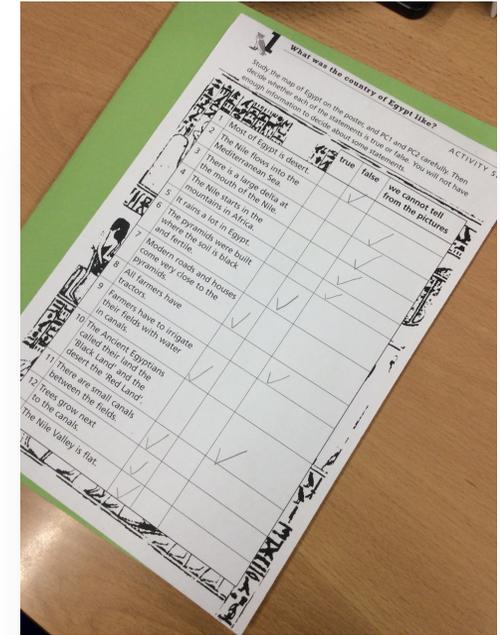
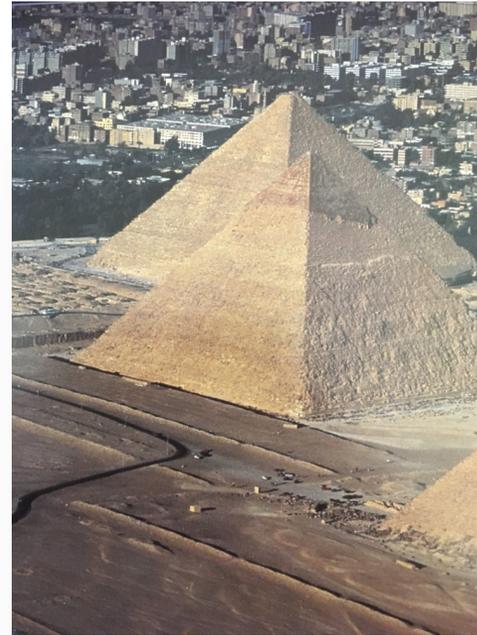
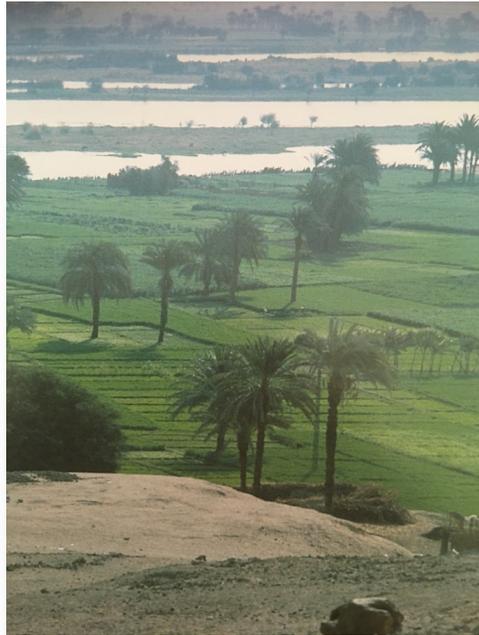




