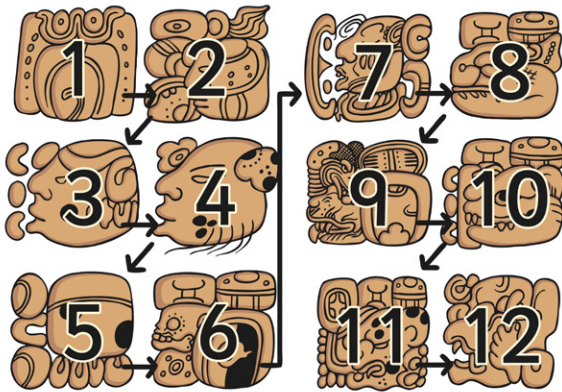


Maya Writing

The Maya were one of the five ancient civilisations to develop a writing script. The earliest Maya writing was found in Guatemala and dates to as far back as 300 BC.

The Maya people used signs or symbols called hieroglyphs or glyphs for short. Maya writing was written in columns and then read in a zig-zag way, like this:



Codices

There are four known codices left today; Grolier, Madrid, Paris and Dresden.

The Paris Codex: The Paris Codex was found in Paris and contains important information about the Maya astronomical signs (similar to zodiac signs). The Paris Codex is kept at the National Library of Paris in France.

The Dresden Codex: The Dresden Codex was found in Vienna, Austria, in 1759. It is the most complete of the three codices.

The Grolier Codex: The Grolier Codex was displayed at the Grolier Club in New York. Some historians argue that it is fake, although the fig bark paper it is written on is real.

There was not one single Mayan language and there are over 800 Maya glyphs.

Examples of Maya writing have been found carved in wood, on pottery, on stone monuments and in codices (books). Their temples were also carved with writing.

Codices were Maya books written by priests and clever people. In 1562, Diego de Landa (a priest - religious man) ordered the burning of many Maya codices as he believed they were a work of the devil. The Spanish also burned hundreds of other documents as well.

Landa's records on Maya writing were useful in helping us to understand their writing system. He wrote a guide to some of the glyphs which became known as Landa's alphabet. In the 1950's, a Russian man called Yuri Valentinovich Knorosov discovered that a lot of the Maya writing was based on sounds. This has really helped us to understand the Maya writing a lot better.



The Madrid Codex

The Madrid Codex measures 22 feet in length. It is painted on both sides and contains information about religious beliefs and rituals. It is now kept in the Museo de America in Madrid.

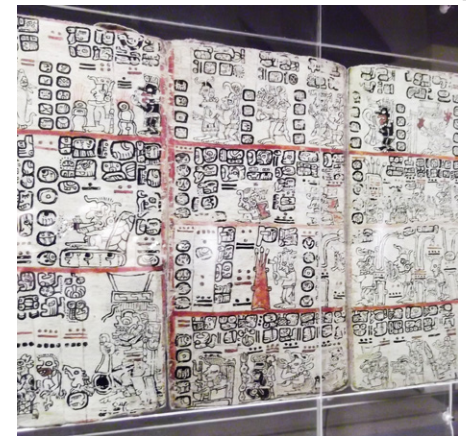


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Maya Writing Comprehension Questions

1. Where were the earliest examples of Maya writing found?

2. What is the name of the symbols the Maya people used to write with?

3. Where has Maya writing been found?

4. Who was Diego de Landa?

5. How did the Russian man, Yuri Valentinovich Knorosov help us to understand Maya writing better?

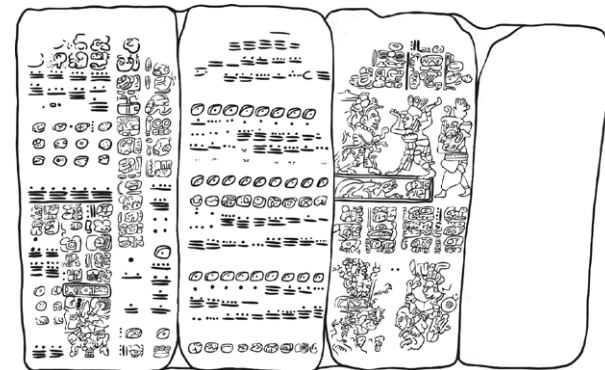
6. Which places do some of the Maya codices get their names from?

