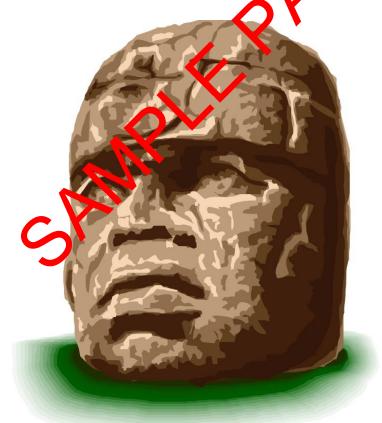
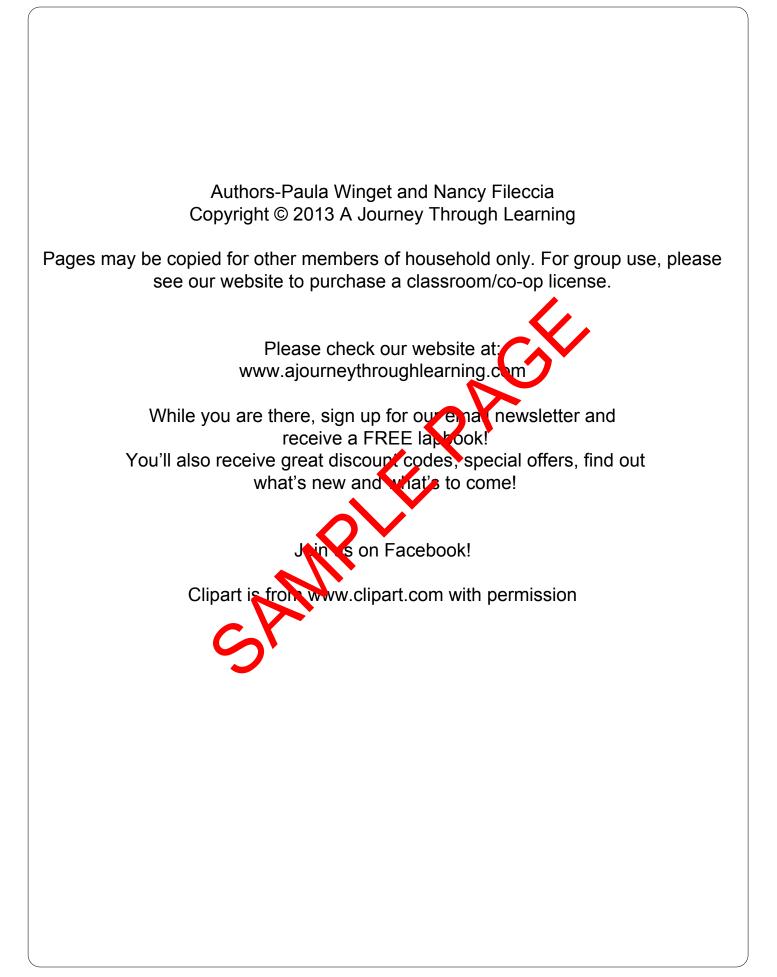


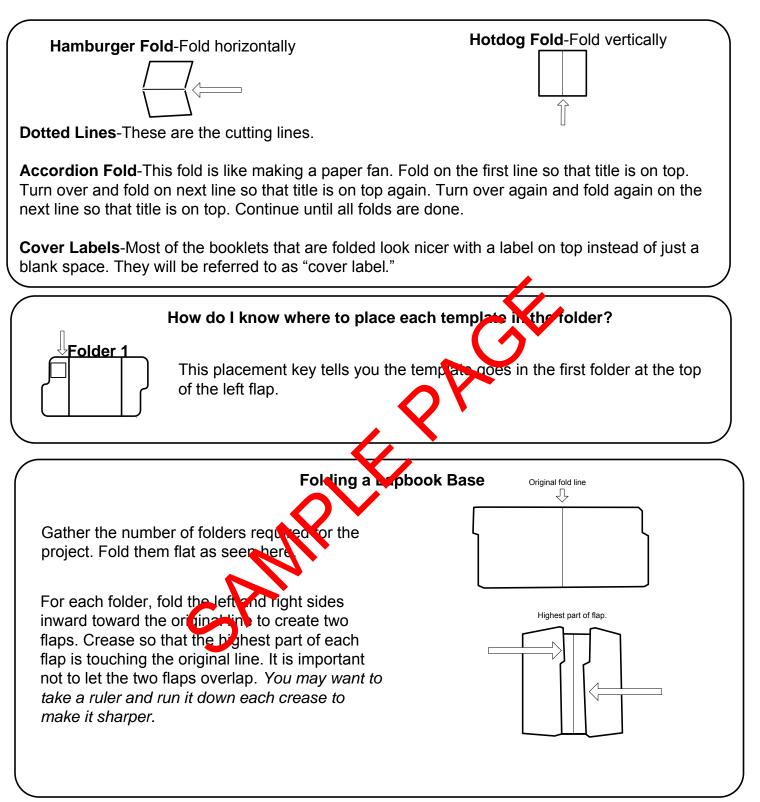
Olmec Civilization Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Web Lines, Crafts, and Activities