Autumn Term History

Ancient Egyptians

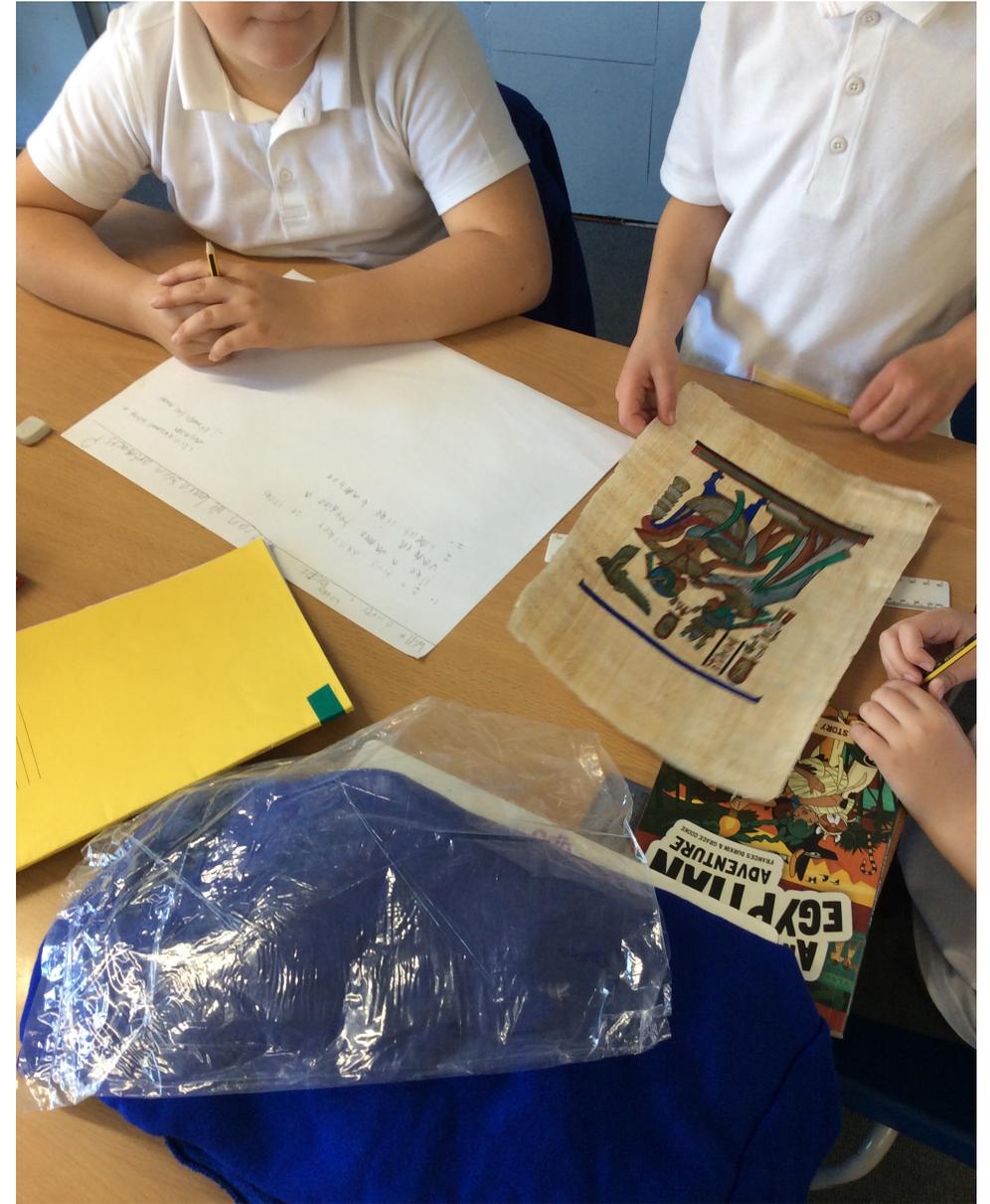
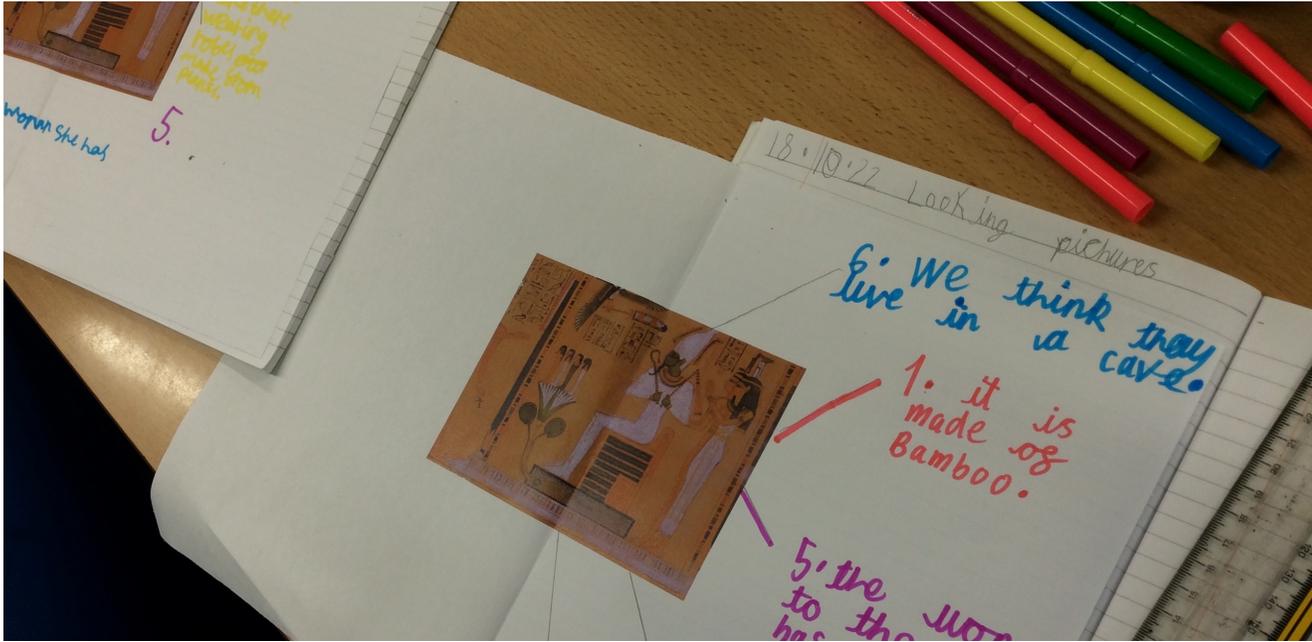