7. Which codex is the most complete?

8. Which codex might not be real?

Now can you think of your own question to ask a friend? Make sure you know the answer too!

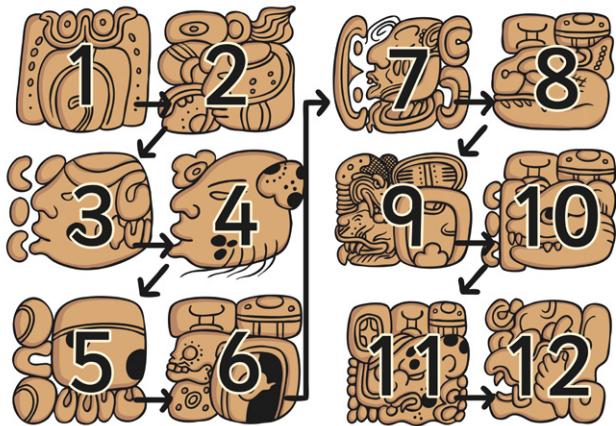
My question:



Maya Writing

The Maya were one of the five ancient civilisations to have independently developed a fully-fledged writing system. The earliest examples of Maya writing were found in San Bartolo, Guatemala and date to as far back as 300 BC.

The Maya people used a hieroglyphic writing system. Hieroglyphic writing consisted of signs or symbols called hieroglyphs or glyphs for short. The glyphs in Maya writing were either logograms (which represent words), or syllabograms (which represent a unit of sound). The Maya often had several syllabograms to represent the same sound so people could vary how they spelled words. Maya writing was written in paired columns and then read left to right down the page in a zig-zag fashion like this:



Different Maya cities and villages had their own customs, clothing and language. This meant that there was not one single Mayan language. There are over 800 Maya glyphs, but we can only decipher around 400 of them at the moment.

Examples of Maya writing have been found carved in wood, on pottery, on stone monuments and in codices (books). Writing has also been found on temples.

Codices were Maya books written by priests and scholars. They contained information about history, astronomy, religion and gods. However, only four known copies have survived to date. In 1562, a Catholic priest called Diego de Landa ordered the mass burning of a number of Maya codices, as he believed that they were the work of the devil. The Spanish also burned hundreds of other documents as well.

Fortunately, Landa's records on Maya writing were very useful in helping us to understand their writing system. He wrote a guide to some of the glyphs which became known as Landa's alphabet. However, it wasn't until the 1950's that a Russian linguist called Yuri Valentinovich Knorosov suggested that at least part of the Maya writing system was phonetic. This proved to be a massive breakthrough in understanding Maya writing. However, even today there are a number of glyphs that scholars are still unable to decipher.





Codices

The codices that remain were probably housed in private collections after being smuggled out of the Maya area sometime after the arrival of the Spanish. There are four known codices, but some historians question if the Grolier Codex is real for a number of reasons. The other three codices are named after the places in which they are kept today: Madrid, Paris and Dresden.

The Madrid Codex

The Madrid Codex is the longest of the surviving codices measuring 22 feet. It is painted on both sides and contains information about religious beliefs and rituals. The codex was found in two separate halves in Spain in the 19th century and it is now housed in the Museo de America in Madrid, where a perfect copy of the document is on display for visitors to see.

