stopped and the city began to come to an end.</p> |
| | <p>Tikal is abandoned one year before the collapse of the southern lowland cities.</p> |
| | <p>In nine-hundred AD, the Classic Period of Maya history ended, with the collapse of the southern lowland cities. Maya cities in the northern Yucatán continued to thrive.</p> |