

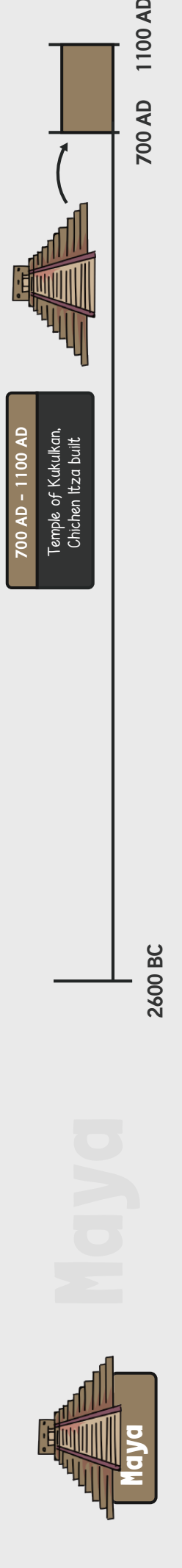
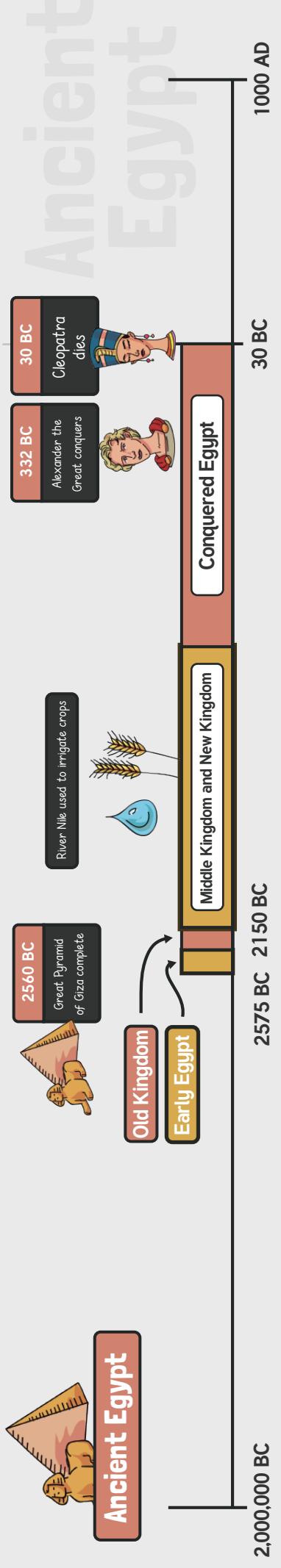
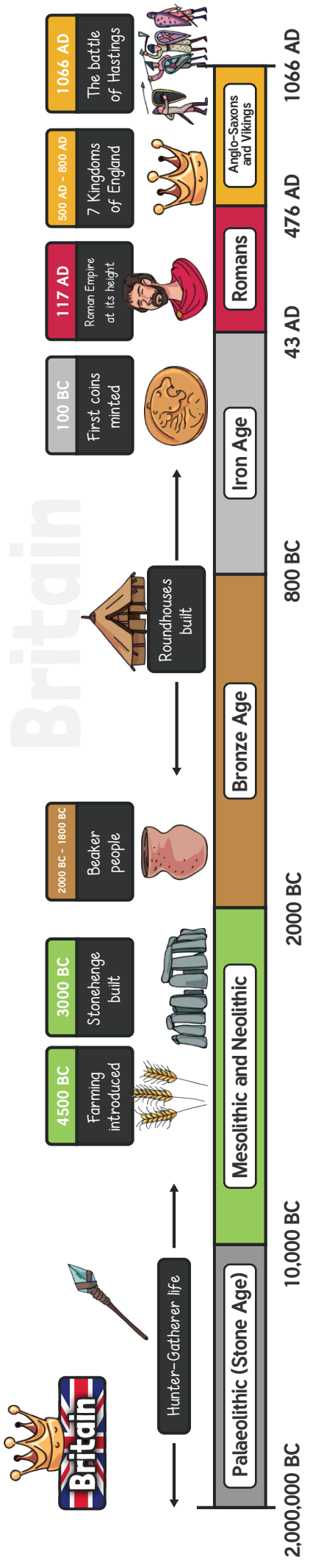
What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Egypt?

How did Ancient Egypt change during the Old Kingdom period?

Y3/4 History Booklet

Name :

Britain



Overview

This is booklet two of three of our Ancient Egyptian history booklets. Over the course of these three booklets, the children will learn the following:

What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Egypt?

1. How did early Egypt begin and what was it like there?
2. How did Ancient Egypt change during the Old Kingdom period?
3. What changes took place from the Old Kingdom up to the end of the Egyptian empire?

Vocabulary

Egyptologist

a person who studies ancient Egypt



artefacts

objects made by human beings in the past



preserve

keep an object safe from loss



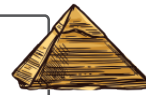
remains

what is left over



pyramid

a stone structure built for the pharaohs



sphinx

a stone statue with a human head and a lion body



civilisation

a large group of people living and working together



pharaoh

the ruler (king or queen) of Ancient Egypt



polytheistic

worshipping more than one god



prepare

get ready for something



Stop and jot 1

Use your knowledge of Ancient Egyptian hierarchy in society to complete these questions:

Who was the most important person in Ancient Egypt?

pharaoh

soldiers

scribe

Which of these jobs involves lots of writing?