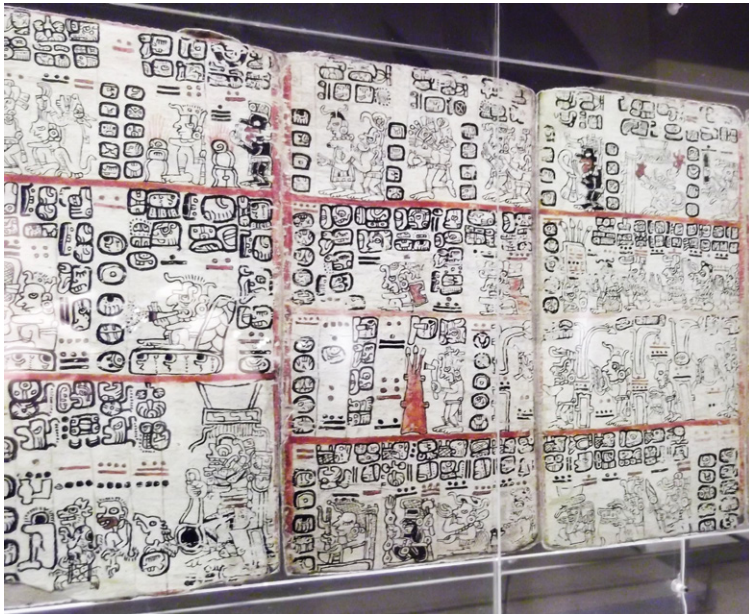


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The Paris Codex

The Paris Codex was found in a private collection in Paris in the 19th century. It contains information about the Maya astronomical signs (similar to zodiac signs) in the form of constellations, mostly in the shapes of animals and birds. The Paris Codex is housed in the National Library of Paris, in France.

The Dresden Codex

The Dresden Codex was bought from a private collector in Vienna, Austria in 1759 by the Royal Library of Dresden, Germany, where it is still housed today. It is the most complete of the three codices and contains information about planetary movements and lunar and solar eclipses in the form of astronomical tables.

The Grolier Codex

The Grolier Codex was reportedly found in a cave in Mexico in the 1960s and was later housed and displayed at the Grolier Club in New York. Its authenticity continues to be debated to this day, although it has been proved that the fig bark paper on which it is written dates back to around AD 1250. The Grolier Codex is now housed in the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico, but it is not on display.



Maya Writing Comprehension Questions

1. Where were the earliest examples of Maya writing found?

2. What is the difference between a logogram and a syllabogram?

3. Why do you think the Maya people often used different syllabograms to represent the same sound?

4. How do you read Maya writing?

5. Who was Diego de Landa and why did he order a mass burning of Maya books?

6. How did Diego de Landa help people to understand Maya writing?

7. Where do Maya Codices get their names from?

8. Which is the longest codex and which is the most complete?

9. What can the codices help us to learn about the Maya people?

10. Which codex do you think sounds the most interesting? Why?

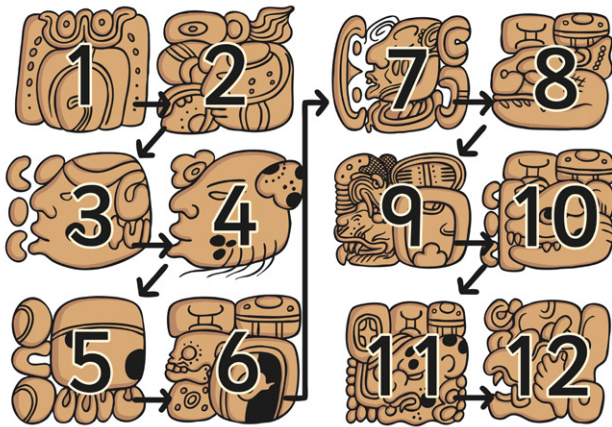
Extension: Now can you think of three of your own questions to ask a friend? Make sure you know the answers too!



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The Maya people used a hieroglyphic writing system. Hieroglyphic writing consisted of signs or symbols called hieroglyphs or glyphs for short. The glyphs in Maya writing were either logograms (which represent words), or syllabograms (which represent a unit of sound). The syllabograms would then be combined within a single glyph block and read together to create a word. As the Maya often had several syllabograms to represent the same sound, people could be creative when writing and choose different syllabograms to build up words. It seems that the Maya preferred to vary how they spelt words within the same piece of text, creating writing that was unique and artistic. Maya writing was written in paired columns and then read left to right down the page in a zig-zag fashion, like this:



Although all the ancient Maya people shared the same culture, the Maya people from different cities and villages had their own distinct customs, clothing and language. This meant that there was not one single Mayan language. There are over 800 Maya glyphs, but we can only decipher around 400 of them at the moment.