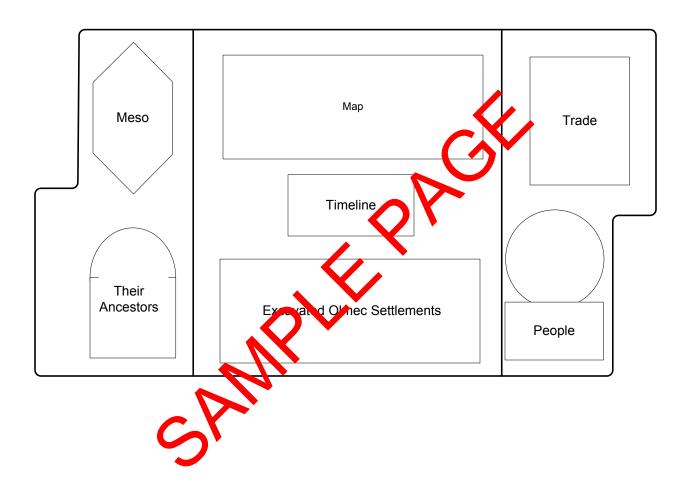


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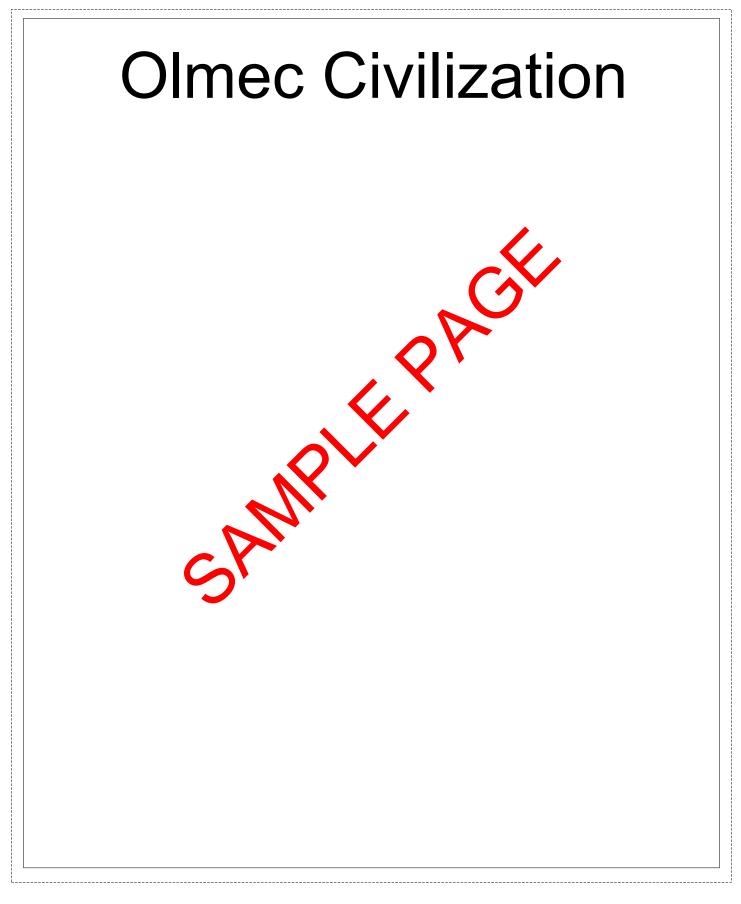




Placement Key



Cut out the scene on the dotted line. Glue on to the front of your lapbook. Draw a statue like the Olmecs built.