scribe

slave

artisan

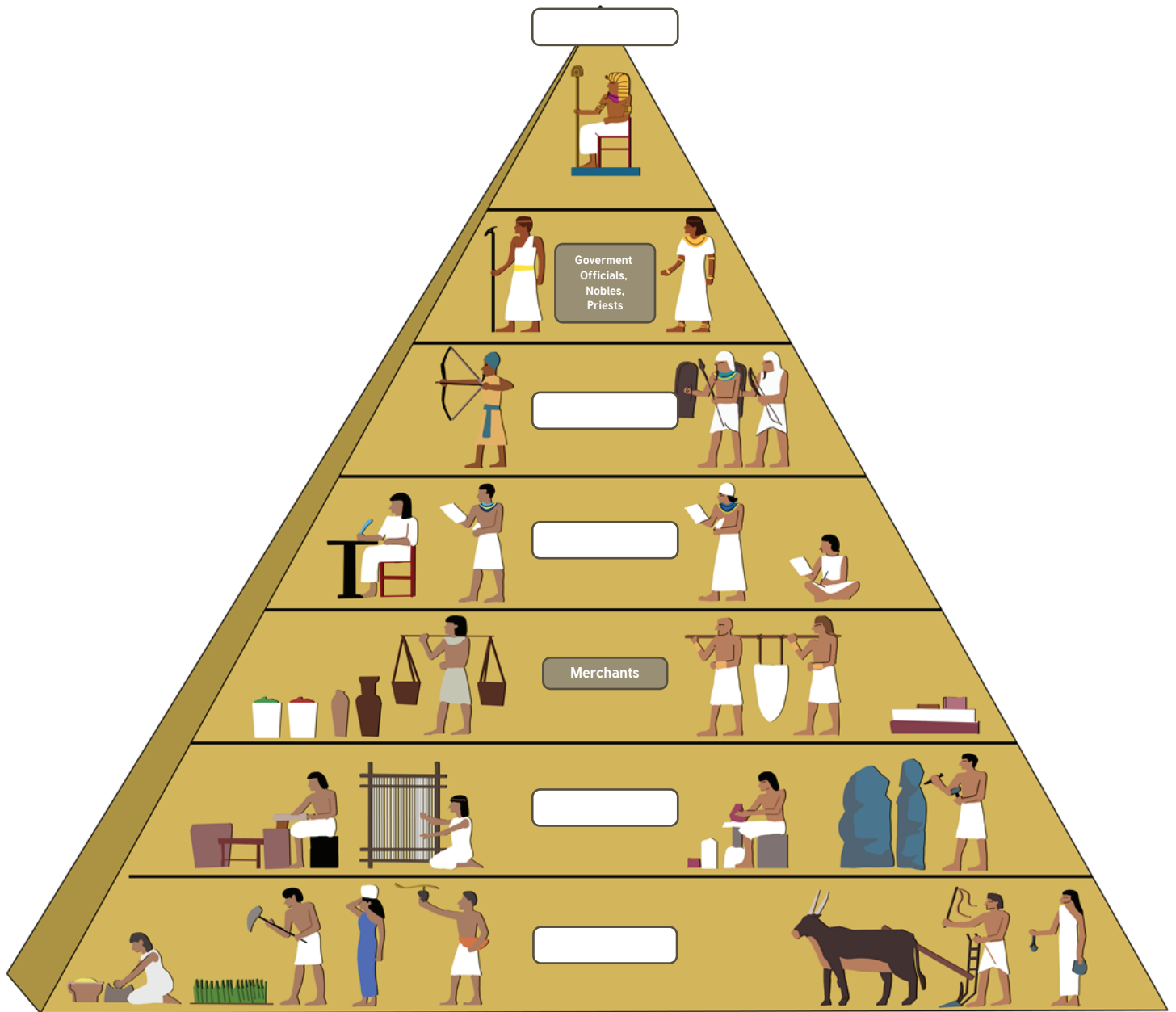
Which of these jobs involves crafting and making objects like statues and pots?

artisan

scribe

soldiers

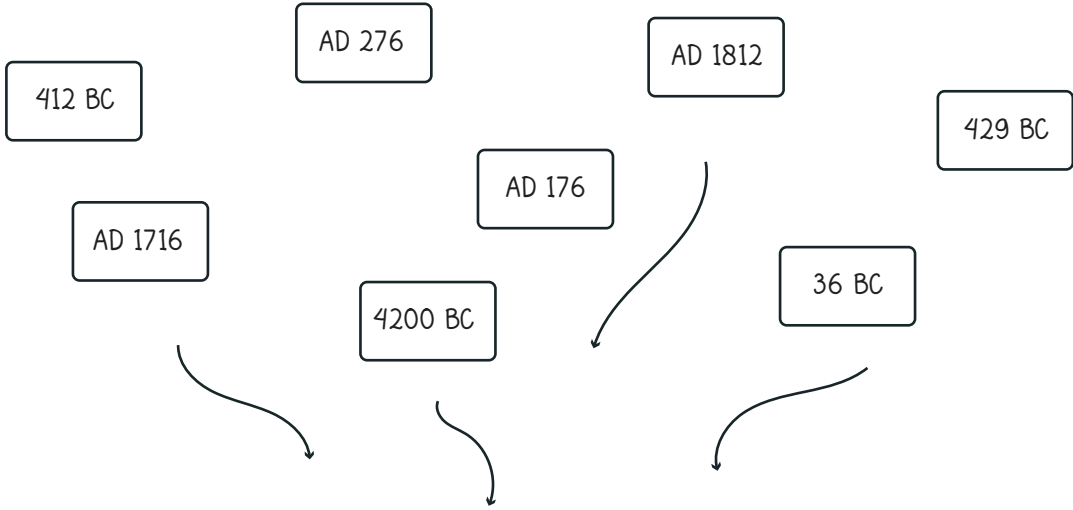
Complete the hierarchy pyramid below:



pharaoh slaves artisans scribes soldiers

Stop and jot 2

Order these dates from earliest to latest:



Earliest

Latest

□ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □

Lesson 1

Do Now

a) polytheistic b) pharaoh c) preserve

keep an object safe from loss

worshipping more than one god

an ancient Egyptian king/queen

Religion

The Old Kingdom period of Ancient Egypt saw lots of new religious buildings and activities take place.

The Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, which means they worshipped more than one God:

Ra

In the Old Kingdom, Ra (the Sun God) was the most important.

They believed that he was the **creator of all life**, so people said prayers and cast spells to show their love for him.

Ra was drawn with the **head of a falcon** (a type of bird) and a **cobra** (a type of snake) resting on his head.

Bastet

This goddess was believed to be the **protector of Lower Egypt**.

People worshipped her because they thought she would **protect them from diseases and evil spirits**.

She was also the goddess who **protected pregnant women**.

Bastet was drawn with the **head of a cat** and she would often be holding a special object called a **sistrum** in one hand.

Sekhmet

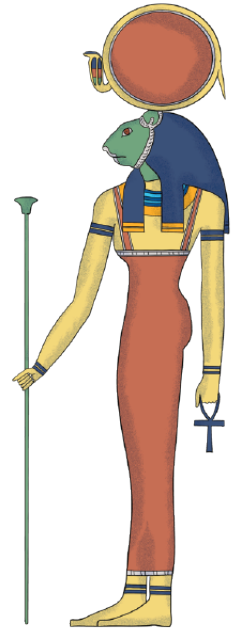
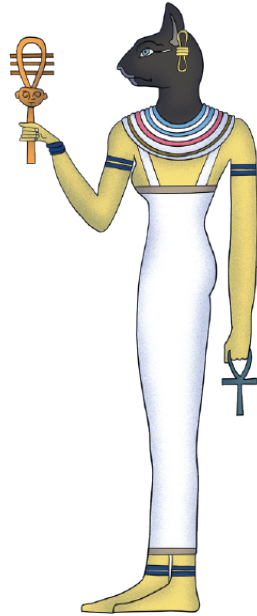
This goddess was known as the '**warrior goddess**' and the '**goddess of healing**'.

People believed that she would **protect you in battle and heal you** if you were injured during battle.

Sekhmet was drawn with the **head of a lioness** and she would often hold a **special wooden staff** (stick).

Stop and jot 1

Match the popular Old Kingdom gods to their names using the descriptions on the previous page:



Bastet

Sekhmet

Ra

Today, we visit religious buildings like **churches, synagogues and mosques** to worship god. In the Old Kingdom, special buildings called **sun temples** were built as a holy place to worship Ra, the Sun God, who was believed to be the most important god at the time.

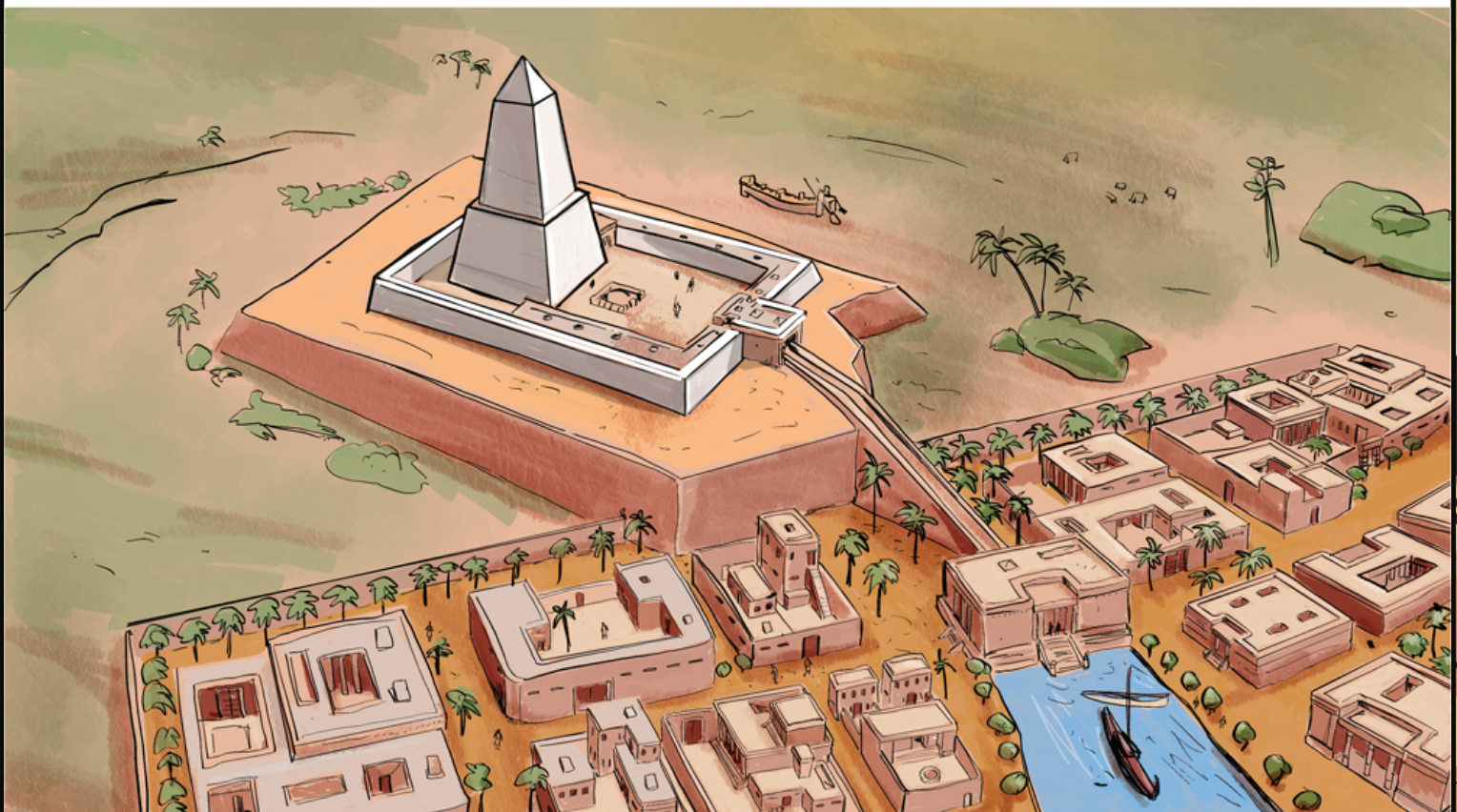
The sun temple was surrounded by **high white walls** and in the very centre stood a tall pointy statue, called an **obelisk**.

