

Egypt Home learning

- Create an information booklet about Egypt, try to design a front cover, contents page and include a variety of facts. This could be a fun thing to add to each week. You could include facts about: *Pharaohs *Gods/Goddesses *Pyramids *The River Nile *Cairo.
- Research the River Nile – what happens during the different seasons? Why was it so important to the ancient Egyptians? How long did the different seasons last? How deep is the River Nile?
- Create a song, poem or play about Egypt. This could show what life was like in ancient Egypt. One way to do this is to find a song or poem you like and try to change the words or be daring and create one from scratch.
- Research Egyptian hieroglyphs (ancient Egyptian writing). Learn how to write your name in hieroglyphs. Once you have mastered how to write your name, write a message to your teacher or friend.
- Find/draw pictures of ancient Egyptian clothes or jewellery. You could also find out about what materials ancient Egyptians might have used to make these items. Look carefully at the colours used. You could make the jewellery!
- Research ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses design a poster showing what you have found out.
- Imagine you have just discovered an ancient Egyptian tomb. Write a description of what it is like as you walk through. Imagine you were there when Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered. Write a diary or news report about the event.
- Research how papyrus paper is made. Have a go at creating your own papyrus by following this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApQfEBLdI08>
- Research and find out about the famous Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamen and his missing tomb. Create a report about Tutankhamen and try to include any key dates or historical vocabulary.
- Make your own death mask for Tutankhamen .
- Make a model pyramid. You could use sand, cardboard, paint, paper, Lego, wood or anything else! You could also find out about what Ancient Egyptians put inside pyramids.
- Approximately 6 700 workers were needed to build a pyramid in 20 yrs. How many workers would be needed to build a pyramid in 10 years? What about 5 years? What about if you were building 3 pyramids? What other mathematical facts can you work out?
- Mummify an orange!
- Design and make an Egyptian cartouche.
- Design a tourist leaflet to encourage tourists to visit Egypt.
- Visit the website <https://www.youwouldntwantto.be/mummy-web-book/coffins/coffins-goods/> What would you take with you in your tomb? Design and label your Egyptian tomb!

What will you choose to do?

- Create a fact file about the River Nile and compare it to other famous world rivers. Include photographs and wow your classmates by showing them the range of amazing animals that live in and by the river.
- Find out who or what 'Ka' was. Design a colourful symbol that might represent 'Ka' in Egyptian hieroglyphics.
- Make a model pyramid from building blocks – how high can you go? Photograph your achievement and record the number of blocks you used.
- Use the words ANCIENT EGYPT to create an acrostic poem.
- Make flatbread and serve it to your family with authentic Egyptian dips or salads. Find out more about the food of ancient Egypt.
- Visit a museum exhibition on ancient Egypt and write a recount of your trip. Bring back souvenirs to show your class.
- Design 2-D or 3-D Egyptian-style jewellery.
- Use hieroglyphics to write a message to a friend or family member. Can they crack your Egyptian code?
- Make an illustrated scroll to show the journey to the afterlife.
- Find out why animals were so important to the Egyptians. Create an information collage to show your findings, combining text and images.
- Find out what happened to Egypt after the death of Cleopatra VII, the last pharaoh.



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Timeline

[Timeline of ancient Egypt – The Children’s University of Manchester](#)

A timeline dating from 7500 BC to 30 BC chronicling key events in ancient Egypt’s history.

Tutankhamun and other famous pharaohs

[Howard Carter and Tutankhamun’s tomb – Youtube](#)

A compilation of film and archive footage of Howard Carter discovering Tutankhamun’s tomb, including a first-hand account of him opening the door to the second tomb.

[Why was a scarab beetle buried with a mummy? – BBC Bitesize](#)

A four-minute film with a brief explanation about the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb in 1922.

[Treasures of Tutankhamun Gallery – BBC History](#)

Pictures and explanations of some of the artefacts found in Tutankhamun’s tomb including the famous gold mask.

[Famous Pharaohs – Kidsgen](#)

Some brief information about some of the more well known pharaohs including Tutankhamun.

