

11.5.20

# Achievements of the Ancient Egyptians

Dear Year 3,

I hope you are well and enjoying the learning we are sending out. We all miss you very much and can't wait to see you again at school.

This week we are going to be thinking about all the really clever inventions that the Ancient Egyptians brought to the world and which we still use today!

From Mr Marston and the Year 3 team.

# Timeline of Ancient Egypt

## Pre-dynastic Egypt

5500 - 3100 BC

Upper and Lower Egypt were two separate lands.

## Early Egypt

3100 -2600 BC

Upper and Lower Egypt were united as one country under the first **pharaoh** Menes.

Earliest known **hieroglyphic** writing.

Walled towns and villages were built.

## Old Kingdom

2600 -2100 BC

The **Sphinx** was built.

Egyptians began building **pyramids**.

The Great pyramid was built.

Egyptians began experimenting with **mummification**.

## Middle Kingdom

2000 - 1650 BC

Pyramid building declined and stopped.

Osiris became the most important god, especially for ordinary people.

## New Kingdom

1539-1075 BC

Pyramids were replaced by elaborate tombs in the **Valley of the Kings**.

Tutankhamun ruled during some of this period.

Ramesses II ruled for 67 years.

## Greek and Roman Egypt

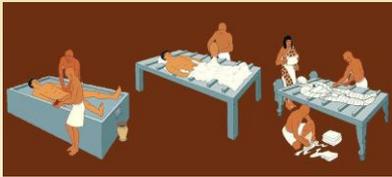
332 BC-395 AD

Cleopatra VII reigned (51-30 BC)

Alexander the Great conquered Egypt

The Romans took over Egypt after Cleopatra's death (30 BC).

The Rosetta Stone was carved (196 BC)



**Cleopatra** - was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt.

**hieroglyphic** - Ancient Egyptian form of writing

**mummification** - methods of embalming, or treating the dead body.

**Osiris** - is the god of fertility, agriculture, the afterlife, the dead, resurrection, life, and vegetation in ancient Egyptian religion.

**pharaoh** - Egyptian king/queen who ruled in Egypt.

**pyramids** - Ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs and their queens.

**Rameses II** - often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom. His successors and later Egyptians called him the "Great Ancestor".

**Rosetta stone** - The Rosetta Stone is one of the most important objects in the British Museum as it holds the key to understanding Egyptian hieroglyphs—a script made up of small pictures that was used originally in ancient Egypt for religious texts.

**sphinx** - sphinx is a mythical creature with the head of a human and the body of a lion.

**Tutankhamun** - was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule during the end of the 18th dynasty during the New Kingdom of Egyptian history.

**valley of the kings** - a valley in Egypt where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, rock cut tombs were excavated for the pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom.

Rosetta stone

Osiris

Tutankhamun

Rameses II

Cleopatra

# Monday - Review Task

What do you know about Ancient Egypt?

## Task 1

Write a list of 10 things that we would see in Ancient Egypt.

## Task 2

Take a piece of A4 paper and split this up into 8 squares. In each square draw a cartoon sketch about daily life in ancient Egypt.