Let's discuss



Which building do you think is the sun temple?

What makes the sun temple look more important than the other buildings?



Stop and jot 2



Sekhmet was the most important god during the Old Kingdom

Professor Know-it-all **is wrong** because...



The Ancient Egyptians only worshipped one god

Professor Know-it-all **is wrong** because...

Lesson 2

Do Now

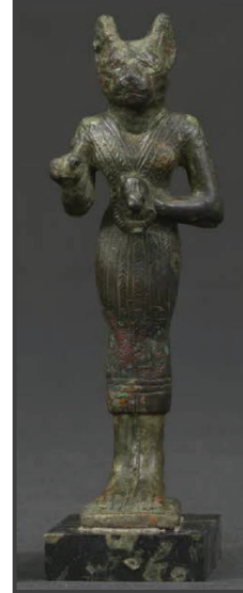
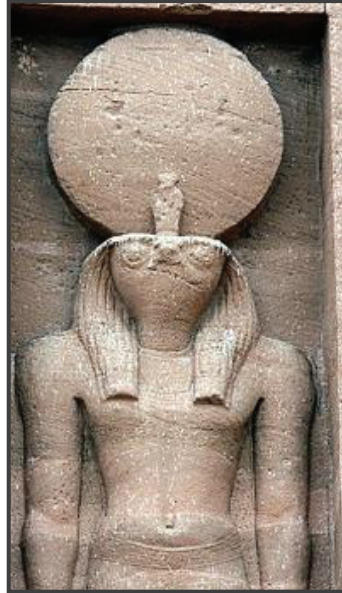
- a) preserve b) mummification c) prepare

keep an object safe from loss

get ready for something

the act of preserving a body so it does not rot away

Using your learning from the last lesson, label which god you think is represented in each artefact.



The afterlife and mummies

Most Ancient Egyptians **only lived until the age of 30** so they strongly believed in life after death. They spent a lot of time preparing for life after death and had a clear idea about what it would be like and what they would need for their journey.

To keep the body from rotting away, the Egyptians used **mummification**, which is a long, gruesome method and the best way to preserve the body.

The Ancient Egyptians had been mummifying the dead since early Egypt, but the Old Kingdom saw the process change to make it even better at preserving the dead body.

First, the body was cleaned and the insides removed through a cut in the left side of the body.

After all of the insides were out, the empty body was cleaned and dried. The embalmers (the people doing the job of mummifying) put cloth and a special liquid called **resin** inside it until it was full.

After around forty days, the body was wrapped in **cloth bandages** before being rubbed with oils and resin. The cloth wrapping helped **protect the body**, but also held magical amulets (small pieces of jewellery) in place and allowed the embalmers to return a more lifelike shape to the dead body.

At this time, some very special burials saw the first use of four strange jars called **canopic jars**. Each one held a body part from the dead person.





In the image below, the people are mummifying a dead body. In pairs, discuss the questions below using the information you have just learned to help you:

What do you notice?

What are the jars on the floor being used for?

Why is the body being wrapped in cloth?

What might the objects be on the back table?



Stop and jot 1

Use what you have learned so far to tick whether the statement is true or false.

	True	False
Ancient Egyptians lived until they were very old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hapi is the guardian of the lungs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mummification began during the Old Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of these statements is always true, sometimes true and never true?

	Always	Sometimes	Never
The Imseti jar could be used to hold the heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Ancient Egyptians cared about the afterlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canopic jars were used during embalming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 3

Do Now

a) polytheistic

b) pyramid

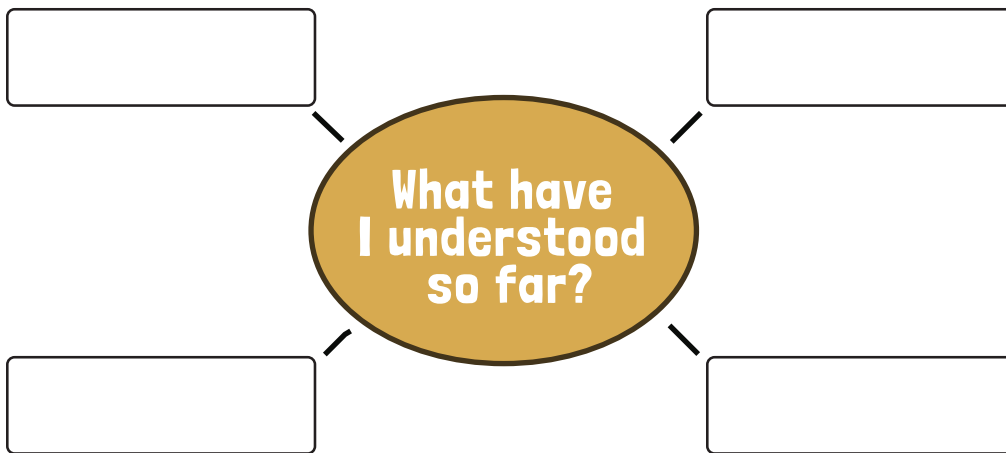
c) Egyptologist

A stone structure built for the pharaohs

worshipping more than one god

Someone who studies ancient Egypt

Brain dump



Where were the dead kept?