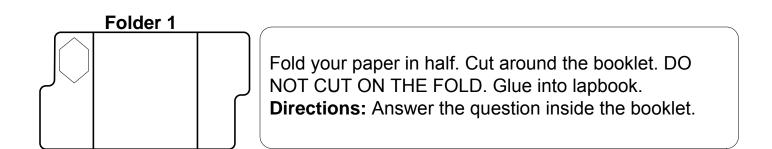


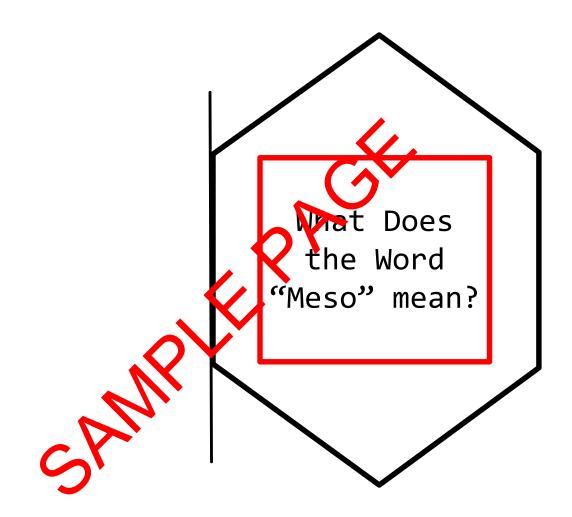
Mesoamerica

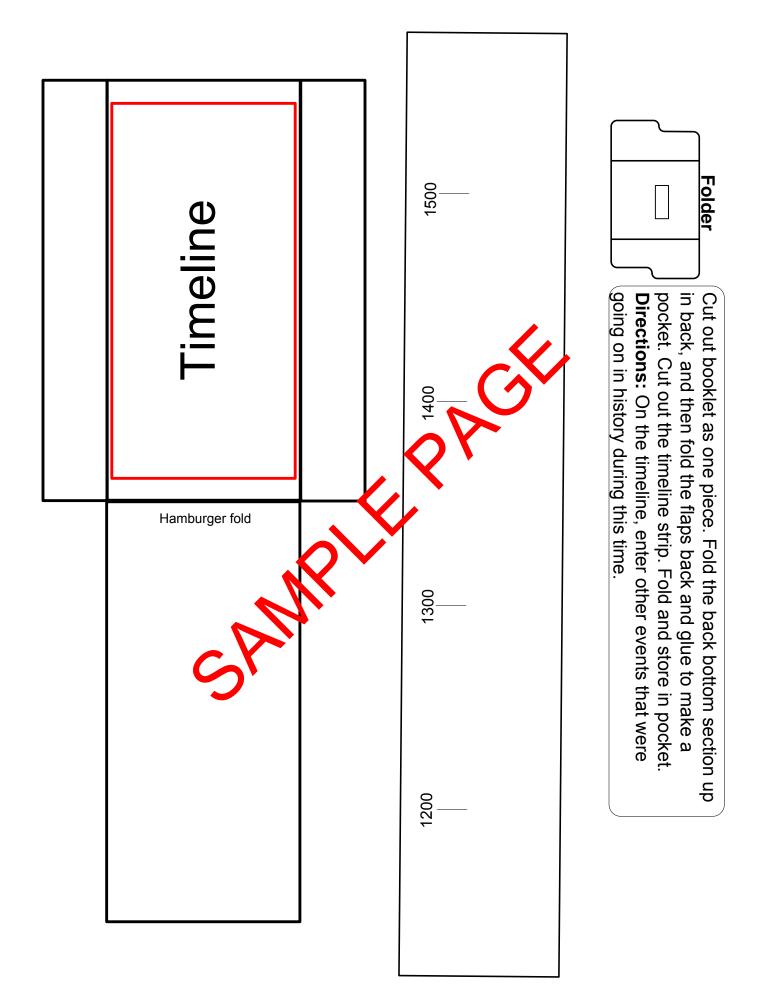
The part of the American continent between the land of central Mexico down to parts of Honduras is known as Mesoamerica. "Meso" is a word that means middle. The land of Mesoamerica is in the middle of the American continent.

In this land, a series of civilizations flourished in ancient times. Around 1500 BC the people who populated this area started to abandon the wandering life and began to settle down in permanent settlements or villages / These people discovered how to farm. Their main crops consisted of corn, chili peppers, squash, beans and cotton. They learned to weave cloth and make pottery. Their Mages were small and seemed to have kept to themselves without much contact between villages. Around the year 1200 BC a big change seem to have taken place. Around this time, pyramid-like structures were built and where's became more like towns with buildings and a large concentration of people. This seems to indicate the presence of a more complex society. This civilization, which is and ruled in this period, is known as the Olmec.

After the Olinec civilization crumbled, the Mayans arose. The Mayans had much in common with the Olmecs but were more advanced in their intellectual endeavors. They developed a writing system, a complex calendar, and were very good at mathematics. At the time the Spanish conquistadors arrived, the ruling people were the Aztecs. The Aztecs managed to build an impressive empire.







The Olmec

The Olmec people were the first to create a civilization in Mesoamerica. Not much is known about them. Many scientists think the Olmec came from Asia a long, long time ago. Their ancestors were hunters and gatherers who, around the year 1500 BC, settled down in the area that is now Mexico and parts of Central America.

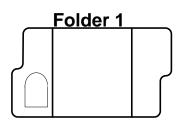
Archeologists have excavated several sites of Olmec settlements. The main sites are La Venta and San Lorenzo. Here they have come across large earthen pyramids, enormous platforms, and colossal heads carved out of stone. These huge heads are impressive! Nobody knows for sure what these huge heads represented. It is believed

that they are images of the Olivec's powerful rulers.

The Olmec seem to have created an elaborate system of trade. Evidence seems to indicate that the Olmec traded with other people from regions as far as what is nowadays Costa Rica. They incorted or brought in basalt (a volcanic rock), obsidian (another rock), and iron ore (a mineral). They traded in jace (a stone in a beautiful shade of green). They carved jace into religious objects, masks, rings, and necklaces.

The Olmec have been called the Mother Culture of Mesoamerica because, it is believed, they had a great influence to the rest of the important civilizations that follow. The Mayans and the Aztecs, as well of other cultures of the area, owe a lot to the Olmec people.

For more information on the Olmec go to this website: http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/southamerica/ before1500/history/olmec.htm



Cut out each piece. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, write or draw what you have learned.