# Tuesday - Research the Ancient Egyptians

1. Go to:

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/menu.html>

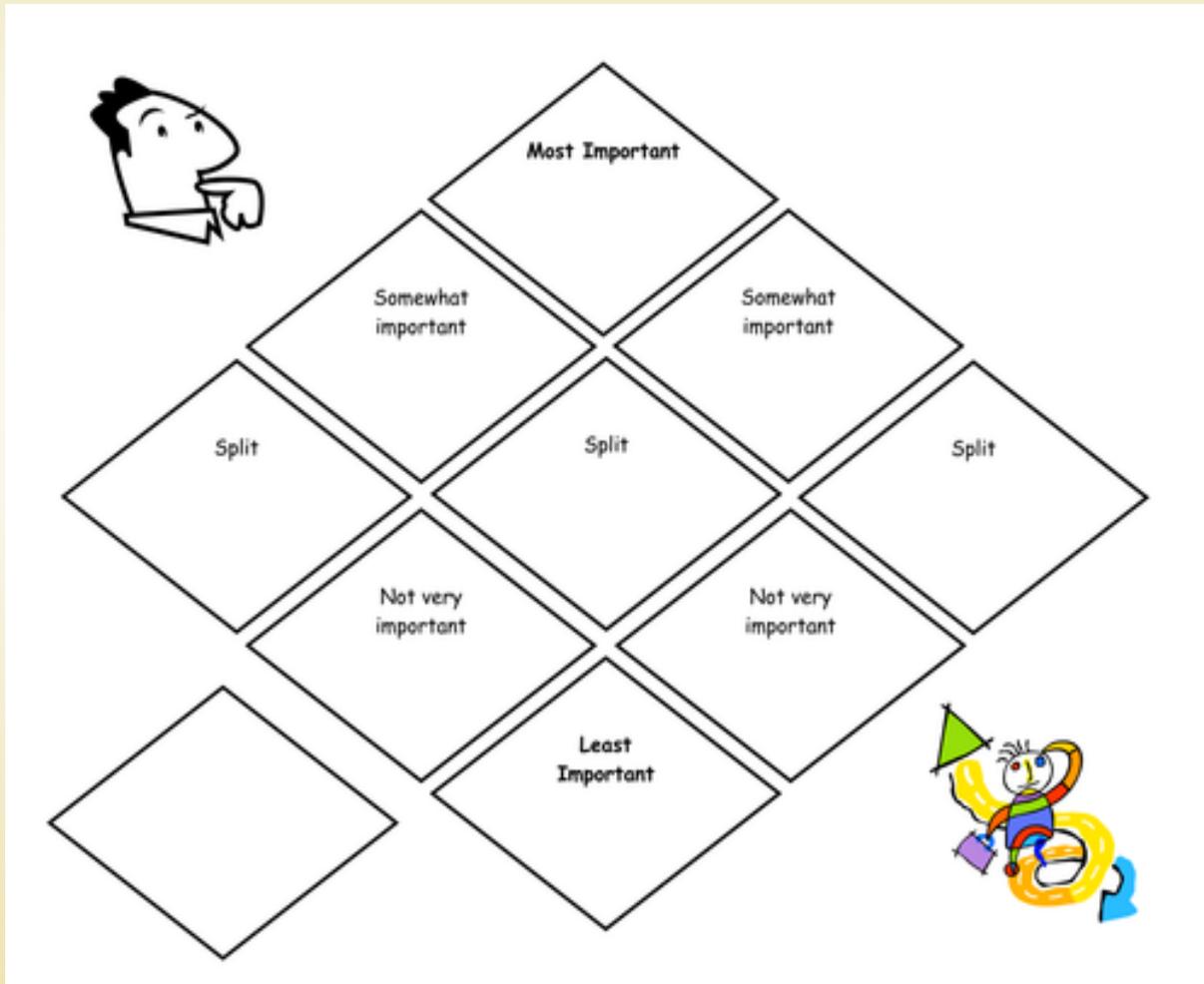
2. Look through the information about Ancient Egypt

3. Make a note of any inventions or achievements that you think are really impressive.

Remember this is an **ancient** civilisation and before Ancient Egypt people had only just begun to farm and live in bigger towns and their technology and society was still relatively simple.