Normal Ancient Egyptians were buried in the **desert** and would be wrapped with cloth.

The mummification process was only done to the bodies of **the most important people**.

Pharaohs wanted their journey to the afterlife to be a special event, so they gave orders for giant pyramid structures to be built. Their bodies were placed inside these when they died.

The largest pyramid ever built was the **Great Pyramid of Giza**, which was built for **Pharaoh Khufu** during the Old Kingdom.

It was the tallest structure in the world for more than **3,800 years** until Lincoln Cathedral was built in England in 1311 AD.

Stop and jot 1

Who was the Great Pyramid of Giza built for?

How long was the Great Pyramid of Giza the tallest building in the world?

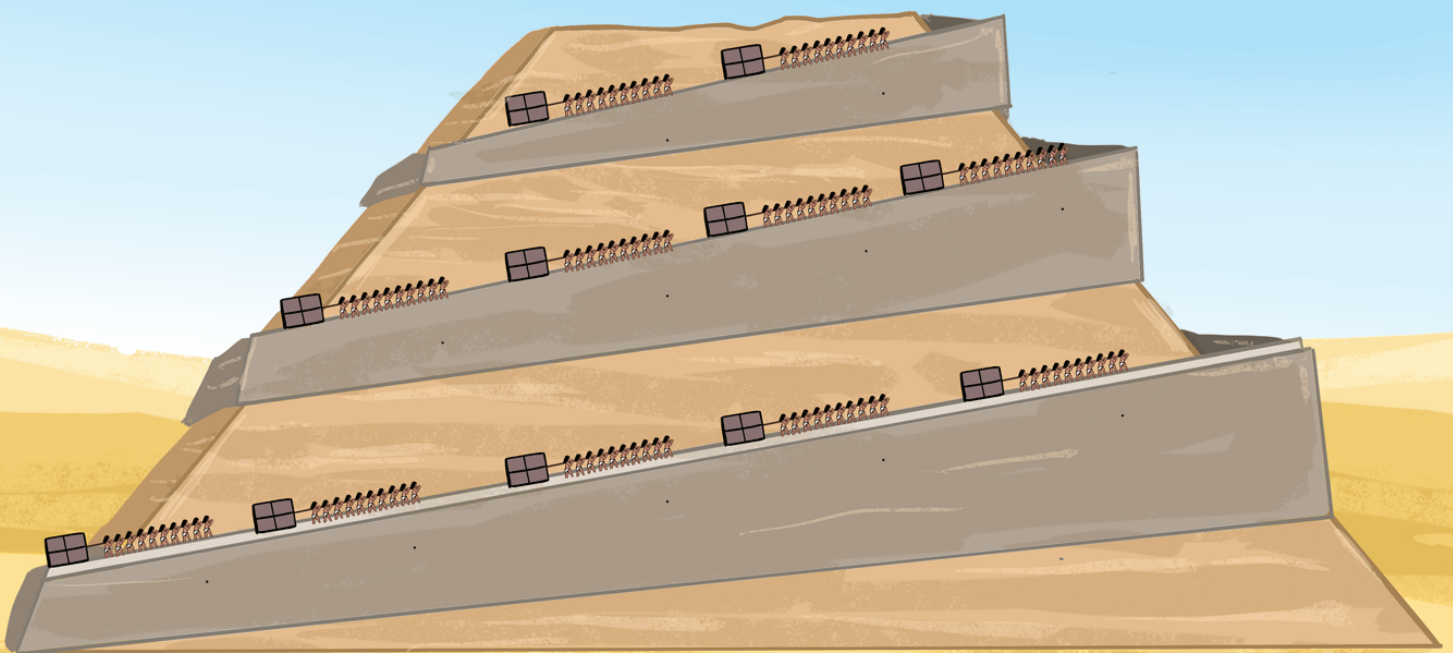
How were pyramids built?

Archaeologists used to believe that slaves built the Great Pyramid, but they now think that **skilled artisans** were given the job of building it instead.

During this time, the wheel had not been invented, so the large pieces of stone had to be dragged by hand up the side of the pyramid.

Some archaeologists think the diagram below is how this would have looked. Imagine having to pull such a large piece of stone in the middle of the desert!

No wonder people only lived until they were 30!



Inside the pyramid, the pharaoh's mummified body would be put in a **special coffin in the King's chamber**.

