



Welcome to Cadbury World! Use this booklet when you are exploring the Cadbury World tour to learn more about the Maya, Aztecs and the history of cocoa beans. Answer as many questions as you can. All the answers are there to find, you just have to look, listen and learn!

Name :

Write any key words or interesting facts in this space -

Everyday in the Bournville factory, 400,000,000 chocolate buttons are made!



The earliest record of chocolate was over 2,000 years ago in the Central American rainforests. This is sometimes called Mesoamerica.

1. Draw a circle around Central America on the map.



2. Listen to the sounds in the Maya rainforest. What can you hear?

3. Within the rainforest, the Maya found cocoa trees. We now call the trees '*Theobroma cacao*' trees. What does this mean?

4. You can see some people sitting within the rainforest. What are they doing?

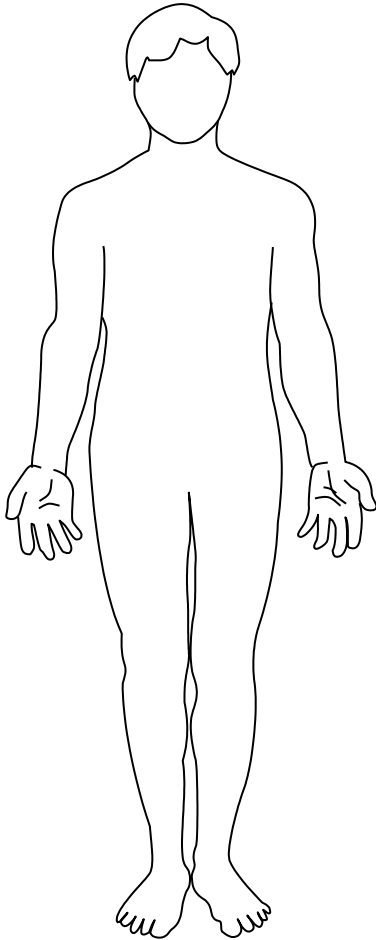
5. Find the man kneeling down. What is he holding?





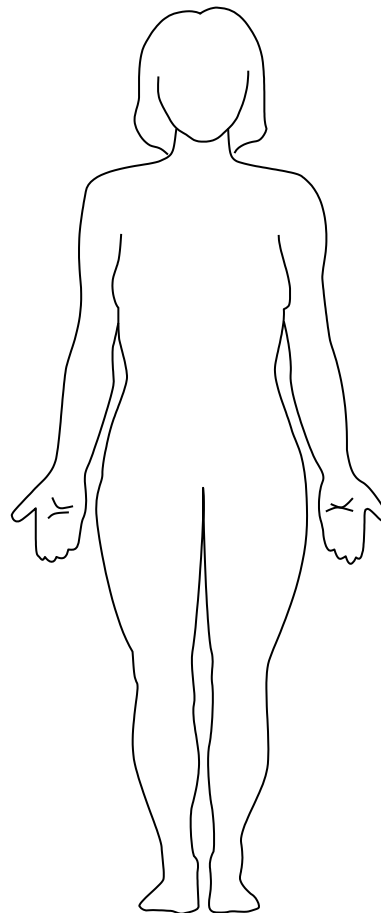
6. A person's clothes were a sign of money and status. An ordinary citizen wore clothes woven from the rough fibres of a plant, such as a cactus. Draw the correct outfit onto the outlines below. Use the descriptions to help you decorate the outfits.

Men wear a plain skirt or loin cloth around the waist. Some men would then put on a cloak, decorated with lots of patterns or made from animal skin. The cloak would be tied at one shoulder, leaving your stronger arm free. If you are a soldier, you might wear a helmet and face paint to frighten the enemy and carry weapons made from wood and black obsidian stone.



Boys would have long hair and must wear this down. A soldier was allowed to wear his hair in a top knot to show he was a brave adult.



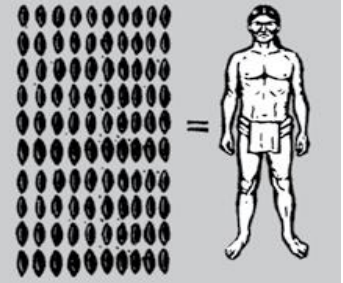
Women wear a long, loose skirt. You would also wear a baggy top (called a huipil) decorated with lots of patterns. Rich noblewomen would wear lots of jewellery, such as earrings, necklaces and bracelets made with precious stones, such as jade.