[Tutuankhamun – Ducksters](#)

An overview of the pharaoh, written for children.

The Nile

[How does the River Nile help people survive in Egypt? – BBC Bitesize](#)

This five-minute film explains the importance of the Nile to both ancient and modern day Egyptians.

[Journey of the Nile \(pt 3/3\) – BBC Bitesize](#)

A four-minute video providing details about the Blue and White Nile and how the Nile supports farming and tourism in Egypt.

[The River Nile Facts – ancient Egypt Online](#)

Information about the Nile including why the river is so important to Egypt.

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Everyday life in ancient Egypt

[Daily Life in ancient Egypt – BBC Bitesize](#)

This 10-minute video explains several aspects of ancient Egyptian life. It includes details about what rooms there were in a typical house, the Egyptians' daily diet and the system they used for going to the toilet.

[Daily Life – Kidsgen](#)

Detailed information about many aspects of daily life for ancient Egyptians including hair, jewellery, clothing, housing and entertainment.

[Daily Life in ancient Egypt – ancient Egypt Online](#)

Aspects of both noble and peasant families' lives are explained, focusing on beliefs about religion, marriage, children and women. Some language is quite complex so may be more suitable for teachers or very able readers.

[Egyptian Civilization Daily Life – Canadian Museum of History](#)

Pictures and information about agriculture, food, hunting and fishing.

[How to Make Egyptian Bread the Egyptian Way – eHow](#)

A simple recipe for making flatbread. Please note 350°F is approximately 175°C.

Hieroglyphics

[Hieroglyphs – The Children's University of Manchester](#)

This interactive resource provides information about hieroglyphs and provides the opportunity to translate hieroglyphs into English.

[Scribes in ancient Egypt – ancient Egypt Online](#)

Detailed information about the role of a scribe and the equipment used.

[Ancient Egypt Hieroglyphics – Ducksters](#)

Facts about hieroglyphics including brief information about the Rosetta Stone.

Mummification and the afterlife

[Mummification in ancient Egypt – BBC Bitesize](#)

Dr Joann Fletcher explains the procedures involved in mummification in this six-minute film. She discusses the removal of the brain and other organs and how they were stored in canopic jars.

[How to make a mummy – National Geographic Kids](#)

A simple set of instructions explaining the process of mummification.

[Mummification - ancient Egypt](#)

Detailed explanations about the embalming and wrapping processes.

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[Mummy Maker – BBC History](#)

An interactive resource to discover the role of the embalmer and learn about the way bodies were preserved.

[The afterlife in ancient Egypt – BBC Bitesize](#)

A six-minute film where Dr Joann Fletcher explains ancient Egyptian beliefs about the afterlife and the significance of the *Book of the Dead*. Between 2:45 and 4:00 minutes, images of naked and topless women are shown on the pictures on the tomb walls. If necessary, the film can be stopped before this point.

[Journey through the afterlife: ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead – Book – Amazon](#)

Purchase the book from Amazon.

[Book of the Dead – Kidsgen](#)

An explanation about the *Book of the Dead* including details about the two main deities and the afterlife.

Osiris

Search the web for the story of Osiris, or see the following links:

[The legend of Osiris – YouTube](#)

This six-minute slide show tells one version of how Osiris became King of the Underworld.

[The Story of Isis and Osiris – The Humanities Program](#)

An alternative version of Osiris' story, including details about how ancient Egyptians believed their world came to be.

Cleopatra VII

[Ancient Egypt Cleopatra VII – Ducksters](#)

Background information about the last active pharaoh of ancient Egypt.

[Cleopatra died of drug cocktail not snake bite – The Telegraph](#)

A newspaper report suggesting the most likely way Cleopatra died.

[Coroner's Report: Cleopatra – History](#)

A three-minute film which explains what a cobra bite would have done to Cleopatra. The film comes with a warning that it contains graphic material and may not be suitable for some viewers. Viewer discretion is advised.

