

## Topic: River Nile

## Phase: KS2

## Strand: Ancient Egypt

### We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

<b>Manners</b>	Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Learn about the significance of Ancient Egyptian inventions and technology and how these inventions and technologies impact on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements in the past.
<b>Nurture</b>	Recognise mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past. Learn about how Ancient Egyptians cared for others in their society.
<b>Open-Mindedness</b>	Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, cuisines, stories about different cultures, civilisations and time periods and learn to see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.
<b>Resilience</b>	Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to learn more through persevering with research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

### The River Nile

Ancient Egypt could not have existed without the river Nile. Since rainfall is almost non-existent in Egypt, the floods provided the only source of moisture to sustain crops. Every year, heavy summer rain in the Ethiopian highlands, sent a torrent of water that overflowed the banks of the Nile. When the floods went down it left thick rich mud (**black** silt) which was excellent soil to plant seeds in after it had been ploughed. The ancient Egyptians could grow crops only in the mud left behind when the Nile flooded. So, they all had fields all along the River Nile. Reeds, called papyrus, grew along side the Nile. The Egyptians made paper and boats from the reeds.

The Nile also gave the ancient Egyptians food. They used spears and nets to catch fish. They would also use the nets to catch birds that flew close to the surface of the water.

Another way the Nile helped the ancient Egyptians was in trade. The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from place to place.









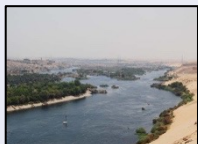





### What should I already know?

- How to use a range of sources to describe differences between now and then.
- How to place events on a time line and how timelines can be divided into BC and AD.
- How to use evidence to ask questions about the past.
- How to use evidence to describe features (houses, settlements, beliefs etc) of ancient civilisations (Mayan)
- Begin to suggest reasons for why there are differences between periods of time.
- Begin to identify the differences between fact and opinion

### At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Place the main events of the Ancient Egyptian period on a timeline showing an understanding of BC and AD.
- Describe how events from Ancient Egypt affect live today
- Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence and ask questions of the source material.
- Use dates and subject matter accurately
- Present findings about the past using speaking, writing, maths (data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills.

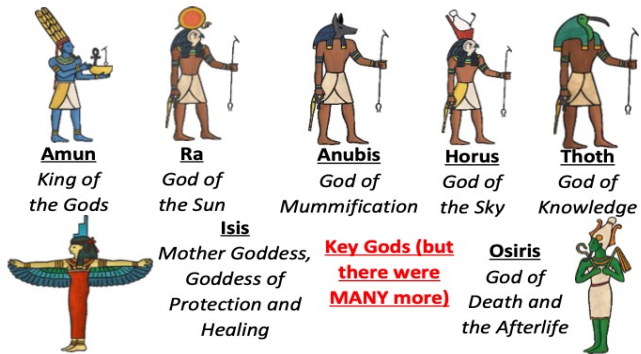
# Places, Objects, and Occupations in Ancient Egypt

<b>The Great Pyramid of Giza</b>		The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest and largest of the Great Pyramids complex near Cairo. It is the oldest of the 7 wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one still intact. It was built for pharaoh Khufu.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Fact: The Great Pyramid is 146 metres tall.	<b>Clothes</b>		As Egypt is a hot country, people wore lightweight linen clothes to keep them cool. Until the age of six, most children would not wear any clothes.	How? Linen is made from the flax plant.	Key Fact: Egyptians wore jewels & make-up to please the gods.
<b>Valley of the Kings</b>		The Valley of the Kings is a place where pharaohs were buried for nearly 500 years, between 16 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> Century BC. Tombs were cut out of the rock. Tutankhamun's famous tomb is located in the valley.	Where? Banks of the River Nile, Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Fact: The tombs were stocked with goods that the pharaoh would need in the next world.	<b>Farming</b>		The pharaoh made peasants farm on the fertile lands. The people of Egypt were able to grow things like wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, figs and melons.	How? Fertile Nile soil was ideal for farming.	Key Fact: Every June, farming stopped as the Nile flooded.
<b>The Great Sphinx</b>		The Great Sphinx is a large limestone sculpture of a sphinx: a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. At some point in the past, the nose has been removed. It is one of the oldest monuments in existence.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Fact: The Great Sphinx is 73 metres long from head to tail!	<b>Sports</b>		The Ancient Egyptians enjoyed many sports. Most were designed to prepare young men for battle, for example wrestling, boxing, chariot racing and archery.	How? Egyptians invented rules for many sports.	Key Fact: Many sports they played are still played today!
<b>The River Nile</b>		The River Nile is the life source upon which life in Ancient Egypt flourished. It created (and still creates) banks of fertile soil for the Egyptians to live and farm on. In total it is 4,160 miles long!	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Fact: The River Nile is the longest river in the world.	<b>Festivals</b>		Throughout the year the Egyptians held various festivals. Many of these were in honour of the gods, and there would be both offerings and celebrations.	How? Some took place according to the moon.	Key Fact: The most well-known festival was the Opet Festival.
<b>Ancient City of Thebes</b>		Thebes was an Ancient Egyptian city that was the capital during the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom. Its ruins lie within what is now the city of Luxor.	Where? Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Fact: It is often called the 'world's greatest open air museum.'	<b>Hunting</b>		The Egyptians hunted for both food and entertainment. This was normally an activity for the rich, however the poor also enjoyed hunting when there was time.	How? They used spears, arrows and sticks.	Key Fact: Even dangerous animals like lions were hunted.
<b>Mummies</b>		Egyptians believed that their bodies would be needed for the afterlife. So, the rich paid for their bodies to be mummified: purified, preserved & wrapped in linen.	How? Salts were used to dry out the body.	Key Fact: It could take up to 70 days to mummify a body!	<b>Hieroglyphics</b>		Hieroglyphics were pictures that Ancient Egyptians used to represent objects, actions, sounds, and ideas. In total, there were more than 700 different hieroglyphics. Some of the pictures stood for whole words.	How? Plants were crushed to make ink.	Key Fact: Hieroglyphics were often carved onto the walls of tombs.

## Ancient Egypt Timeline

6000 BC – People began to settle in the Nile valley	5000 BC – Egyptians farmed sheep and cattle, and grew wheat and barley	3500 BC – Craftsman begin to create wall paintings using hieroglyphic symbols	3000 BC – Walled towns and villages begin to be built, made of mud brick	2500 BC – The Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid are built at Giza.	1550 BC – Many of the royal tombs are built in the Valley of Kings.	1325 BC – King Tutankhamun was buried in the Valley of Kings	30 BC – Queen Cleopatra died, signaling the end of Ancient Egypt as it is normally known
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Vocabulary	
BC	Used to show the date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC
AD	To show the date is after the year 0 this is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
Egypt	A country in North-East Africa
River Nile	The longest river in the world, flowing over 6,600km
Settlement	A place where people live
Trade	The exchange of goods, money or services between countries or regions
Transport	A way of carrying people or goods from one place to another
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert.
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.



Ancient Egypt – River Nile Quiz		
Use the Knowledge Organiser to answer these questions.		
Question		Answer
1	How many countries does the River Nile run through?	
2	Why did the Ancient Egyptians have fields near the banks of the river Nile?	
3	How did the Ancient Egyptians catch food?	
4	How long is the River Nile?	
5	What plant that used to grow by the river was used to make paper?	