Unmarried girls leave their long hair down. If you are married, you wear your hair in bunches or plaits which you fasten up on your head.



7. How many cocoa beans do you need to buy –

		
A pumpkin? =	A rabbit? =	A servant? =

8. Cocoa beans maths =

a. How many cocoa beans do you need to buy 5 rabbits?

b. How many cocoa beans do you need to buy 3 pumpkins + 2 rabbits?

c. How many cocoa beans do you need to buy 2 rabbits + 1 slave?

d. How many cocoa beans do you need to buy 6 rabbits + 2 servants + 5 pumpkins?

e. With 20 cocoa beans, how many rabbits can you buy?



f. With 30 cocoa beans, how many pumpkins can you buy?

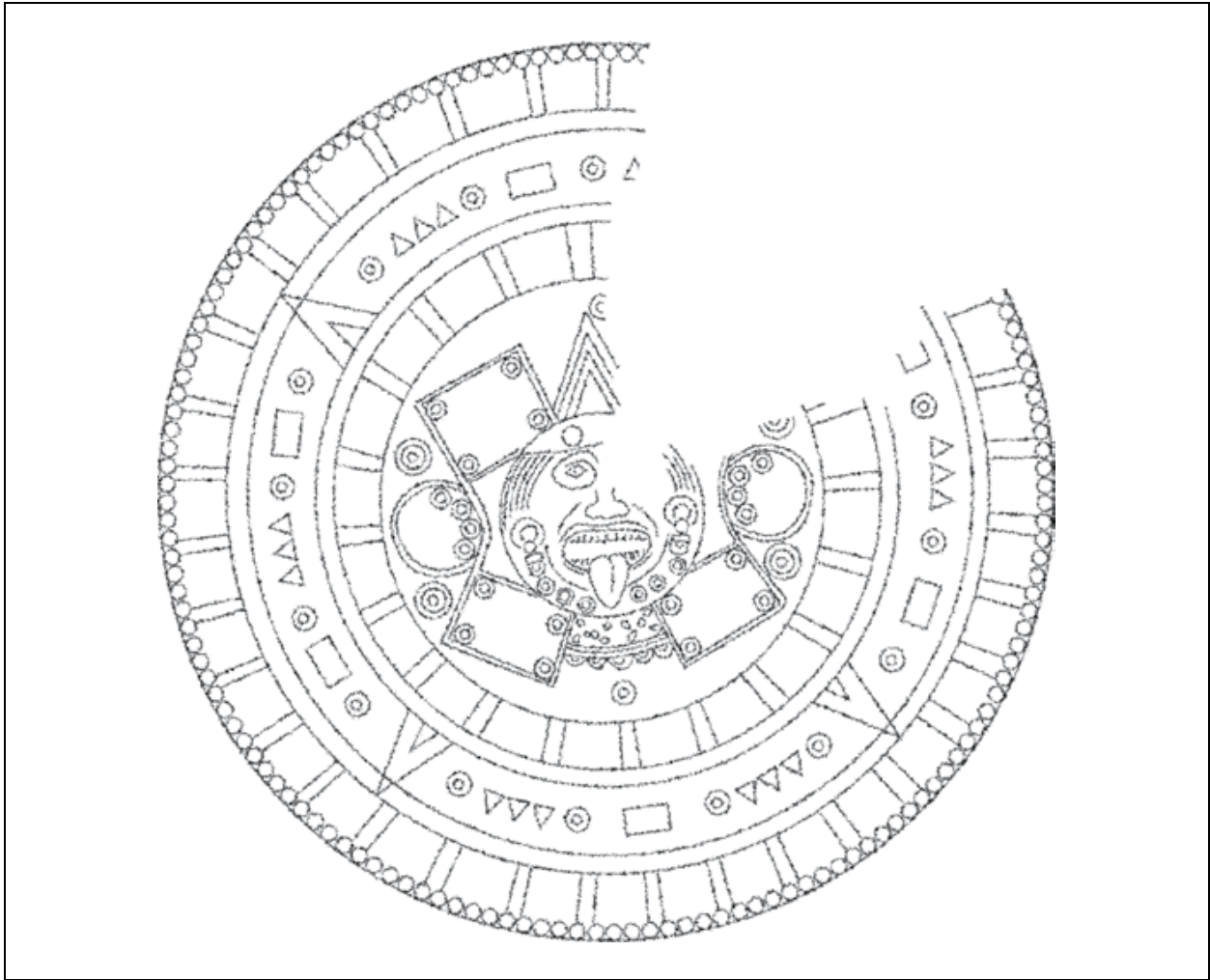
g. I have 100 cocoa beans and buy 20 pumpkins, how many rabbits can you buy?

h. I have 100 cocoa beans and buy 6 rabbits and 5 pumpkins. How many cocoa beans do you have left?

