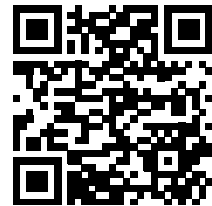


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Ancient Mayan Civilization



The _____ were an ancient civilization known for their advanced knowledge and _____ to the world. They lived in what is now Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and _____. This civilization flourished from around 2600 BC to the 16th century when the Spanish _____ arrived. One of the most remarkable achievements of the Mayans was their _____ system, known as the Mayan script, which was the most sophisticated and highly developed writing _____ in pre-Columbian Americas. Another significant contribution was their _____, which was incredibly accurate for its time. The Mayans were also experts in _____, and they used their astronomical observations to guide agricultural practices and religious ceremonies. Their _____, such as the one at Chichen Itza, are monumental and stand as a testament to their architectural and engineering _____. Unlike many contemporary civilizations, the Mayans were ruled by _____, and each city-state was independent and governed by its own royal _____. The Mayans had a deep belief in the cyclical nature of life, which was reflected in their rituals and _____. They were also skilled farmers, growing crops such as corn, beans, squash, and chili peppers in the challenging _____ environment using advanced agricultural techniques. The decline of the Mayan civilization is a topic of much debate among _____, but it is believed that factors like warfare, overpopulation, environmental degradation, and drought played significant _____. Despite their decline, the Mayans left a lasting legacy on mathematics, astronomy, agriculture, and _____, influencing not only subsequent civilizations in the Americas but also providing valuable knowledge to the _____.

- architecture
- writing
- mythology
- El Salvador
- world
- rainforest
- Mayans
- family
- prowess
- roles
- pyramids
- historians
- contributions
- astronomy
- conquistadors
- kings
- calendar
- system