

# Ancient Egypt — Year 6—Autumn 1

## Interesting Books



### Egyptian Artefacts

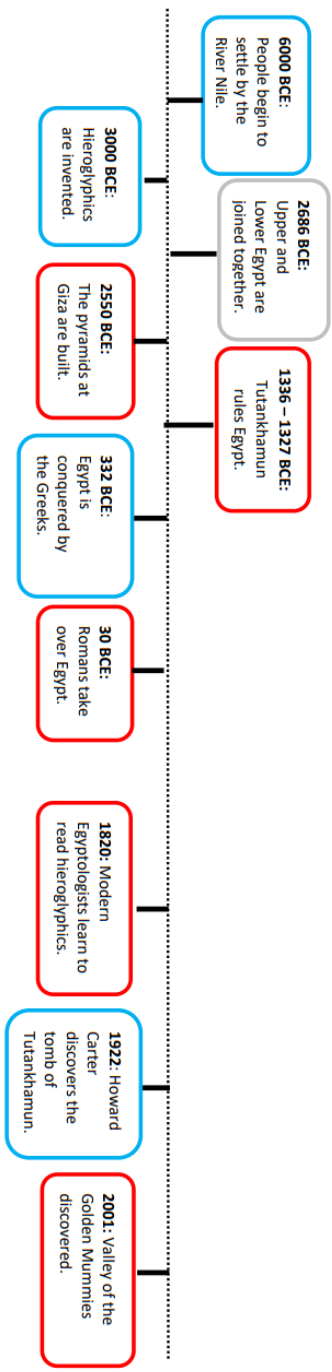
<b>scarab</b>	
<b>sphinx</b>	
<b>death mask</b>	



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>ancient</b>	Something from very long ago.
<b>archaeologist</b>	A person who finds and studies artefacts to discover how people lived in the past.
<b>artefact</b>	An object made or used by a human; usually of interest to historians.
<b>canopic jar</b>	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>dynasty</b>	A line of hereditary rulers in a country. A dynasty starts when a ruler takes power; they then pass on their kingdom to their children when they die.
<b>hierarchy</b>	A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society.
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters.
<b>irrigation</b>	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
<b>mummification</b>	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
<b>The Nile</b>	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in ancient Egypt.
<b>papyrus</b>	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
<b>Pharaoh</b>	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
<b>pyramids</b>	Large tombs built for the Pharaohs
<b>sarcophagus</b>	A large stone box that help a mummy's coffin. They were often richly decorated for Pharaohs.
<b>scribe</b>	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
<b>tomb</b>	A sealed room where a person was place after death.
<b>Tutankhamun</b>	Youngest Pharah, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.

<b>The Nile</b>
Life revolved around the Nile. Every year, it flooded and left behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today.
<b>A Pharaoh's Death</b>
The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for the pharaohs. When a pharaoh died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification. The pharaoh was then placed in a tomb, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The ancient Egyptians believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.
<b>Tutankhamun</b>
Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9 years old. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922. The discovery helped people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs.
<b>Writing (Hieroglyphics)</b>
In ancient Egypt, scribes wrote on papyrus. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along the Nile. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn to write. Scribes wrote using hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken. The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which language experts could still read. They translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text.
<b>Egyptian Gods</b>
The Egyptians worshiped many gods and goddesses these could be human or part human part animal. Ra was the most important god, he was god of the sun and the lord of the other gods. Another important god was Anubis, he was god of the dead and was often seen with a head of a dog.



<b>English</b>	
<p><b>Key texts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lost Happy Endings</li> </ul> <p><b>Reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cogheart</li> </ul> <p><b>Writing genres:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poetry</li> <li>Narrative</li> <li>Discussions</li> </ul> <p><b>SPaG:</b> word classification, relative clauses, speech punctuation</p>	
<b>Maths</b>	
<b>Place Value</b>	<b>Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division</b>
Numbers to 10 million	Add and subtract integers
Round any integer	Common factors and multiples
Negative numbers	Multiply up to a 4 digit by 2 digit numbers
	Short and long division
	Square, cube and prime numbers
	Order of operations
<b>Music</b>	<b>Computing</b>
Explore the main features and structure of Jazz music, look at different styles of jazz, beginner improvisation techniques.	Use microbits to practice coding sequences.
<b>RE</b>	<b>Art</b>
<b>Hinduism:</b> What is the significance of Karma and Moksha for a Hindu?	2D drawings to 3D sculpture inspired by Lubaina Himid
<b>French</b>	<b>PE</b>
Le date (The date)	Tag Rugby