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- 1) The "cultural screen" of the Mayan society refers to the various cultural elements that shaped the worldview and way of life of the Maya people. This included their religious beliefs, customs, language, social structure, and artistic expressions. The Mayan culture was deeply rooted in their religious beliefs, which influenced many aspects of their lives, including their agriculture, calendar system, and political organization. Their complex writing system, art, and architecture were also important cultural expressions that helped to define their society.
- 2) The Mayan society was known for its technological innovations, such as the development of a complex system of writing and the creation of a sophisticated calendar. They also built impressive architectural structures, including towering pyramids, temples, and palaces. The Mayans were skilled in agriculture and created terraced fields and irrigation systems that allowed them to grow crops in challenging environments. Their achievements in astronomy and mathematics helped them to develop a precise calendar system that was crucial to their religious ceremonies and agricultural practices.
- 3) The Mayan society was organized into a hierarchical system, with a ruling class at the top, followed by a class of nobles, then commoners, and finally slaves. The ruling class was responsible for maintaining order, leading military campaigns, and overseeing religious ceremonies. The nobles had the responsibility of managing local communities, collecting taxes, and organizing labor for building projects. The commoners were responsible for farming, fishing, and providing other essential goods and services, while the slaves were used for labor and served the higher classes. Each group had responsibilities to ensure the general welfare of the society, with the ruling class and nobles having a greater burden of responsibility due to their higher social status.