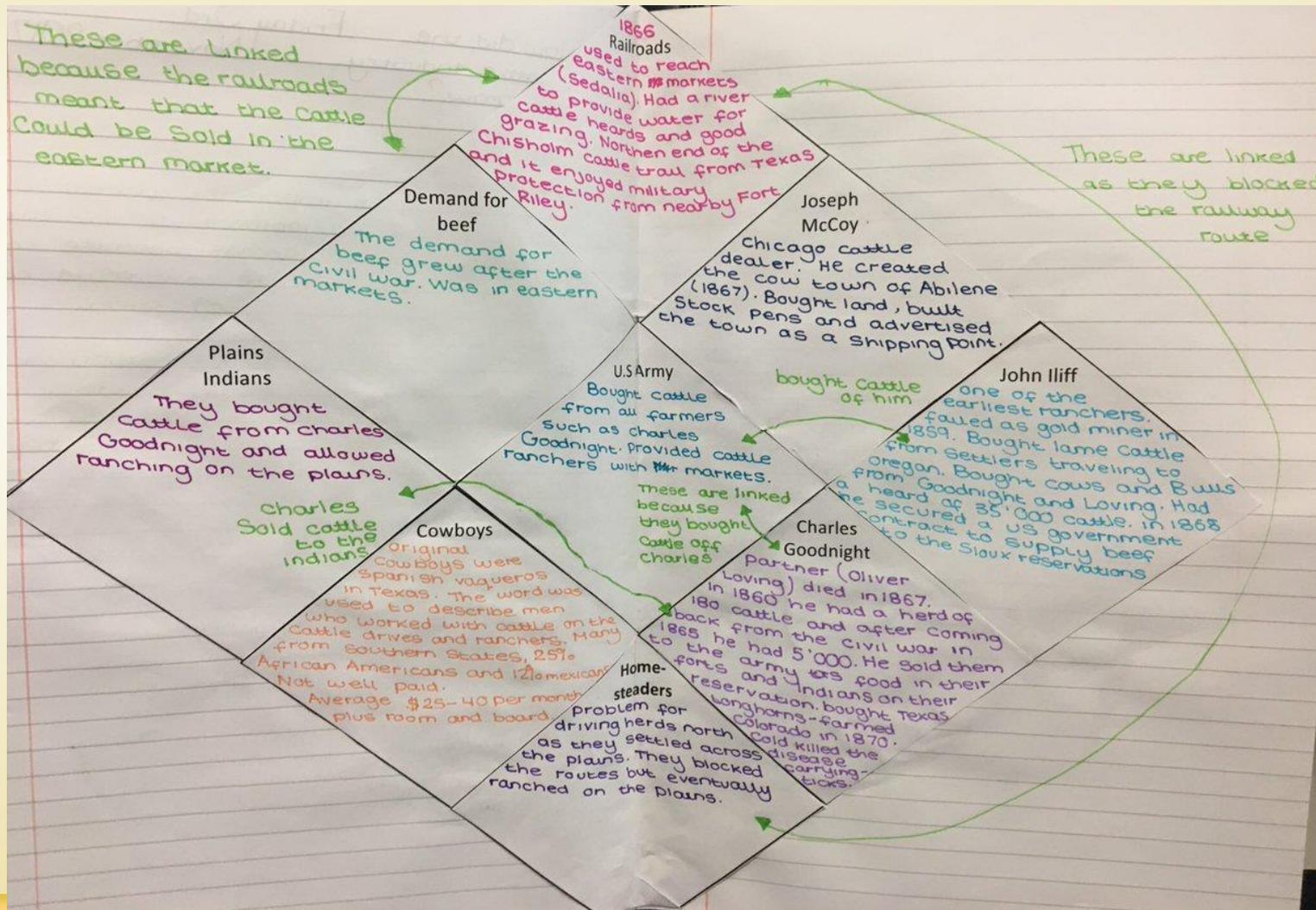
# Wednesday - Ordering Task

Draw the 'diamond 9' below. Use the information in your Ordering Achievements worksheet to order the achievements of the ancient Egyptians. Put the achievements in order of importance. 'Split' might be where you place those achievements you are undecided about or if you feel they could sometimes be important and sometimes not important.



# An Example

Can you see how they have included lots of detail in their explanation for each category? You could even add pictures to yours or photos!



# Example achievement



## Make-up

Ancient Egyptians invented a variety of different types of make-up. They had blue-grey and green colours to paint their eyes. They had a red colour to make their cheeks look red.

# Thursday and Friday - Writing Task

This week we are going to be writing using reasoning language.

Work through the exercises on the following pages to practise reasoning language.

# Reasoning Language

We are going to be using the word because in our sentences. This helps us show why something has happened or why something is true.

For example:

We put our coats on **because** it was raining.

We had ice-cream **because** it was hot.

# Reasoning Language

We can also use if... then... sentences to show reasons for things happening as well.

For example:

**If** we had not brought our pocket-money **then** we wouldn't have been able to buy ice-cream.

**If** we had not checked the weather **then** we would have forgotten our coats and got wet.

Here's an example of what your writing could look like.  
Can you spot the reasoning language here?

Two inventions of the ancient Maya were chocolate and tortillas. Tortillas are thin, flat breads.

Chocolate is a great invention because it is very delicious and enjoyed by many people. If it had not been discovered then millions of people around the world would not be able to enjoy chocolate every day.

Tortillas are a great invention because they can be used to make burritos. If they had not been invented then we would not be able to enjoy these foods and many restaurants would not exist.

\*Remember yours will be for Ancient Egypt!!

**Were you correct?**  
**Did you spot the reasoning language here?**

Two inventions of the ancient Maya were chocolate and tortillas. Tortillas are thin, flat breads.

Chocolate is a great invention because it is very delicious and enjoyed by many people. **If** it had not been discovered **then** millions of people around the world would not be able to enjoy chocolate every day.

Tortillas are a great invention because they can be used to make burritos. **If** they had not been invented **then** we would not be able to enjoy these foods and many restaurants would not exist.

**\*Remember your writing will focus on the Ancient Egyptians!**

# Writing Task

Imagine you are a person who works at the British Museum. Write a letter to a primary school telling them about the things we would not have today or know about if the Ancient Egyptians had not invented them!

## Remember to include:

- First person - write as 'I'
- Reasoning language eg **because, if... then**
- Organise your writing in the following way
  - Introductory paragraph that explains briefly what your letter is about (the achievements of the Egyptians).
  - Paragraph 2 -select an achievement to write about.
  - Paragraph 3 - select another achievement. (If you wish you could include more paragraphs!)
  - Paragraph 4 - conclude your letter and sign off

# Check your work

Finally - look at your work with someone at home.

Do they have any extra ideas you had not thought about?

Check your work against our success criteria on the previous slide and then...

Check your sentences before sending your teacher your work. Do your sentences

- use reasoning language?
- make sense?
- start with a capital letter and end with a full-stop?