We looked at pictures to decide what Egypt is like. We discovered that it is hot and mostly desert.

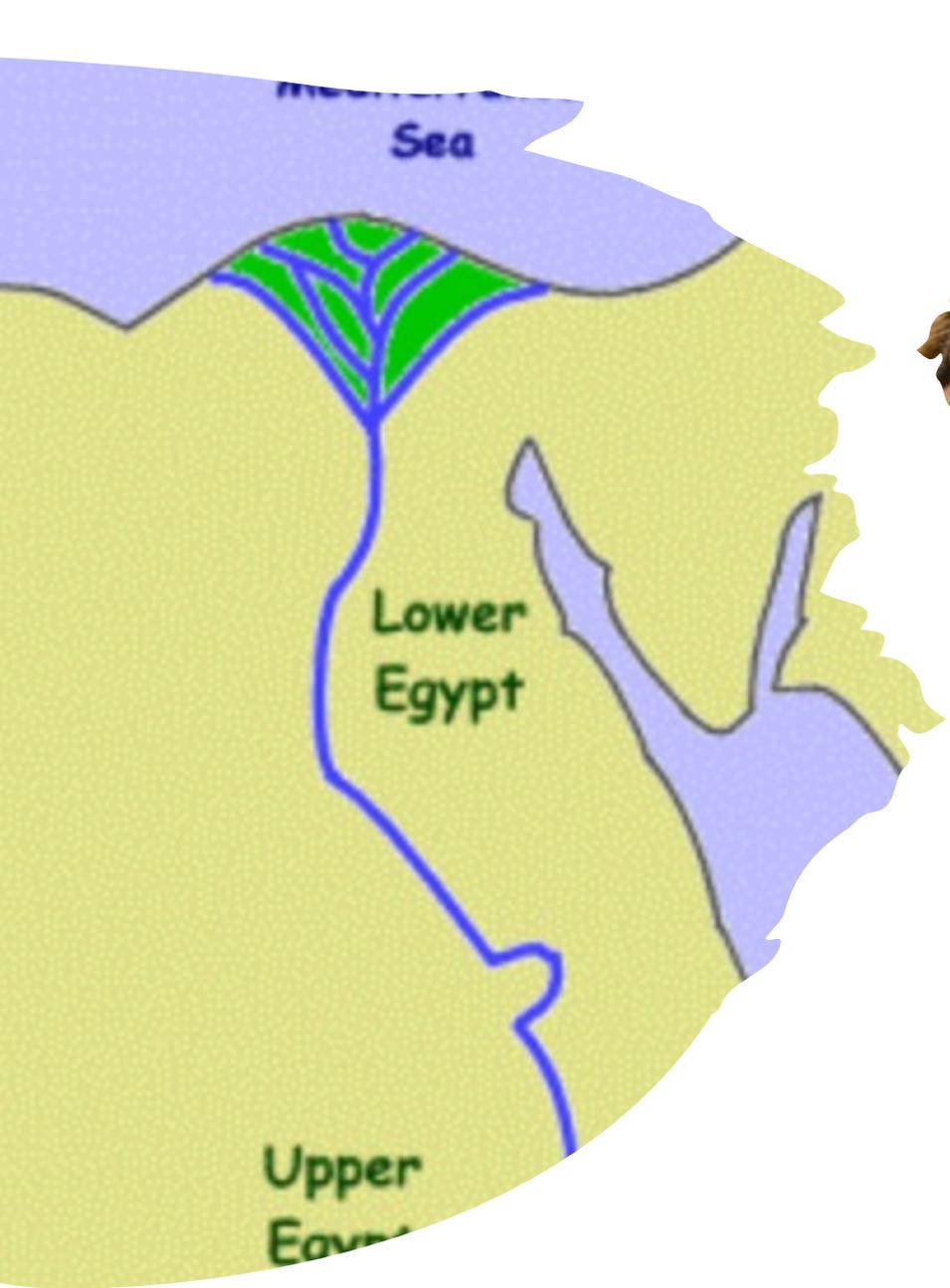
We looked at artefacts to investigate the past.