Examples of Maya writing have been found carved in wood, on pottery, on stone monuments and in codices (books). In addition to this, writing has also been found on lintels in their temples as well.

Codices written by Maya priests and scholars contained information about astronomy, religion and gods. However, only four known copies have survived to date. In 1562, a Catholic priest called Diego de Landa ordered the mass burning of a number of Maya codices, condemning them as a work of the devil. The Spanish also burned hundreds of other documents as well, so important historical and scientific records were lost due to ignorance and lack of compassion for the culture and beliefs of others. This means that our information about the Maya is incomplete, as important facts are unavailable to us.



Fortunately, Landa's records on Maya writing did prove to be instrumental in helping to understand their writing system and his guide to the Maya syllabary (which became known as Landa's alphabet) was influential in helping scholars to decipher the Maya writing system. However, it wasn't until the 1950's that a Russian linguist called Yuri Valentinovich Knorosov proposed the idea that at least part of the Maya writing system was phonetic. This proved to be a massive breakthrough in understanding Maya writing and further progress was made in the three decades that followed. However, even today, there are a number of glyphs that scholars are still unable to decipher which is testament to the complexity of the system.





Codices

The codices that remain were probably housed in private collections after being smuggled out of the Maya area sometime after the arrival of the Spanish. There are four known codices, but some historians question the authenticity of the Grolier codex for a number of reasons, such as its lack of reference to predictive omens that the other genuine codices refer to. The other three codices are named after the places in which they are kept today: Madrid, Paris and Dresden.

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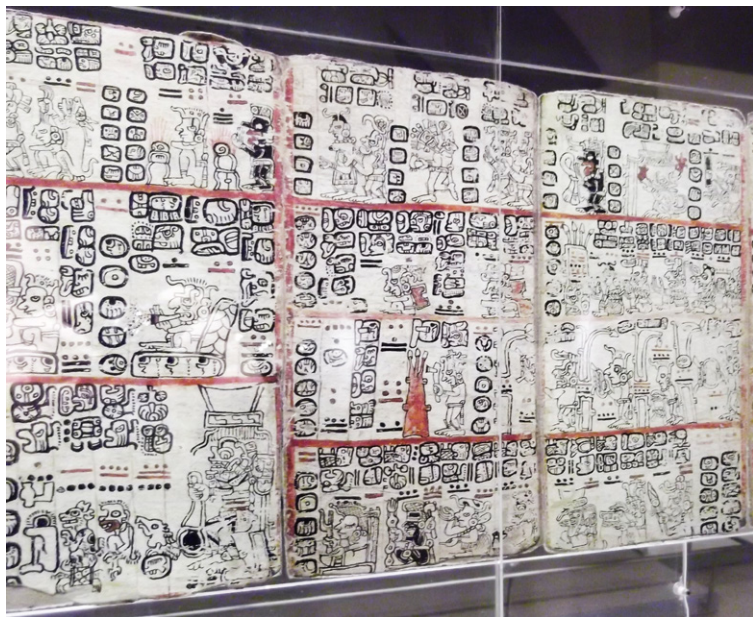


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Maya Writing Comprehension Questions

1. Where were the earliest examples of Maya writing found?

2. What is the difference between a logogram and a syllabogram?

3. Why do you think the Maya people often used different syllabograms to represent the same sound?

4. Who was Diego de Landa and why did he order the mass burning of Maya books?

5. What is the 'breakthrough' in beginning to properly understand Maya writing?

6. Who do you think may have smuggled codices out of the Maya area? Why?

7. Where do Maya Codices get their names?

8. Give an example of information found in one of the surviving Maya codices. How can this information help us to understand more about the Maya people and how they lived their lives?

9. What evidence suggests the Grolier Codex is authentic and what evidence suggests that it isn't?

10. Why do you think it's so difficult to prove the authenticity of the Grolier Codex?

Extension: Now can you think of three of your own questions to ask a friend? Make sure you know the answers too!