

**Class notes.**

We have seen a lot of examples this year of geography influencing how people live. For example, in West Africa, we saw people in the north mining \_\_\_\_\_ from the desert to trade with people in the south who had \_\_\_\_\_ from the forests. In China, we saw \_\_\_\_\_ grown as the main crop as people moved south to the fertile lowlands with plenty of water for the crops. Today we will explore how the geography of the Maya empire affected both the farming and trade of the Maya.

Look at each of the geographical features in the Mayan empire. With a partner, brainstorm how farmers could deal with the problem.

| Geographical Feature      | Hypothesis | The Mayan Solution |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Mountainous Highlands     |            |                    |
| Swampy Lowlands           |            |                    |
| Densely Forested Lowlands |            |                    |

**Slash-and-burn agriculture:**

Disadvantages of slash-and-burn technique:

**Mayan Trade**

> \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were mined in the cool highlands.

> These were traded for crops like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that were more easily grown in the lowlands.

What are some of the natural features that the Maya trade routes followed?