An artefact is an object made by humans which is interesting because of its history.





What can pictures tell us about the Ancient Egyptians?



We discovered that the River Nile was very important to the Ancient Egyptians.

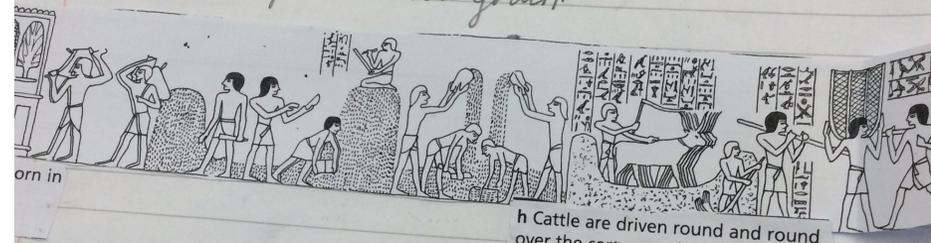
Farming made the Ancient Egyptians wealthy and the River Nile flooding gave them the black mud called Ar.



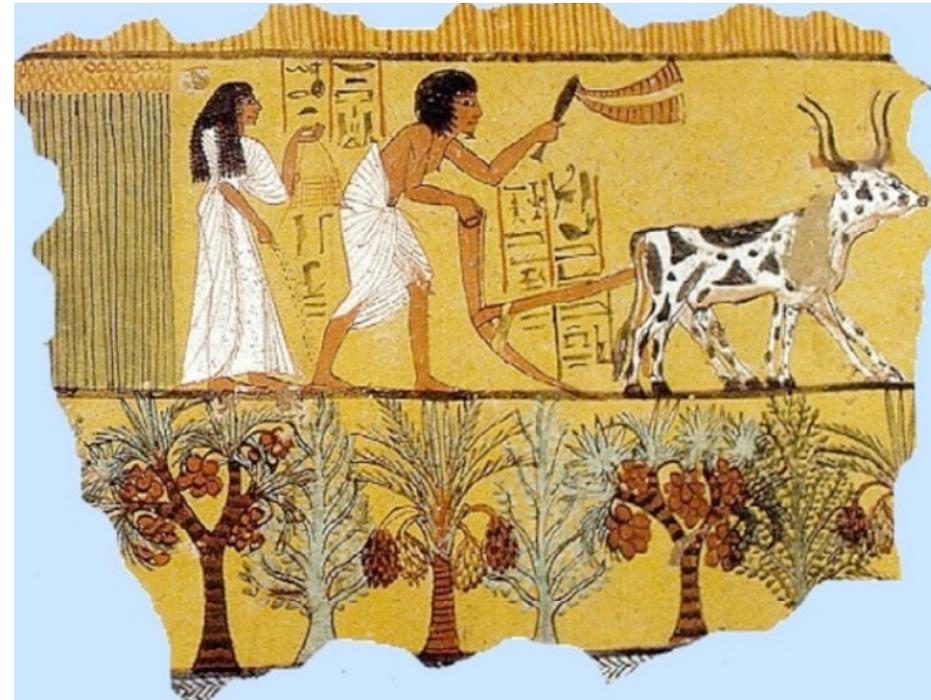
Men cut the corn
the heads off with sickles.
One has a drink.

Men not

Season was when it flooded. Later, its the
peret season is when things start to grow things
like, food and crops, plants. So on, later, was the
ing season. Shemu when all the birds, sparrows
eat all the crop, grain. One problem was the
snake eating all the grain.