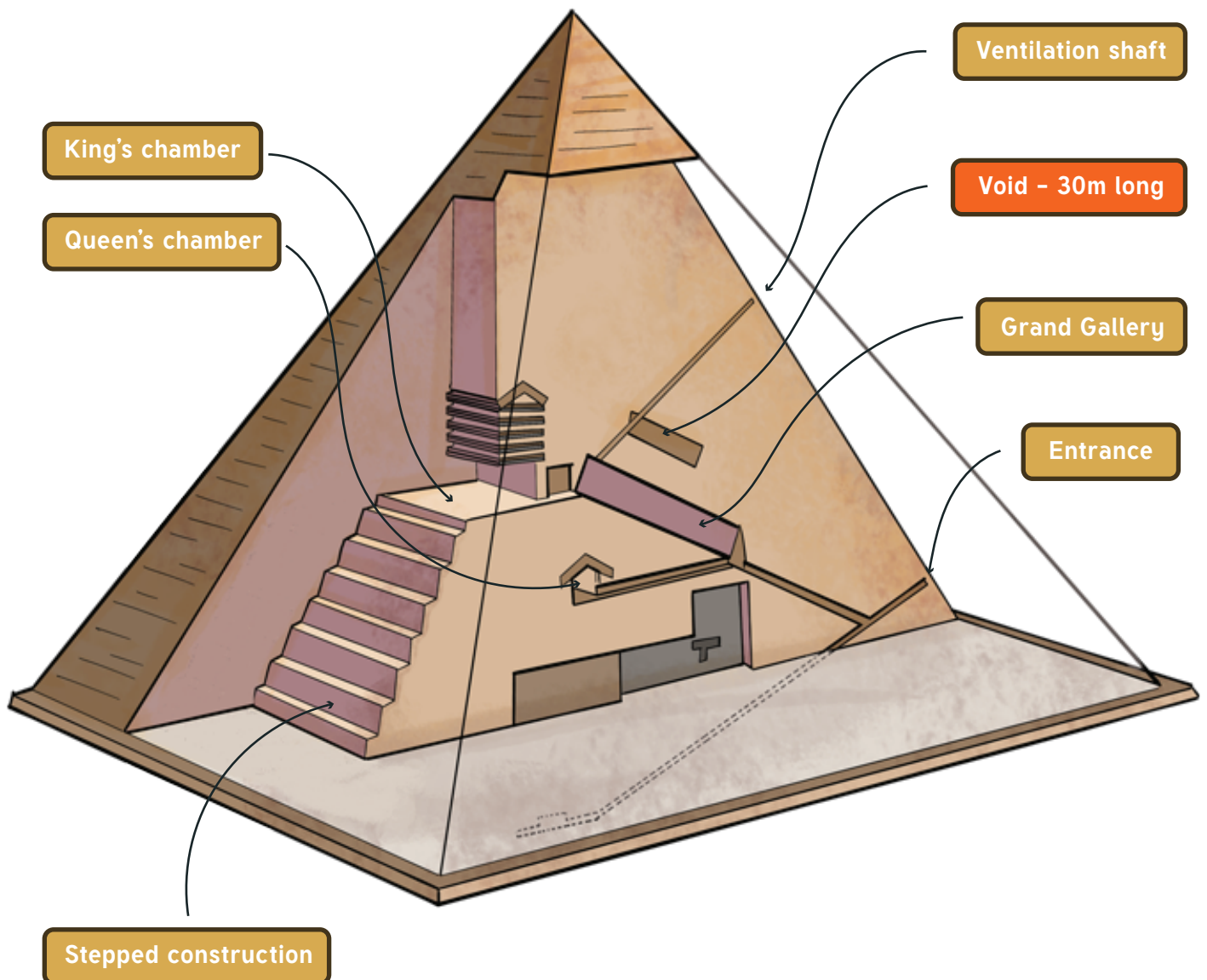
His wife's body would be put into the **Queen's chamber**.

The grand gallery is a long passageway with steps leading to the chambers and the ventilation shaft was used to let air into the pyramid whilst it was being built.

The Great Pyramid of Giza

Height: 146.6 m

Base: 230.4 m



Stop and jot 2

Part of the pyramid

King's chamber

Grand gallery

What is it used for

To hold the body of the pharaoh's wife

An open passage to let air into the pyramid

Inside the King's chamber



Stop and jot 1

Use your knowledge of Ancient Egyptian hierarchy in society to complete these questions:

Who was the most important person in Ancient Egypt?

pharaoh

soldiers

scribe

Which of these jobs involves lots of writing?