9. The Maya and Aztecs measured time using a calendar of 260 days. This was divided into 13 cycles of 20 days each. Farmers used a different calendar which was based on the movement of the sun. The farmer's calendar was divided into 18 months of 20 days, with 5 extra unlucky days which happened throughout the year. How many days were there altogether in the farmer's calendar?



10. In the rainforest, you can see an Aztec calendar stone. Draw a sketch of the missing section of the Aztec calendar stone.



a. What different shapes can you see?



11. What is the name of the Aztec leader in the jungle?

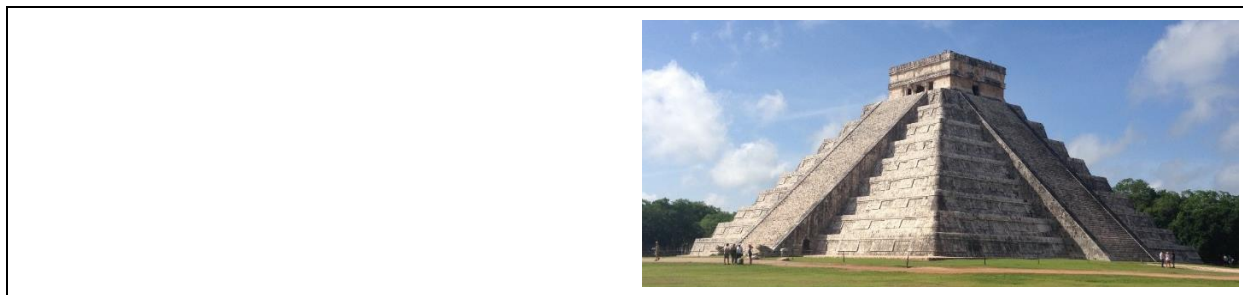
12. Look for the Aztec leader with his impressive headdress. Draw your own headdress below –
Remember: feathers are very precious in Central America. The leaders would cover their crown with expensive feathers and precious gem stones to show off their wealth and power.



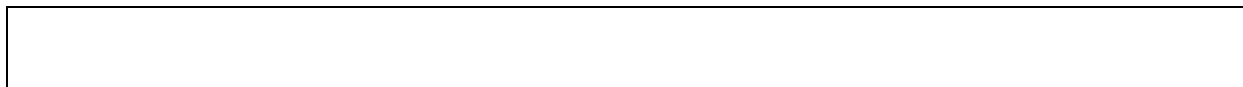
A large empty rectangular box for drawing. In the top right corner of the box is a small black and white line drawing of an Aztec leader. The leader is wearing a large, feathered headdress, holding a staff in his right hand, and has a small object in his left hand. He is wearing a loincloth.



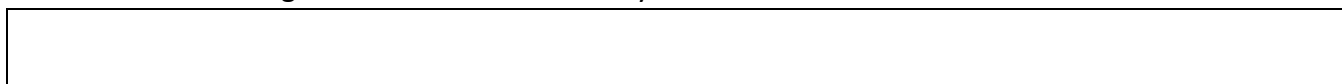
13. The Maya and Aztecs built impressive pyramids in the middle of their cities, all around Mexico and Central America. What do you think they were built for?



14. In 1519 the Spanish, led by Hernan Cortes, arrived in Mexico. They crossed mountains, marshes and rivers and finally made their way to the capital city of Tenochtitlan and were greeted by the Aztec Emperor, Montezuma. The Aztec people introduced them to drinking chocolate. This was called chocolatl. What was mixed into the Aztec chocolate drink?



15. What are the main ingredients in chocolate today?



16. Watch one of the chocolate making videos or demonstrations. Describe how we make the different shapes of chocolate. (Use pictures if this helps)





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