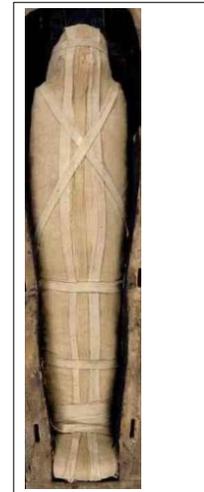


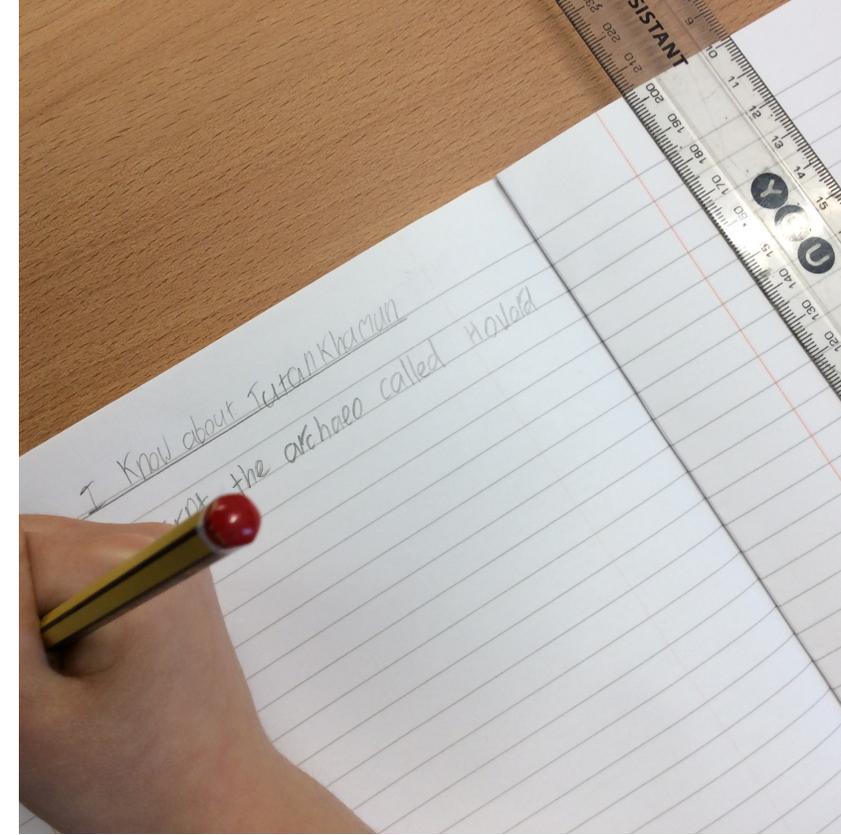
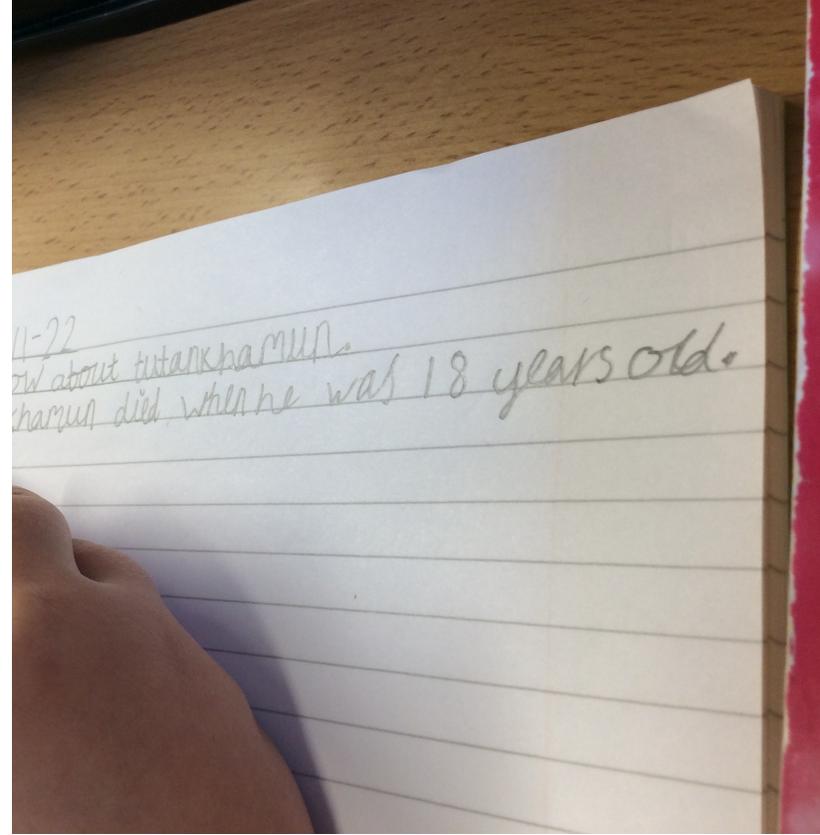
h Cattle are driven round and round
over the corn on a threshing floor to
separate the chaff from the kernels.