scribe

slave

artisan

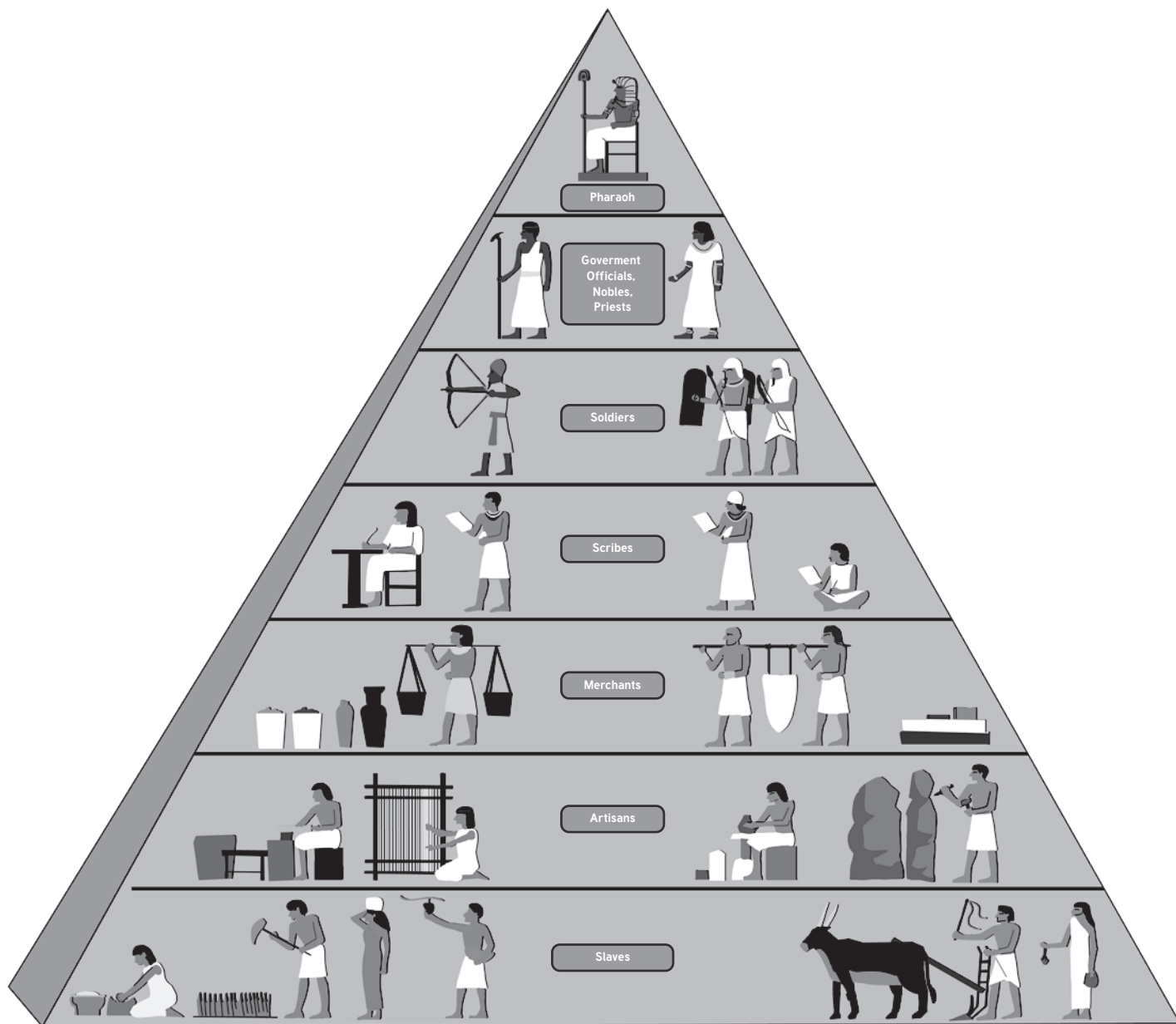
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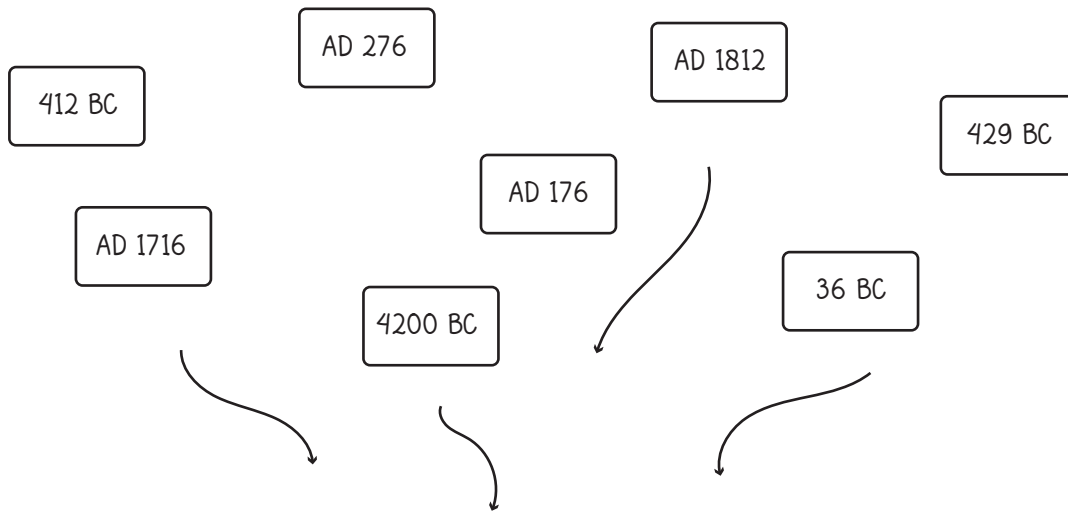
Complete the hierarchy pyramid below:



pharaoh slaves artisans scribes soldiers

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Order these dates from earliest to latest:



Earliest

Latest



Lesson 1

Do Now

a) polytheistic b) pharaoh c) preserve

keep an object safe from loss

c

worshipping more than one god

a

an ancient Egyptian king/queen

b

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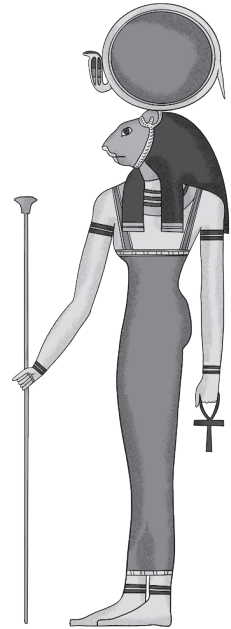
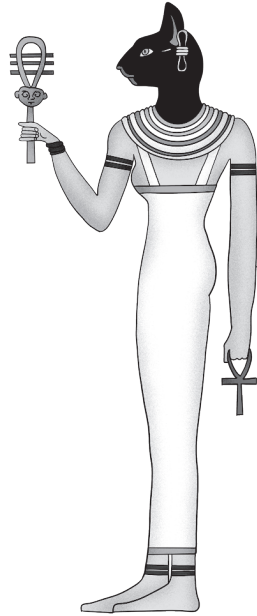
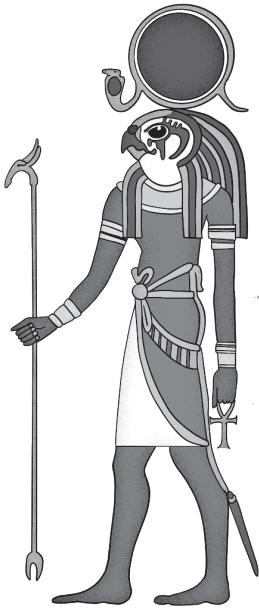
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Ra was drawn with the **head of a falcon** (a type of bird) and a **cobra** (a type of snake) resting on his head.

Stop and jot 1

Match the popular Old Kingdom gods to their names using the descriptions on the previous page:



Bastet

Sekhmet

Ra

Stop and jot 2



Sekhmet was the most important god during the Old Kingdom

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

Ra was considered the most important god.



The Ancient Egyptians only worshipped one god

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

they were polytheistic which means they worship many gods.