Tourism

[Egypt Travel – Egypt's Official Tourism Website](#)

A comprehensive site providing information about Egypt's people and culture, the climate, where to go, and where to stay and eat. 360° views are available for many of the ancient and more modern attractions.

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Did you know?

- Over 130 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt.
- The punishment for tomb robbery was harsh – thieves were slowly impaled on sharp poles.
- Each pyramid took around 27 years to build and took the sweat and toil of thousands of workers.
- Every stone block of a pyramid weighed an average of 2.5 tonnes. Wow, that's heavy!
- Pharaoh Khufu's pyramid in Giza is made up of 2.3 million blocks of stone. It is the oldest of the ancient seven wonders of the world and 146 metres high!
- 'Pyramid' comes from the Greek word 'pyramis', meaning 'wheat cake', as they have a similar shape!
- The ancient Egyptian word for pyramid was 'mer', which translates as 'beloved'.
- People only knew what mysterious hieroglyphics meant when the Rosetta Stone was translated in 1822.
- Pharaohs liked to keep lions as pets, but declawed them to prevent serious scratching!
- Embalmers would sometimes replace a dead person's eyes with onions. It's enough to make your eyes water!
- The Victorians loved holding 'mummy parties', where real mummies were unwrapped in front of astonished guests. Sausage roll, anyone?
- Powdered mummy was sometimes used to 'cure' illnesses in Europe before modern medicine thankfully took over.
- The ancient Egyptians didn't use vowels and punctuation in their writing. What would your teacher say about that?
- Ancient Egyptians invented many items that we still use today, such as paper, make up, locks and keys, and, believe it or not, toothpaste!
- Ancient Egyptians believed that the Earth was flat and round like a pancake and that the River Nile flowed through the centre.

afterlife

A world the ancient Egyptians believed they would travel to, once they had died.

amulet

A type of charm believed to have magical powers.

apprentice

A young boy who would typically be trained by his father in the family trade or craft.

Book of the Dead

A collection of magic spells that were thought to help a person in the afterlife.

canopic jar

A jar where internal organs were placed after they were removed from the body during the mummification process. The lids represented four gods.

cartouche

An oval carving or drawing containing the name of a king or queen, written in hieroglyphics.

curse

A statement, sometimes a warning, supposed to inflict harm or misfortune on something or someone.

deity

A god or goddess.

Egyptologist

A person who studies ancient Egyptian artefacts and remains.

embalmer

A person who treated dead bodies in preparation for the afterlife.

eternal life

Life after death.

Giza

A place in Egypt where large pyramids and the sphinx were built.



hieroglyphics

A method of writing used by the ancient Egyptians using a mixture of 700 symbols and pictures.

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linen

A woven fabric made from plant fibres to wrap around a dead body during mummification.

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mummy

A dead body that was specially treated and embalmed to preserve it for the afterlife.

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mummification

The process of preserving a dead body.

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natron

A natural salt used in the mummification process to dry out dead bodies and internal organs.

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nemes

A headdress worn by pharaohs.

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ointment

An oil applied to the skin during the embalming process.

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pharaoh

A king or queen of ancient Egypt.

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preserve

A process used to prevent something from decaying (rotting).

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pyramid

A huge tomb built for the wealthy pharaohs of Egypt.

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ritual

Something that is traditionally done in the same order each time and following the same sequence.

River Nile

A major river running through Egypt.

Rosetta Stone

A stone with Greek and Egyptian writing on, which helped historians to unlock and understand the code of hieroglyphics.

sarcophagus

A highly-decorated, large stone coffin.

scribe

A skilled person specially trained to read and write.

sphinx

A mythological creature with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god. The ancient Egyptians built sphinx statues to guard tombs.

tomb

The place where rich ancient Egyptians were buried.

Tutankhamun

A famous Egyptian pharaoh whose tomb was discovered in 1922.

underworld

A dangerous place where souls would have to travel through to reach the afterlife and ensure eternal life.

Valley of the Kings

A valley in Egypt where many tombs were built.

wedjat

A symbol of protection for the soul in the afterlife.