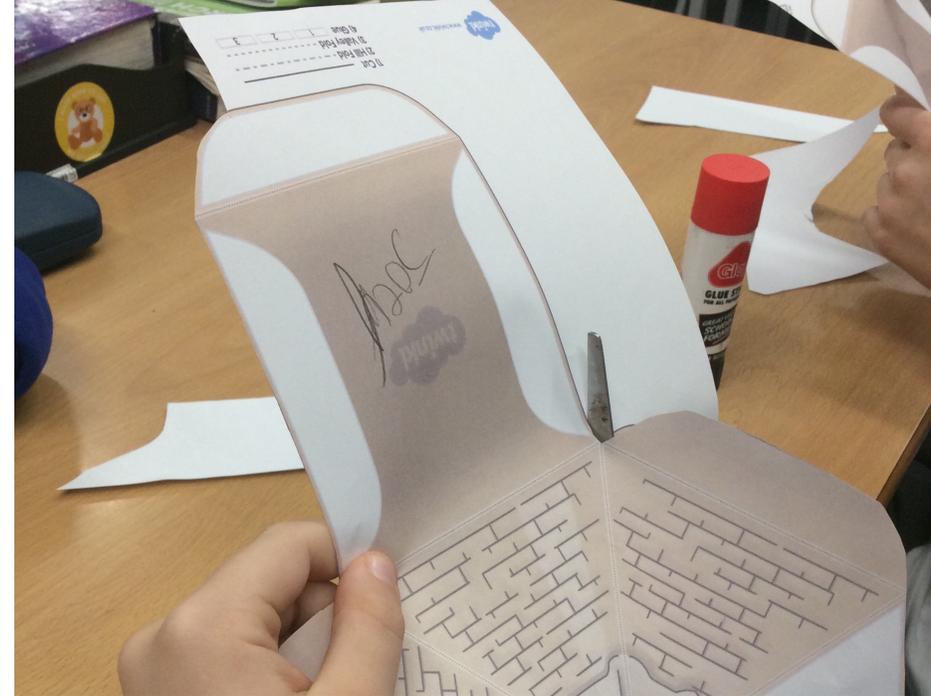
Mr Gargan told us the order of mummification and we had to write it down.

We found out that they pulled the brain out through the nose because it was not thought important.





Exactly 100 years to the day we learnt about Tutankhamun and his tomb being discovered by Howard Carter.



The pyramids were built by the pharaohs and were nearly 3000 years old when Jesus was alive! They would gleam white and have gold caps.





- Finally we created a poster about everything we had learned. Further, we included extra information that we had found out ourselves like the ladies used to have “cones” on their head which were ancient deodorant!

History

FLE 3/4

The Ancient Egyptians

Personal Development
 Children see the cultural importance of history.
 Children can express viewpoints using evidence and use sources
 Children are exposed to possible careers in archeology, museums and institutions (National Trust)



Skills
Use primary and secondary sources
Guess what objects were used for in the past
Support own view point using evidence
Understand that some evidence is limited

Forever Facts
Egypt is in Africa.
The River Nile was important an source of black mud when it flooded.
Corn and flax were important crops.
Pharoahs were the rulers of Ancient Egypt and some were buried in pyramids.
Tutankhamun was found by Howard Carter
Mummification was used to preserve bodies and they pulled the brain out through the nose.

Exciting Books

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Ancient Egyptians	a civilisation from north Africa from about 3300 BC to 332 BC.
B.C.	Before Christ, starting 2022 years ago.
A.D.	After the Death of Christ, 2022 years ago.
Pharoah	was in charge of the country and the religious leader.
Pyramid	the buildings that some pharaohs built for their mummified body.
Mummification	The process that the Ancient Egyptians used to preserve bodies.
Canoptic jar	a jar used for storing body parts in mummification.
Howard Carter	the man who found the pharaoh Tutankhamun.
Tutankhamun	a famous pharaoh because of what was found in his tomb.

What I have learnt before:
 Ancient civilisations, such as Mayans, The Stone Age and Iron Age

Our Endpoint

I can create a poster with information about the Ancient Egyptians.