Do Now

a) preserve b) mummification c) prepare

keep an object safe from loss

a

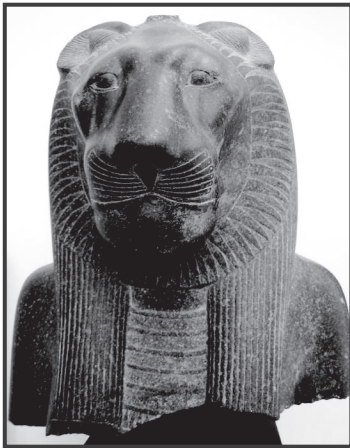
get ready for something

c

the act of preserving a body so it does not rot away

b

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Sekhmut



Ra



Bastet

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Lesson 3

Do Now

a) polytheistic

b) pyramid

c) Egyptologist

A stone structure built for the pharaohs

b

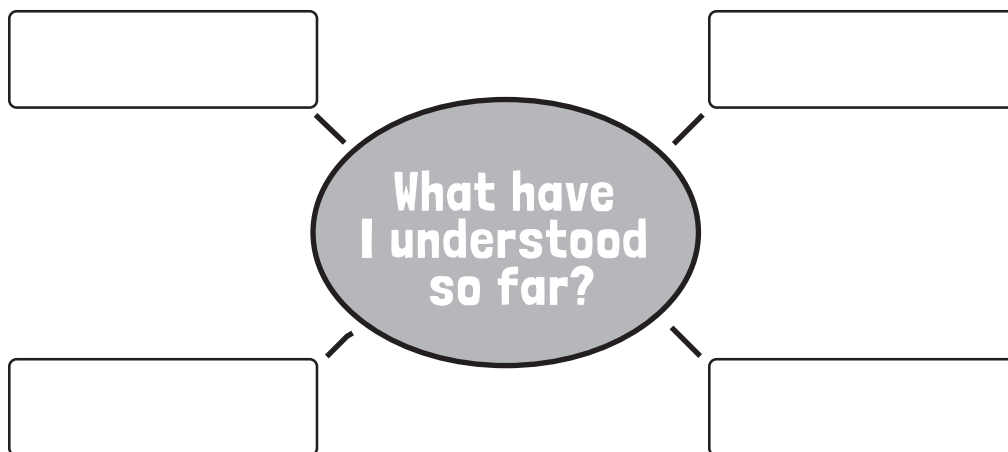
worshipping more than one god

a

Someone who studies ancient Egypt

c

Brain dump



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Stop and jot 1

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Pharaoh Khufu

How long was the Great Pyramid of Giza the tallest building in the world?

More than 3,800 years

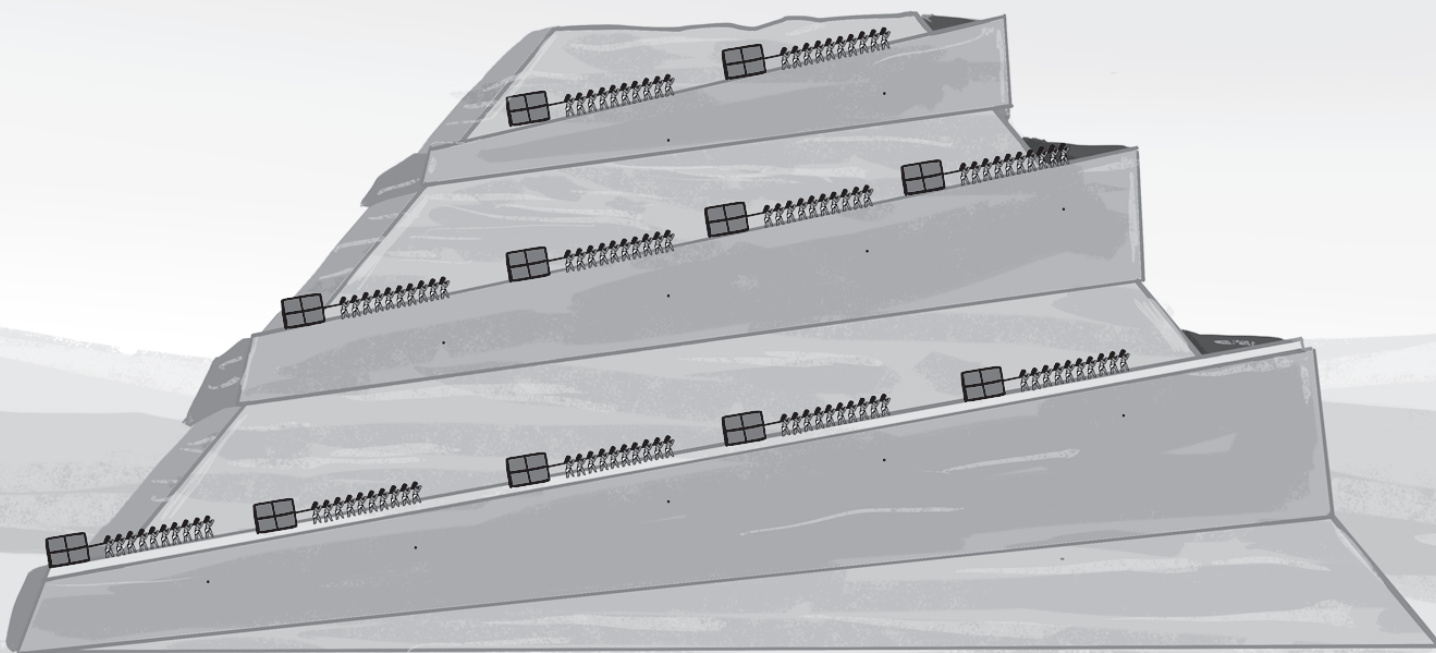
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Stop and jot 2

Part of the pyramid

King's chamber

Queen's chamber

Grand gallery

Ventilation Shaft

What is it used for

To hold the body of the pharaoh.

To hold the body of the pharaoh's wife

a passageway leading to the chambers

An open passage to let air into the pyramid

Inside the King's chamber

