

We will be reading and studying 'The Secrets of a Sun King' alongside our work on Ancient Egypt. We will use the book to develop our understanding of narrative structure and write our own adventure story.

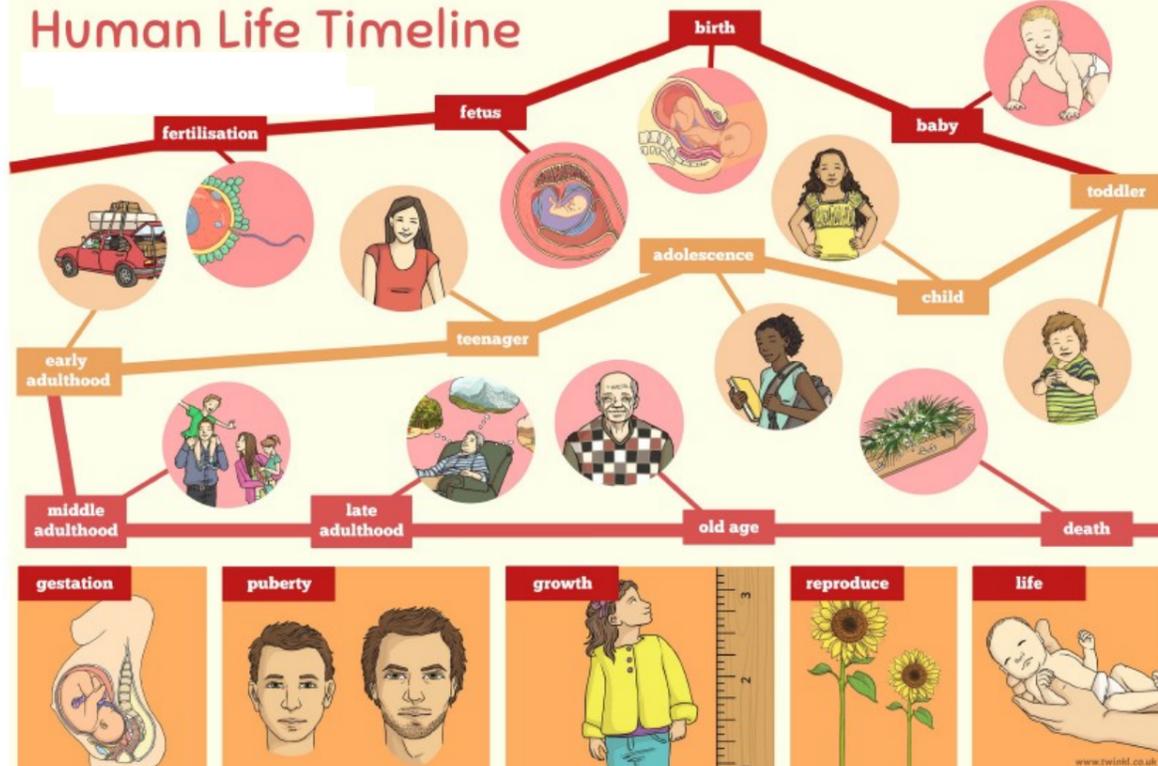
Ways to help:

- Take a virtual tour of a museum exhibit (<https://egyptianmuseum.org/360-museum-tour>). How would you describe the exhibits?
- When reading, take particular notice of the author's choice of vocabulary. Why did they choose particular words? What effect do they have on the reader? Can you think of any alternatives?



Famous & important Pharaohs		
1	Narmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2	Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings
5	Ramses II	Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
6	Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

Human Life Timeline



Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| human | puberty |
| development | gestation |
| baby | length |
| toddler | mass |
| child | grows |
| teenager | grow |
| adult | growing |

In Science this term, we will be looking at the life cycles of humans and other animals. In particular, we look at and compare the gestation periods of humans and animals.

We focus on the changes that take place in humans between birth and old age.

PHARAOKHS

	Term	Definition
1	Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
2	Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
3	Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
4	Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
5	Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
6	Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols
7	Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
8	Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
9	Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
10	Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.



Where is Egypt located?



Egypt is found in the *continent of Africa*. Egypt is a *desert biome*. Most of Egypt is located in the *Sahara Desert*. Life is possible in Egypt due to the *Nile River* that runs through the centre of the country. It is in the *Tropic of Cancer* and has a *hot, desert climate*. Egypt is two hours ahead of **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**.

Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

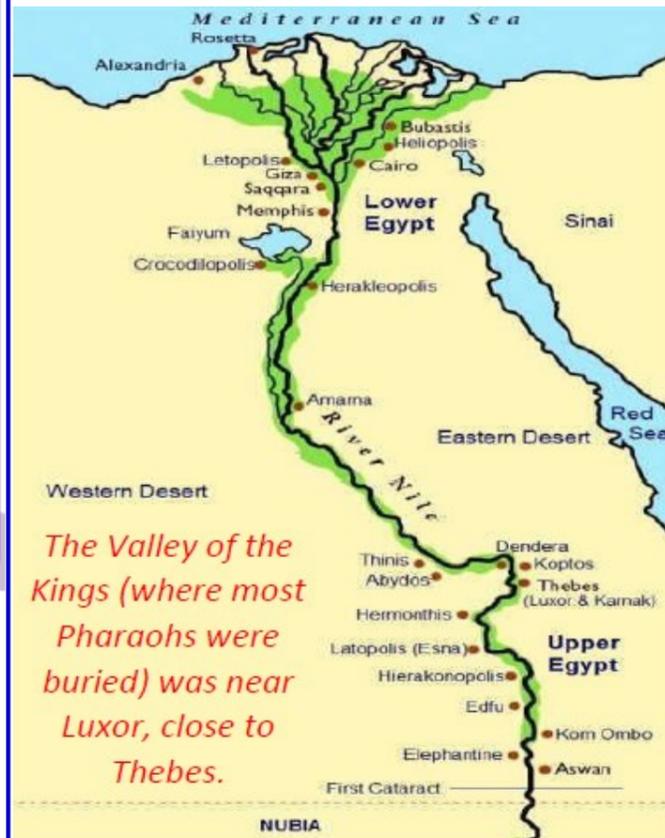
- 7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley
- 3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols
- 3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- 2650 BCE First step pyramid built
- 2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built
- 2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
- 1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
- 1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
- 1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split
- 332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
- 196 BCE Rosetta stone carved
- 1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province
- 1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Useful websites:

- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/egypt/ten-facts-about-ancient-egypt/>
- <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Egypt.html>
- <https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-egypt.html>
- https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_egypt.php

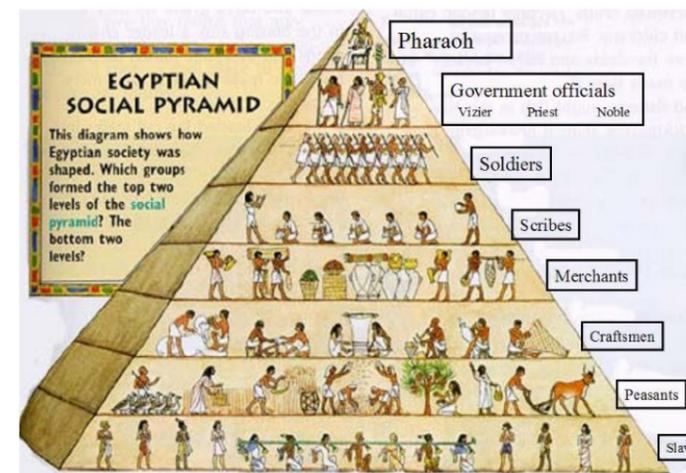


Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.



The ancient Egyptians had many gods. Gods created the universe and maintained order, but they were also involved in everyday life. Ancient Egyptians worshipped a huge number of ancient Egyptian gods and Egyptian goddesses.

Some of them looked very much like humans; however others were part human and part animal. The bodies of these ancient gods were always human but their heads looked like birds and animals.



Within Egyptian society, there was a very strict social hierarchy. Whichever layer you were born into was the one you remained in for the rest of your life.

Mummification



Many Egyptians believed that if you had lived a good life, you would be able to enter the afterlife. If you could afford it, Egyptians would pay for their bodies to be preserved and to be buried with belongings that they might need.

1. Liver, stomach, intestines and lungs were removed and placed in canopic jars. The heart was wrapped in linen and replaced. The brain was discarded.
2. The body was buried in natron salt for forty days.
3. The body was wrapped in linen and placed in a sarcophagus with prayers and 'shabtis' (figures of people who would become servants in the afterlife).

Ancient Egyptian Farming



Egyptian farmers divided their year into three seasons, based on the cycles of the Nile River:

Akhet - the inundation (June-September): The Flooding Season. No farming was done at this time, as all the fields were flooded. Instead, many farmers worked for the pharaoh (king), building pyramids or temples. Some of the time was spent mending their tools and looking after animals.

Peret (October-February): The Growing Season. In October the floodwaters receded, leaving behind a layer of rich, black soil. This fertile soil was then ploughed and seeded.

Shemu (March-May): The Harvesting season. The fully grown crops had to be cut down (harvested) and removed before the Nile flooded again. It was also the time to repair the canals ready for the next flood.